

# Modern Means of Defense Which the United States Should Employ

DISCUSSED FOR THE POST-DISPATCH BY

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Inventor of Wireless-Controlled Torpedo and  
Wireless-Controlled Torpedo Craft.

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Inventor of Mercury Vapor Lamp and Many  
Widely Used Wireless Devices.

Nikola Tesla

Wireless Inventor, Discoverer of Tesla Currents  
and Creator of Many Electrical Devices.

Henry A. Wise Wood

Chairman of Navy and Army Leagues' Conference  
Committee on Preparedness for War. (See Page 8.)

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Orville Wright

Co-Inventor, With His Brother, Wilbur, of  
the Most Successful Biplane.

## Torpedoes Directed by Wireless, Can Make Our Sea Coasts Inviolable

John Hays Hammond Jr. Tells How His Latest Invention Can Be Used to Protect This Country Against Hostile Ships—More Armor on Decks and Bottoms of Battleships and Less on Sides in the Future.

By John Hays Hammond Jr.

THE torpedo, after many years, was developed into a miniature, crewless submarine, traveling at an average speed of 29 knots, over a distance of 7000 yards, steering a very straight course. The explosive charge it carries against the unprotected bottoms of warships is said to be 400 pounds. In striking a ship it presents the same destructive efficiency as do the small types of mines, and its work could only be equaled in gunfire by a tremendous concentration of many high-power guns firing over a considerable period of time. In spite of every possible perfection, hitting movable targets with torpedoes is extremely difficult, and 20 to 30 per cent hits is considered good practice. In the Russo-Japanese War, I believe, only 51-2 per cent of the torpedoes fired hit the mark. On account of this difficulty in hitting the targets, many inventors turned their minds to devise methods to control the course of torpedoes.

Brennan, in England, devised a dirigible torpedo, controlled by wires, which never became practicable. So important, however, was this work considered by the British Admiralty that Brennan was paid \$587,000 for the invention. Sims and Edison and other workers developed electric cable controlled torpedoes. But it was necessary for the coming of radio-telegraphy to provide the ideal and practicable method for controlling moving bodies from a distance.

### How Controlled Torpedoes Operate.

ADMIRAL FISK of our navy and Prof. Ernest Wilson of London first conceived of the control of torpedoes by Hertzian or wireless waves, but they and many other inventors along this line only reached the paper stage. Some crude models both here and abroad have been built to demonstrate the potentiality of the wireless control of torpedoes, but these devices can easily be duplicated by any high-school boy interested in wireless.

To produce a real weapon of interest to hard-headed military experts was a task which has meant the expenditure of more than \$200,000 and the surmounting of difficulties which those who worked on paper never knew existed. It took one patent to cover the general idea of torpedo control by wireless, but we have applied for more than 100 patents to cover inventions of fundamental importance in overcoming difficulties, the existence of which is only known to a few engineers in the coast artillery corps, and in my laboratory.

### Striking Object 3 Miles Away.

THE accuracy of control of the wireless or radio torpedo is such that an 18-foot bamboo fishing rod one and one-half inches in diameter and floating upright can be struck 10 out of 15 times when the operator is on shore three miles away. The five misses were not more than six feet away from the rod. This is sufficient to make a coast line inviolable. boding his ideas, was laid down in 1906.

In prophesying the field which the new worker will fill it is necessary to realize that modern



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR....

warfare is waged by the intelligent co-operation of many weapons. The military inventor must understand broadly the field he is supplying and not be blindly sanguine concerning the utility of his weapon. He must endeavor to understand the limitations of his weapon, just as much as he believes in its potentiality, and in this way he will apply it to a field of work where it will give its greatest efficiency.

I have been greatly misrepresented in bragging headlines describing the overwhelming deadliness of my work and its field of application. I believe, as do the army experts, that it presents a valuable adjunct to our existing war equipment.

I notice in the papers that certain naval experts are already expressing opinions on the relative value of my system and the submarine in coast defense. It would appear to me that this judgment is a little premature, considering the fact that not more than four men today have an intelligent technical understanding of what my torpedo-control system is; and these men happen to be in the army and not the navy.

Since man has hurled missiles at his enemy, the thing thrown by him has been out of his control the instant it left his hand. Today we are entering upon a phase of warfare when man completely controls the direction of movement of great charges of high explosives until he brings them into direct contact with his adversary.

## "Build Battle Cruisers the Big Lesson of This War to Uncle Sam," Declares Expert

Just What This Type of High-Speed, Hard-Hitting Warship Is—How It Is Constructed, Why It Wins Victories, and Why Its Presence in the United States Navy in Proper Numerical Strength Is Essential to the Proper Defense of the Country.

By Prof. William Ledyard Cathcart.

Formerly of the United States Navy and Graduate of the Naval Academy; Member American Society of Naval Engineers and Society of Naval Architects.

IN the two most important naval battles fought thus far in the European war, victory was won for the British by battle cruisers, of which type of ship there is not one in the United States navy. The conditions of these engagements were such that only high speed and heavy, long-range hitting counted—which is the ideal role of the battle cruiser, the incarnation of these qualities. It only could have won. The dreadnought battleship would have failed because, although having the gun power, she lacks the speed.

The "armored cruiser," so popular a decade ago, has neither superior speed nor long-range guns. Destroyers and destroyer catchers have the speed but not the heavy guns. The submarine, in actions on the high seas, is as yet but a negligible factor. Hence, to the battle cruiser, and, primarily, to its creator, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, the British navy owes these victories.

The first of these engagements was precipitated by British humiliation and indignation at the useless sacrifice of the armored cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth, with Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock and 1600 officers and men, off Coronel, Chile, on Nov. 1. In a three-hour action, these two old ships—were but "death traps" for their men—were pounded to pieces and sunk by Admiral von Spee's squadron of two modern and powerful armored cruisers, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau (sister ships of 11,600 tons displacement, eight 8.2-inch and six 6-inch guns, and 23.5 knots speed) and two scout cruisers of about 3500 tons. Evidently, someone in the British Admiralty blundered hugely in sending on such an errand these two old ships, supported only by one scout cruiser, an auxiliary cruiser and a slow old battleship which did not even appear in time.

British anger rose to white heat. The admiralty acted promptly, realizing—a trifle late—that only heavy guns and high speed could defeat the Germans. So, on Dec. 8, when Von Spee appeared off Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, with his squadron reinforced by another cruiser, he was dismayed by the sight of eight powerful vessels under Vice Admiral Sturdee, headed by the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, having each a displacement of 11,250 tons, a battery of eight 12-inch and sixteen 4-inch guns, and a speed of 26.5 knots. In speed and gun power the Germans were hopelessly outmatched.

Although Von Spee fled at utmost speed and the British had yet to get up steam, he knew his end was near. In Admiral Sturdee's words: "It was a pursuit, because, when the enemy found they were up against it, they made off. . . . It was six hours before we came within range. When the Germans saw there was no escape they turned and accepted the inevitable. We sank the flagship Scharnhorst at 1 o'clock and the last of their squadron to participate in the engagement at 6 o'clock. . . . The Germans went down bravely, with their colors flying."

Only the scout cruiser Dresden escaped, to be sunk later in Chilean waters. With the start which the Germans had they could have outdistanced every battleship in the British navy, except the five of the Queen Elizabeth class, since the conventional speed of battleships is 21 knots.

### WHAT HAPPENED WHEN BATTLE CRUISER OPPOSED BATTLE CRUISER

THIS experience was repeated and accentuated in the engagement on Jan. 24, off the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea. This time, however, Greek met Greek, and the fight was between battle cruisers on both sides.

Bent apparently on a Sunday morning raid on some quiet English port, three German battle cruisers of 23,000 to 28,000 tons displacement, and one armored cruiser, the Blucher, of 15,500 tons, steamed boldly out to sea. They were sighted at daybreak 14 miles away, by Admiral Sir David Beatty's squadron of five battle cruisers. Owing to their superior speed, the Lion (26,350 tons) and the Tiger (27,000 tons) bore the brunt of the fight which followed. Each carried eight 13.5-inch guns, four of which could be fired ahead and all on the broadside.

Each squadron had the same number of guns—40—in the main batteries, but, while the British guns were 12-inch and 13.5-inch, the German calibers (diameters) were 8.2, 11 and 12 inches, owing to the peculiar preference of their de-

LORD FISHER.  
"Father of the Battle Cruiser."

signers for a smaller gun of greater rapidity of fire. On the other hand, the British could bring to bear 24 guns in fire ahead, as compared with the German 26 in fire astern. The action became a running fight, and the British superiority in gun caliber, and consequently in range, was decisive.

When the Germans sighted the British, they turned back—possibly in retreat, possibly to lure their foe in among the mine fields and submarines. At a speed of 29 knots and a distance of about ten miles (18,000 yards) the British opened fire and began to hit at 17,000 yards. The relatively slow Blucher was soon abandoned by her Admiral and was destroyed by British shell fire and torpedoes. Two of the German battle cruisers were set on fire, but all three fled safely into port, since, owing to the presence of submarines, Admiral Beatty drew off.

High speed and long-range gun fire won thus another striking victory, which the slower and stronger battleship could not have gained. "Ericsson's Monitor, the 'cheesebox on a raft,' was the original ancestor of the dreadnought. She was a little vessel, only 173 feet long, carrying a single central turret in which were mounted two 11-inch Dahlgren smooth-bore guns, firing solid spherical shot. For 45 years after this revolutionary midget appeared, naval designers—in developing it without the aid of extended war experience—ranged through every possible combination of guns, large and small; of turrets, barbettes and casemates, until the armament of the battleship, with its magazines and ammunition supply, became exceedingly complex.

### LORD FISHER WAS THE FATHER OF THE BATTLE-CRUISER TYPE

THEN, the control of the British navy came virtually into the hands of Lord Fisher, a grizzled sailor of long experience, whose conceptions were as bold and brilliant as they were simple. Sweeping ruthlessly into the junk heap the bulk of an obsolescent British fleet, he set out to replace it by ships of great tonnage, with main batteries composed of guns of one caliber only, with armor of the maximum possible thickness, and with—in the battle cruiser—surpassing speed. The original dreadnought, embodying his ideas, was laid down in 1906.

The fundamental difference between the dreadnought and the pre-dreadnought battleship is that the latter is a mixed-battery ship, so far as its main armament is concerned. For example, our dreadnought Pennsylvania has twelve 14-inch guns in her main battery, while the pre-dreadnought Minnesota has four 12-inch and eight 8-inch in that battery and twelve 7-inch in her intermediate battery. Both ships have a secondary battery of lighter guns for defense against torpedo craft. Again, there has been a rapid growth in the size of these ships, the displacement of the Pennsylvania being 31,400 tons as compared with 16,000 for the Minnesota. The uniform caliber of the heavy guns of the dreadnought and her great size give marked advantages in battle tactics and concentration of fire. The battle cruiser is a modified dreadnought

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6-B-SECTION.

## Tesla Tells of His New Invention 'That Will Make Coast Like Granite Wall'

We Can Fortify Our Shores So Efficiently That No Foreign Invader Can Break Through, He Says—Asserts Submarines Can Be Controlled by Wireless and Denies That Enemy Waves Could Interfere With the Operation of Under-Water Boats by His Methods.

By Nikola Tesla.

I AM in entire sympathy with the general idea that has taken such powerful hold of the minds of the country to fortify our coasts in such a way that no enemy has the slightest chance of assaulting us successfully. The lessons of the European war are such that no expense should be spared in strengthening our navy and installing a perfect system of coast defenses, comprising guns and earthworks and all kinds of vessels.

The submarine craft has shown itself so surprisingly effective in the present war that this type should receive particular attention.

It is really the inventors of this country who have done the best work along these lines and it would be folly not to exploit their advanced ideas.

I have since 1898 advocated coast defense by tel-automatic torpedoes and ramming vessels by means of which I believe the coast could be rendered impregnable. In recent publications I have described my latest advancements in the production of wireless waves which makes it possible to attain almost unlimited intensities; and such powerful transmitters placed on proper points along our coast lines, east and west, all kinds of craft could be controlled with precision at such distance as it is possible to detect them by telescope from elevated points on shore.

They could also be guided to their destination from dirigibles and aeroplanes and then the distance could be extended at will.

### Wireless Under Water.

IT is a popular error to believe that such a properly constructed boat could be interfered with by electrical waves from an enemy side. I have long ago discovered an invention which makes it possible to so individualize the impulses which guide the vessel that the disturbing influences have absolutely no effect.

Another erroneous idea is that submarines cannot be controlled under water. It is a fact that this can be accomplished with ease.

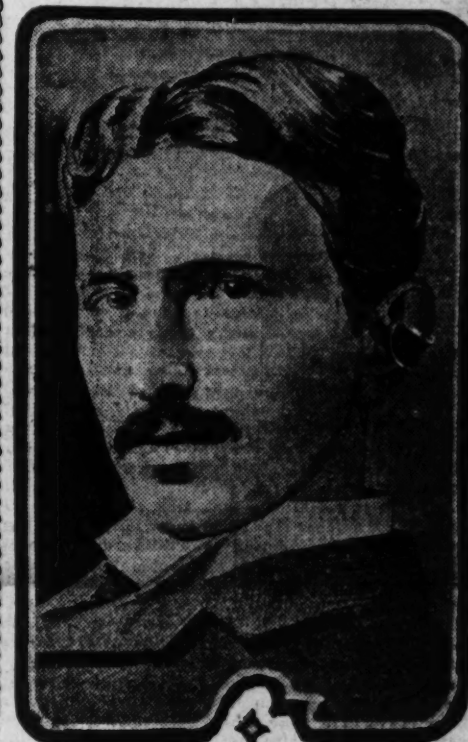
I may say, however, that I have made another wonderful discovery which I cannot yet announce by means of which a country can be defended that its borders will be as impassable to the enemy as granite walls 100 feet thick.

What we need as much as that, however, is the systematic and intelligent co-operation of all the forces in the country, in which Germany gives us such marvelous example.

As regards the possibilities of stopping warfare altogether, I used to think, but don't think now, that the perfection of modern implements of war will ever bring about that result.

The elimination of war from civilization will be a slow process and we must begin by eradicating from our hearts the idea of patriotism.

Human beings should have no conception



NIKOLA TESLA.

whatever what it means, and it should be taken out of the dictionaries.

We must abolish the lines of demarcation between countries and nations and gradually harmonize our views so that we shall have the same ideas.

### Wireless Is the Key.

I BELIEVE such a result only possible through the annihilation of distance, and the most perfect, if not the only means to do it is the wireless art in all its departments.

That is the reason why advancements in wireless have been considered the most important advancements in the history of the human race, and that is why I've spent most of my life's energies.

When we shall have all the world over plants transmitting wireless power, driving our flying machines all over the earth; when we shall have installations permitting the transmission of the human voice, likenesses and pictures of people to any distance instantaneously, then we shall be prepared to consider this great globe shrunk down in size to a pea as the one and only country equal for all without reference to a race or nation.

Then we shall have forgotten patriotism and we shall prepare for universal peace.

## Advisory Board of Scientists Should Achieve Great Things

Should Bring Forth Many Inventions Already Made, but Not Yet Sufficiently Developed—Believes We Will Have 90-Mile-an-Hour Dirigibles.

By Peter Cooper Hewitt.

AMERICA is now turning attention to the making of new engines of warfare; the European war has had the effect of stimulating ideas and bringing out the latent powers of the country. Here in the United States scientists will give greater things in the next few years than have been seen in the continental conflict.

One of the effects of the organization of a new civilian advisory board to aid the heads of the Government will be to bring out new inventions and scientific creations which have been known to a few men, but not to the world at large. Possibly European Powers have adopted some American ideas; but American genius will assert itself again, as it always has.

Take the dirigible balloon. I do not believe the "ultimate" has been reached in the type of balloon they are now using in Europe. The German machine is clumsy, too unwieldy and too slow. The dirigible will be valuable as an adjunct

to military craft only when it is so perfected that it can attain a speed of sixty or ninety miles an hour. Dirigibles today are not speedy enough.

It is my belief that the dirigible will be perfected in the United States. There can be no doubt but that the dirigible has a proper place in the scheme of military equipment. There is some doubt as to the practicability of the dirigible today, but you will see in a few years a new American dirigible that can travel a mile and a half a minute, transport troops and maintain itself against the fleets of small, fast aeroplanes, by which it is now outclassed.

### Greater Work for Aeroplanes.

AEROPLANES have been proved invaluable. They are invaluable first in spying out an enemy's position and the location and size of the opposing forces. In modern warfare it is impossible for one army to conceal itself from an opposing army.

But I believe that the aeroplane performs an

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

## Prompt Action in Many Things Needed, Says Orville Wright

Co-Inventor of Biplane Says We Have Not the Facilities Now to Make as Many Aeroplanes as We Should Need in War.

"WE can only protect ourselves by prompt action," said Orville Wright, at Dayton, O., in response to an inquiry as to preparedness of this country in the light of constant danger of being dragged into the conflict now raging throughout Europe. "In fact, our only safety lies in the fact that there exists but little danger of an invasion of our shores," he continued. "All the belligerent Powers are sufficiently busy with their problems at home to give us practical assurance that we are in no danger of attack within the near future. For this much let us be thankful."

More than passing importance was laid upon the brevity of the life of the aeroplane in military service as disclosed by the operations in Europe. "The fact that an aeroplane is destroyed or rendered incapable of performing satisfactory service once each seven or eight hours is another valuable piece of information that we have gleaned from the European struggle," said the

world's premier in the science of aeronautics. "Heretofore we had no means of knowing what might be considered a fleet of adequate size for reasonable protection," he added. "Of course, even now we cannot have a very well defined conception of our needs in this line, but we have been able at least to gain some ideas that will be found profitable. The aeronautical experts are watching the trend of events very closely, and to this extent we will occupy a position of advantage over the nations from which we are now learning. These facts do not bear on the higher development of the aeroplane, but its usefulness is being subjected to a rigid test. So far no one can deny that it has fully justified itself and borne out what the originators of the idea of aerial navigation have all along claimed for it."

"How rapidly could we turn out aeroplanes for military service in this country in the event we should find ourselves becoming entangled in

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JOSEPH PULITZER.

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## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## National Defense.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
While it is true that America does not want to develop "militarism," as illustrated in Europe for years past, it nevertheless is true that we need to take active precautionary measures for proper self-defense. We should have a strong navy, that can show effectiveness at all times, and cope with any other navy, if called upon. Uncle Sam's naval gunners far excel all others in proficiency, and if given battleships, cruisers, submarines and other means of self-defense necessary, can give proper account of themselves and protect our shores from attack. The army, too, is efficient as far as it goes. But it remains a fact, it seems, that there is an insufficiency in both army and navy for national defense, and there should be an awakening and improvement, as suggested by our wise President, who is now taking steps along this line.

In this connection it is well to look into the steps necessary to create a trained soldiery, without impairing the labor of our nation, as in European countries, when they take seven or eight hundred thousand men into military service for three years at a time. The Swiss have a military system which America could copy with great advantage, inasmuch as it does not in any way interfere with the schooling of young men, nor interfere with their entering commercial pursuits—they simply train them in the military way while in school and for several weeks at a time at several different periods during each year, until they reach the age of 21, and then they are placed upon the military service roll of their country, and are ready to bear arms in defense of it when called upon. Why not America have some such military system? By all means let our statesmen get busy and evolve a way to create a large, and at the same time a trained army, with a little expense as possible to the nation, and with little interference with labor and business.

Mena, Ark. J. W. GARDNER.

Bread at 10c a Loaf.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
I have been reading in your paper about the "Bakery Trust." Why not throw some light on the retail business you have on bread? Right in the heart of the Union Station, where the poorest traveler waits—and often he has a large family with him—you see a sign that reads: "Bread 10 cents a loaf; finger rolls and doughnuts, two for 5 cents."

Strangers leave the city with the impression that this is a very dear place to live in.

JOHN W. JONES.

Socialism and Liquor Business.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Last Sunday's issue of the Post-Dispatch published a letter from the pen of Mr. L. Martin in which the following quotation was taken from the Appeal to Reason:

"Socialism will destroy the liquor business by taking the profit out of it."

If I understand Socialism (and I doubt that I do, but that anyone else does), it proposes to take the profit not only out of the liquor business, but out of all other branches of business, the price of commodities to be equalled by the cost of production. Is not liquor now sold at a profit because of the demand for it? Is not this the sole reason? When a commodity is produced for which there is demand, can it be disposed of at any price regardless of the cost of production? When the profit has been taken out of all commodities, will this kill the demand for it, or the making of liquor any quicker than the demand for, or the making of any other commodity that is not actually necessary for the sustenance of life? What will Mr. Bryan do for grape juice under such a system, or the sweet girl graduate for chewing gum? Who will make Mr. Wilson's golf sticks?

It won't do. I appeal to reason sometimes myself. And I look upon Socialism just as I would have looked upon the angels' choir, when taken for the shepherds when the proclamation of the "glad tidings of great joy, peace on earth, good will to men" was made. And I do with a full knowledge of the truth that gods and dreamers may come, and gods and dreamers may go, but human nature is the same, yesterday, today and forever.

Sherman, Tex. W. Y. MURPHY.

Marvelous Subconsciousness.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Radwin has studied the most noted mediums in Europe and believes they simply hypnotize themselves. The personality which is taken for a disembodied spirit, he believes, is simply an echo of the medium's own subconscious mind. If Radwin is right, then the subconscious self is superior to the conscious self. Any old investigator knows this must be so. What a pity that in many persons the subconscious self cannot be substituted for their stupid conscious selves!

## A POLICY OF ACTION.

A signal advantage of the plan of concerted action in Mexico by the United States and six leading southern republics is that it relieves our Government of the charge of weakness in dealing with the Mexican problem.

The only merit of the President's policy is that it has kept us out of war with Mexico, but it is marred by the Vera Cruz fiasco, in which we went to the cost and labor of sending an army into Vera Cruz and withdrawing it without accomplishing anything of permanent value. We should either have stayed out or gone farther and settled the trouble.

Now we have a definite policy of action with a fair hope of solving the problem without danger of arraying all South and Central America against us as a possible aggressor. We have the co-operation of our neighbors to cure Mexican disorder, which is a menace to the continent.

There is an ardent desire on the part of sane Americans that the peaceful methods attempted by the conference shall succeed. We do not want war. We cannot spare the money or the men necessary to pacify Mexico by force. But we should make up our minds that we must persist either by peaceful methods or by force until a settlement is gained. The Wilson administration cannot afford to draw back now short of a final adjustment. It would be fatal both from the standpoint of politics and the public welfare. Both combine in urging action which will result in success.

## AN AMERICAN'S DREAM.

On one of the cold nights an American discovered that the war had suddenly come to an end; that every royal family of Europe had been retired; that a great convention, with representatives from every country of Europe had met and made a constitution for the United States of Europe; that the greatest republic on earth had begun business. What had he been eating—lamb chops or pigeon.

However, in the enormous indebtedness of Europe and the distress of increased tax burdens, what may not happen in the Old World?

## NEPOTISM STAKES AT JEFF. CITY.

In the number and nearness of consanguinity of the relatives he puts on the State payroll, Secretary of State Root is running very close to Auditor Gordon and the finish of the race between the two officials promises to be exciting. Under the system of these officials, which is more carefully elaborated than that of other nepotism-practicing State officers, the resignation for one cause or another of a relative is never permitted to exercise an injurious effect on the score. A vacancy caused by a relative is always filled by another relative, and occasionally a chance is presented for crowding a relative into a vacancy caused by a nonrelative.

In the last analysis, with such a well devised system, the winner of the race would depend, not so much on the number of jobs an officeholder had to put relatives into, as on the number of relatives he had to put into jobs. By appointing them in relays the same job could be made to supply emoluments for a considerable number of different relatives in the course of eight years.

On this basis the ultimate winner would seem to be Mr. Root with 13 relatives in the direct line of descent, but prediction must not be made too confidently. So resourceful a politician as Mr. Gordon is capable of overcoming this great advantage by calling on kinship in lines and degrees so remote as not usually to be thought of. We note that he has already appointed a brother-in-law of a married son. Doubtless he has a reserve of that and of other equally distant connections to which he may resort on the home stretch, if needful.

The attack on Philadelphia's Bismarck statue is highly un-American. We do not make war on statues.

## AFTER WARSAW, WHAT?

In estimating the consequences of Germany's triumph in Poland, due allowance must be made for the tremendous demands upon its armies in overcoming the Russians. It would be fantastic to assume that a large part of the Kaiser's forces can be immediately swung back to the western front and be ready for a vigorous campaign against the French and English. An army, although victorious, must suffer a fearful loss in strength and energy in such a campaign as the German armies have gone through in the east, and inevitably require a considerable period for recuperation and reorganization.

In the meantime, unless the Germans succeed at once in driving home their attack and in smashing to pieces the Russian army, the enemy will have the same opportunity as themselves to rest and reorganize. Germany cannot with safety advance much further into Russia. In the Russo-Japanese War in Manchuria, the Japanese, after defeating the Russians in the great battle of Liaoyang, waited six months before attacking them again at Mukden. This second victory, far from wearing down the Russians to the point where they were to sue for peace, left the Japanese with extended lines and weakened forces against an enemy whose resources were inexhaustible.

The task of beating Russia is still so formidable as to challenge Germany's full strength on the eastern front.

## SEEING A PRESIDENT.

The aged bridge keeper in New Hampshire, who saw a President of the United States for the first time when President Wilson stopped to pay toll for crossing, had an experience more novel than it may seem. How many people have ever been face to face with one of the country's chief executives during his term of office?

Grant, Arthur, Cleveland and Roosevelt were "familiar figures." In the general sense of the phrase, but only a relatively small percentage of the population have seen a President.

Certainly many more Americans can say they have seen a President since Roosevelt and Taft put the White House on wheels. As "traveling Presidents" they set a new precedent. But notwithstanding the publicity that attaches to the presidency, yet it is a position of comparative isolation as respects contact with the people. Probably many more persons saw Lincoln during his

debates with Douglas than after he was inaugurated as President.

Few people outside of Virginia can have been able to say that they had seen Jefferson and Madison, and the same conditions were true for the Adamses outside of Massachusetts. Obviously the multiplication of traveling facilities and the disposition of Presidents of this generation to utilize them has made the occupant of the White House more generally visible to his countrymen. Even so, it is something out of the ordinary to "see the President," and vast numbers of Americans live and die without that experience.

## THE SPRINGBOK PRECEDENT.

The right of a belligerent to interfere with neutral commerce on the sea is bound to become a matter of acute discussion since England does not seem ready to grant the correctness of the American point of view. It is worth while, therefore, to examine our own record during the Civil War, because, sooner or later, we shall be asked to accept as a precedent for the conduct we called sauce for the goose.

Newspapers already have made a number of false assertions concerning the practice of American warships and neutral vessels of commerce during the period from 1861 to 1865. It has been said that we seized only contraband. It has been said that goods shipped to a neutral port were intercepted only when it was proved conclusively that the goods were contraband and intended for reshipment to Confederate ports. Both statements are entirely wrong.

If our ships could prevent it, not even a sheet of writing paper was allowed to go into a Southern harbor. Nor did we permit anything to be exported from the South. For lack of cotton hundreds of thousands of workers in English mills and allied industries were thrown out of employment for the reason that American warships seized all Southern cotton on the seas, even when shipped from a port in neutral Mexico, and carried under the British flag.

In the matter of neutral goods consigned to a neutral port, the American record has one case—that of the Springbok—which stands out from scores of others. Briefly, these were the facts:

The Springbok was an English ship which sailed from London for the port of Nassau, Bahama, an English colony. When 150 miles from Nassau it was captured by the American warship Sonoma, without search, and taken to a prize court in New York. There its cargo was valued at \$330,000, of which goods worth \$3500, or about 1 per cent, were considered contraband. On an appeal to the United States Supreme Court it was held that the entire cargo should be confiscated, since there was presumption that it was intended for reshipment to the South. Thus was written into international law, as far as the United States is concerned, the theory of "continuous voyage," and England accepted the principle.

It is a fact that there was no actual evidence of intention to reship the Springbok's cargo. The manifest and bills of lading showed a consignment to a regular agent in Nassau, to be sold by him. This is a centuries-old practice, and persists to this day. Of evidence which would be accepted in a criminal or civil court there was none. The presumption was based on the enormous increase in imports beyond the regular needs of Bermuda in times of peace.

The only difference between what we did to the Springbok and what England has done to many American cargoes in the present war, is this very important fact: we did have an effective blockade of the ports of the Confederacy, while England has none of the German coast. And this is a point which must loom large in any discussion with England over the present situation.

No doubt now about the Emden Von Muecke's courage. He has gone and got married.

## "WATERMELON DAY."

Mature thought deepens our conviction—Fried Chicken Day and the great American celebration of corn-on-the-cob ought to be followed by a land-wide observance of Watermelon Day. Given fried chicken with corn-on-the-cob, the logic of events calls for watermelon. Natural sequence, man's rational desires, the procession of the Equinoxes, the very laws of nature, order of the universe, and the stars in their courses fight for watermelon. The Great Equation will not equate without it. Nature abhors a vacuum or any part of a vacuum. Watermelon will fill the chinks.

Cap-sheaf of gustatory delights, how well it deserves its place! To rhapsodize who can for-bear, contemplating the luscious ellipsoid, elephantine edible, the mottled Amazon Queen of the gourd family, nay ruler of the horticultural kingdom and mistress of men's yearnings. Not America alone, but the far East Indies know her charms; China and Egypt and Darkest Africa sing her praises. She has been hymned by white men, poets, while the darky fiddler's favorite lay, "Oh, Sugar in de Gourd," is dedicated to the watermelon's carnal and incarnadine delights.

"Oh, see dat watermelon  
A-growin' on de vine!"

Thumped for the note of ripeness, tenderly plucked from the vine, carried to the spring house, gently laid in the trough of purring waters—then when it is chilled through so that frost beads coruscate on the gorgeous rind, about mid-afternoon of the next day, or maybe along towards evening, carry it up on the old back porch, call the folks, and—that is how and when and where we want our melon served. The deep guttural popping as the knife slits the green belly, the rich, rippling sounds of gushing meshes and spurting juices as the sides lay open to reveal the gleaming flesh, the severed bleeding heart, the dark, jeweled rows that set off the red glory, the enchanting vapors and inspiring savors that bid soul and senses to the Olympian spread!

Shall we urge a special session of Congress to designate a Watermelon Day? For the North, the East and the West perhaps a summons is needed; but not for the South—for Every Day is Watermelon Day in Dixie!

Whether it was negligence for a woman with knowledge of a defect in the street to forget it when bitten by a dog is held in Kentucky to be a question for the jury. The "intelligent jury" is not to be sneezed at, when learned Judges are ready to turn over to it problems so profound.



"DON'T LET 'EM BLUFF YOU, SAM!"

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McDann



## MR. ANTWERP ON THE GERMANS.

"I ten men who come into the postoffice say that when the Germans have licked the allies they will come over here and clean us up. This feeling seems to have taken the place of the former feeling that the allies would win. I don't know what satisfaction it gives the average patron of the postoffice to come in and tell the postmaster that, but they have him worked up by this time to the point where he can almost hear Uhlands coming down the road.

"I am not alarmed. It isn't that I feel so secure in Col. Roosevelt and his four sons, either. I feel better about our isolation on this side of the Atlantic and the war speeches we are going to have in the next Congress. This country is going to vote more money for its army and navy in the next two years than it has spent since the war with Spain. Every one of those investors is going to come forward with some patent device for killing people, and we are going to make more infernal machines than the Germans could get up in another hundred years. Our style of warfare hereafter is going to be scientific. Nothing crude or barbarous about it. You press a button, and bingo! something blows up in the remote distance. The best things the Germans have in this war are the submarine and the aeroplane. We invented them both. Moreover, we did it in time of peace. We were not expecting anybody to jump us, and had no thought of rallying to a sudden defense of the Republic. The next best thing they have over there is the machine gun. We invented that, too. If we took away from Germany today all the engines of destruction invented by Americans, she would have the Russians in Berlin inside of thirty days. There won't be any war with this country after the war in Europe. We will have our report of what the Board of Inventors has done out by that time, and nobody will want any of our game.

"The Germans won't come over here, anyway. It would be like somebody said it would be if the Spaniards tried to invade the country—the police wouldn't let them. It is one thing to fight in your own country or around its borders, as the Germans are doing, and another thing to fight on the other side of the world. The Russians tried that with the Japanese, and they were at an even better advantage than the Germans would be in a war with us. The ocean is the best ally we shall ever have. It helped us whip England twice, and it will fight for us again. There is something to the general alarms being sounded in this country, but don't attach too much importance to them. Where the hunting has remained as democratic as it is in this country and the rabbit shooting is as good and as popular as it is with us, it won't take long to get together an army of men who can shoot. It won't be like taking the pale-faced and spike-shod Briton out and trying to

teach him to be a soldier. We may not all keep step exactly for a while, but we'll shoot mighty close from the very jump. If Germany has anything she wants to take out on anybody, she would better take it out on the Russians while the taking is good."

## THE PERILS OF WEALTH.

SENATOR LEWIS of Illinois thinks it will not be long until we find arrayed against us most of the countries participating in the European war. The Senator has recently gone into the fall of Rome thoroughly, and is the author of a book which makes that debacle much clearer than it is in the average oration on the last day of school. He foresees that after the war the United States will be in possession of most of the world's ready money, a situation that is going to be quite as intolerable as Germany's unprecedented preparedness for war. This is exactly what happened Rome, and if we are not to be warned by the fall of that great empire we shall live to see ourselves suffer the same fate.

All one can be sure of, without having gone into it fully, is that there were men whose whiskers were just as pink as Senator Jim Ham's going around in Rome saying pretty much the same thing before that country fell upon evil days.

## BADLY IN NEED OF A WHITE HOPE.

NOW when Haiti is again in the public eye and there is a chance that United States may intervene to restore order, it is interesting to recall that one hundred and twenty-six years ago this country was the gem of the West Indies with a white population of nearly 40,000. Sixteen years later, the last white man had been hunted down and killed by the black slaves, and Haiti, or French San Domingo, had relapsed into a savagery from which it has never emerged.

## BLACKFEET GO IN FOR DETECTIVE STORIES.

A big Powwow recently held in Outback Canyon, Montana, Mary Roberts Rinehart, who writes detective stories, was formally adopted into the Blackfoot tribe of Indians, and given the name of Pitamakan, (Running Eagle) after the famous warrior woman. The ceremony was presided over by Chief Tail Feathers, an old-time warrior, assisted by Two Guns White Wolf, Eagle Child, Big Spring, Black Bull, Yellow Wolf and Stab by Mistake. This last gentleman's name proving truth to be stranger even than Mrs. Rinehart's fiction.

Guglielmo Ferrero says we can never restore civilization again until we adopt the virtues of humility, firmness, simplicity and a reasonable judgment of life and things. If the eminent historian will permit us to do so, we will amend the list with the virtue of not making articles of trade as good as the other fellows.

Another MacAdoo has been made President of Portugal, but he spells it Machado, a much more hifalutin style than that assumed by the Democratic gentleman who conducts the United States Treasury.

Pine: Does it seem to you that there are as many people on the streets as there have been?  
Olive: How could there be? Aren't the automobiles killing them at about the rate of two a day?

Mr. Taft is to be here to speak later in the month. Mr. Taft is a sort of indoor chautauquan.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

## BEAUTY CULTURE.

HEATRICE.—For pimples, practice deep breathing of pure air and exercise all muscles. Dr. Gancher of Paris advises little or no medication, and insists stomach needs as much attention as skin itself. Sauces, rich desserts, stews, fish, canned goods, tomatoes, fried, greasy meats, cabbage, sausage, sauerkraut and all fermented substances should be avoided. A few drops of milk of magnesia every few hours or one or two teaspoons at each meal is advisable. Then two ounces glycerin, with heaping teaspoon precipitated sulphur, mixed with four ounces carbolated water; face is anointed every night with this fluid and once or twice daily a few minutes.

## CLEANSING.

O. E. M.—Ink stains in linen: Dissolve half ounce oxalic acid in pint soft water. Wet spot and hold over steaming hot water. Wet several times, then rinse in clear water. Or lay spot on hot, bright tin plate and wet with the acid. Repeat till white. Rinse in clear water.

## DATA.

SCHOOLBOY.—Declarations of war resulting from the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajevo, June 28, 1914; July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary on Serbia; Aug. 1, Germany on Russia; Aug. 3, Germany on Belgium; Aug. 4, Germany on France; Aug. 4, France on Germany; Aug. 6, Austria on Russia; Aug. 6, Montenegro on Austria; Aug. 6, Great Britain on Austria; Aug. 11, France on Austria; Aug. 23, Japan on Germany; Aug. 23, Austria on Belgium; Oct. 2, Turkey on Russia; Nov. 5, Great Britain on Turkey; Nov. 5, France on Turkey; May 23, 1915, Italy on Austria; May 24, Germany on Italy. And then San Marino declared war on Germany. A recent writer says: The specious argument that each nation will be up for taking the warpath is truly bewildering to the outside party. The man who agreed to hear both sides of a case, and was so impressed with the first argument that he assumed the speaker he had the case and there was no need for the opponent to say one word, the reader of the contract and the expert advocate of one country's claim till he comes upon the well-turned argument of another country, and then he is in something of the condition of the man referred to, who, being persuaded to listen to the lawyer he had rejected, exclaimed in the midst of his flaming logic, "Who? you have but the leg upward. Hold the leg upward for a few seconds. Gradually extend the time till you are keeping them up for about a minute. Now bend the ankles, moving the feet backward and forward and rotating them from right to left. Bend the knees, extending and retracting the lower part of the legs. At first do these exercises with one leg at a time. After a little practice you will be able to do them with both legs simultaneously. Perform them two or three times a day, but do not prolong them to more than five or 10 minutes, according to the condition of your body. When the exercises are over rest on your back. An alcohol rub-down will finish the session. These exercises should be supplemented with deep breathing, the breath being drawn in while the muscles are being stretched and exhaled while they are slackened. While these motions are not strictly gymnastic, they will reduce the swelling and relieve the pain.

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

P. L.—Flesh stains: Boil the stains well in soap suds using a good white soap, then rinse out well and lay in the sun. Cover the spots with table salt, and after it dries brush out the salt, then boil again and hang in the sun. Sprinkle, after the spots are perfectly dry, and iron. Be sure to lay the cloth down on something when salt is applied so that the salt may do its work properly.

## THE FIRST BEER.

J. M.—Beer was brewed by the Egyptians. The exact date of its origin is lost in the remote ages. Beer appeared in Greece several centuries before the Christian era and was one of the staple foods of the Greeks. It was brewed by the Egyptians; the Greeks, in turn, handed it on to the Romans, and those hardy empire builders, it was spread broadcast over the ancient world. A brewer's consular list of the year 1890 read an extract from the papyrus Ebers, 3600 years old, which traces back to Ramses the art of brewing with Ramses himself, whose wine was the accepted beverage of the Egyptians. It revealed their spirits with beer, having four kinds from which to choose, simple, sweet, bitter or strong. The first beer from barley, it appears, and the industry was principally carried on at Pelusium, at the mouth of the Nile. The first brewery in this country was set up about 1833 by Gov. Wouter Van Twiller of New Amsterdam, but the first brewery for lager beer was started in Philadelphia in 1842.

## TO MAKE AND KEEP CIDER.

MRS. S.—To make clear, sweet fruit should be allowed to ripen. Apples are usually left 14 days in barn or loft to mature, then ground and pulp in mill consisting of two fluted cylinders of hardwood or cast-iron worked against each other. The pulp is afterward put in coarse, strong bags, and pressed with a heavy wheel or roller to get out all the juice. This is then placed in large, open tubs and kept at a heat of about 40 degrees. A day or two later the juice is weak, clear, and eight or 10 days for strong cider, or as soon as the sediment has subsided, the cider is "racked off" into clean casks. The casks are then shaded from other cool places where a low and regular temperature can be insured, and are left to mature and ripen until the following spring, when it may be racked for use. Preparatory to bottling, cider should be examined to see whether it is clear and sparkling. If not so, it should be clarified and left a fortnight. The night previous to bottling the bung should be taken out of the cask and the cork substituted. The cork should not be corked down until the day after filling; best corks should be used. When cider is wanted for immediate use, a small piece of lump sugar may be put into each bottle before corking. To keep cider sweet all the year, put into a barrel of the liquid just made fresh from apples, 2 ounces of wintergreen, 1 pint alcohol; set in cool place. Plain cider becomes hard cider in time.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTED.—Phone License Collector, city hall phone.

MRS. TRILBY.—For song-writer Geo. Luther Burr, try writing Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, Mass.

ANXIOUS.—Really being in name of husband and wife, upon divorce, would own an undivided one-half interest. Mention facts of inheritance upon the proper surface and direct the course of the submarine to any visible object.

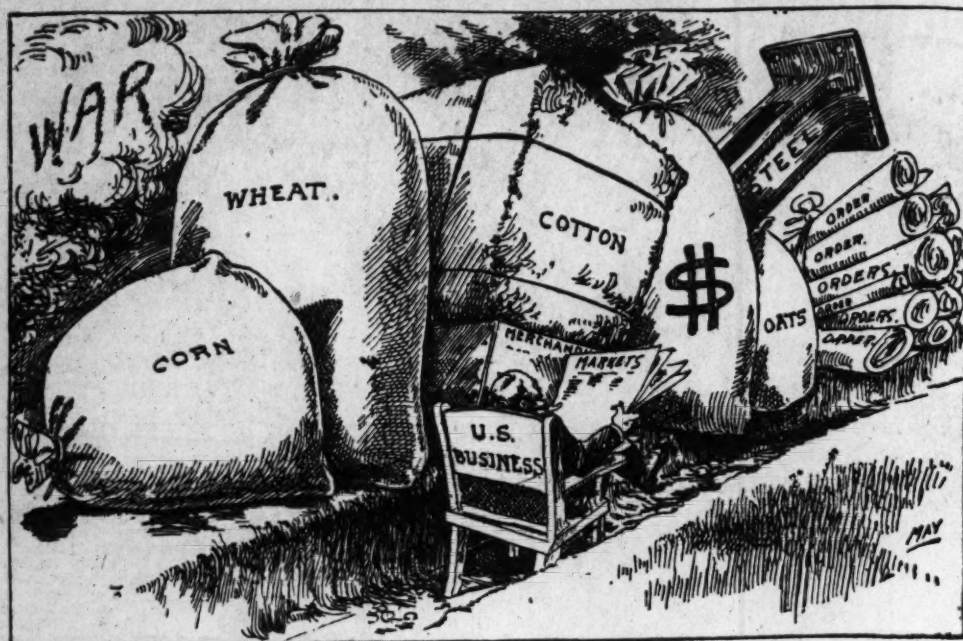
W. C. W.—The periscope of a submarine is a hollow stand fitted with mirrors, by means of which the operator of the submerged vessel is enabled to view the upper surface and direct the course of the submarine to any visible object. The periscope is a submarine eye, and in order to have use of it, it must not be sunk more than 15 to 20 feet below the surface. It is operated at a greater depth, but at a disadvantage, because deprived of its means of surface vision.





# THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

A DIGEST OF THE BEST EDITORIAL COMMENT AND INFORMATION ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE READERS OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



SOME TRENCH.

—May in Detroit Times.

## The Latest British Note

### ITS FATAL WEAKNESS.

New York World: Conceding the admirable tone and temper of the British note, and admitting the force of much of the argument, the British case nevertheless is fatally weak in that the blockade is not applied "impartially to the ships of all nations."

No attempt is made to enforce the blockade in the Baltic. German traffic with Norway, Sweden and Denmark goes on without interruption. Where it is convenient for Great Britain to enforce the blockade, the restrictions are drastic. Where not, no pretense of effective enforcement is made.

Under the form of blockading Germany, Great Britain in reality is blockading the United States, while permitting German commerce with the Scandinavian states to proceed without restraint.

It is useless to deny that changing conditions of warfare modify the ancient rules of blockade. The United States would be the last country in the world to repudiate its own record. But there are two principles of a blockade which cannot be set aside without abandoning the whole structure of international law as affecting the trade rights of neutrals. One is that the blockade must be effective and the other is that it must be impartial, and these rules are now habitually disregarded by Great Britain.

### GRAT BRITAIN'S OCEAN.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: The underlying spirit of Great Britain's reply to the American protest against the orders in council method of making international rules for the handling of neutral commerce on the high seas may be summed up in the sentence: "The British Government is perfectly willing to permit the United States to use the British oceans to haul commerce desired by the British people, but it must be done entirely in accordance with British rules and with regard to what British statesmen regard as proper for the conservation of British interests."

It simply is a variation of the old European melody "Neutrals Have No Rights Belligerents Are Bound to Respect." It is a condition which calls for a world-wide coalition of neutral nations ready to take such drastic steps as may be needed to put their commerce on the seas on a secure footing free from the meddlesomeness of any nation. If we permit the London Foreign Office to maintain the theory that neutral ports may be blockaded against ships of neutral nations the time soon will come when not a ship will sail or an ounce of cargo will be delivered without the consent of the British Government.

### BRITISH DOCTRINE OF NECESSITY.

Indianapolis Star: The time has gone by when any labored effort is necessary to show that the German position and the British position are substantially on all fours, so far as the interests of neutral Powers are concerned. There will be no more excitement over this British evasion of our demands, therefore, than there was over the Leelanaw affair. The discovery of Great Britain in the role of a lawless belligerent pleading the familiar of doctrine of necessity need not surprise any careful and unprejudiced observer, though it seems to have almost stunned some of the anti-German patriots. All we can ask is that President Wilson stand up for American rights and for the principles of maritime freedom in war as he has so bravely and ably done in the case of Germany. There is no reason to doubt that he will do this, thus translating into neutrality of act his doctrine of neutrality of thought.

### BLOCKADE OF NEUTRAL PORTS.

Omaha Bee: Great Britain's latest note in the controversy over the right to use the seas for carrying on neutral commerce is no more responsive to the contention of the United States than has been either of the German notes on the same topic. In some ways it breathes the spirit of "Rule Britannia," and "not a flag but by permission waves," though the case is not so bluntly put. Great Britain assumes the right not only to interrupt commerce of an enemy, either in our outboard, but to blockade a neutral port to carry out this policy.

### VIEWS OF LORD GRAY.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The reply of the British Government to the representations of the United States respecting unjust interference with the sea commerce of neutral countries is candid and assertive, but in no sense offensive, being in this respect on an equivalent plane with all previous notes on the subject of war disputes. If England has departed in any direction from the long-accepted customs of neutrality, her justification is

in almost the exact words of Germany to the United States on the same subject, viz: "Changed conditions of warfare require a new application of the principles of international law." This is the precise contention of Germany. In the matter of seizing American cargoes bound for neutral ports, which England thinks likely in the end to reach German hands, Lord Gray insists on the right to continue this policy. Indeed, there is an air about Lord Gray's views like unto the atmosphere of the German letters, that if vessels of the United States dare to plow the sea anywhere on the globe, they may do so only at their own peril. In other words, neutral nations have no rights anywhere on earth as against nations at war.

## Root and the Short Ballot

### THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Chicago Herald: The progress of the New York constitutional convention toward giving that State a frame of government really popular, democratic, responsible and efficient has been distinctly disappointing to all competent observers. In direction it has resembled the traditional progress of the crab.

There is, however, now at least a promise of better things. Last Friday former Senator Root, president of the convention, made some extremely pointed and pertinent remarks to the delegates. The exhibition to the Empire State's Belshazzars of the handwriting on the wall was the more impressive because Elihu Root was the exhibitor.

### THE PRESENT TREND.

Philadelphia Press: Senator Root would like to incorporate the short ballot in the Constitution of New York State, which the convention is now endeavoring to frame. No State offers a better opportunity for this reform. This is the present trend.

### REFORM GAINS NEW IMPETUS.

Philadelphia Record: Elihu Root shook up the dry bones of the political fossils at Albany by a demand for a ballot so short that it would contain the names only of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The multiplication of elective offices and the farming out of government functions to commissions make impracticable demands upon the intelligence of the average voter and defy efforts to locate responsibility. Mr. Root has made an appeal for the short ballot in order that the voters may know what they are doing, and afterward may know what they have done, which is likely to be heard outside the State of New York.

## The Execution of Becker

### A TYBURN HILL MOB.

New York Post: Between the mobs which made a holiday at Tyburn when a particularly thrilling hanging was under way, and the mob which gathered at the Becker funeral, no great psychological difference is discernable. If anything, the eighteenth century crowd had the better of it. It was attracted by what was then a bit of healthy excitement, a show. Today it is a debased and morbid curiosity. It is, of course, not true in a real sense that executions are less public today than they were a hundred years ago. At most we may imagine a crowd of a couple of thousands at Tyburn. But the faithful newspaper accounts of what takes place in the death chamber at Sing Sing are read by fascinated millions.

### DOUBTS AS TO GUILT.

Detroit Times: It is a sufficient indictment of capital punishment that those who, while Becker lived, were convinced of his guilt, began to shake their heads when he was dead and wonder if, after all, he might have been innocent.

### THE BECKER COFFIN PLATE.

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Charles Becker may have used very poor judgment in her selection of an inscription for the plate on her husband's coffin and may have laid herself open to prosecution for criminal libel. But this does not in the least justify the subsequent action of the New York police in going to the woman's home and removing the plate from the casket and from the premises. If Mrs. Becker was indiscreet the police were guilty of an abuse of power.



THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

—Cash in Chicago Herald.

## Intervention in Haiti; How About Mexico?

### OUR DUTY OBVIOUS.

Louisville Times: Because the duty was as easy of performance as it was obvious, the marines were landed and order has been restored. The United States has, in Mexico, interests which far outweigh those in Haiti. It has a duty no less obvious, a duty which it has time and again announced that it was just on the point of performing. It is still unperformed, because the United States will not do in Mexico what it has done in Haiti—make use of the force necessary to restore order. Until force is employed the duty will remain undone.

### "GO IN ALONE OR STAY OUT."

Louisville Post: If the condition of affairs in Mexico is of a character requiring armed intervention, the United States should go to Mexico, free to deal with the situation as it arises from time to time, without having to consult allies or partners.

If we have neither the resources nor the capacity to deal with the Mexican problem alone, we should not enter.

### THE NEW PAN-AMERICANISM.

New York Post: Secretary Lansing made a quiet announcement yesterday which is yet of the highest significance. The Mexican nettle is to be grasped firmly, but not by the hand of the United States alone. South and Central America are to help. The Ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile—undoubtedly with the consent and authorization of their Governments—are to confer with our Department of State, and in addition the Ministers from Uruguay, Bolivia and Guatemala will be present. For the moment, this looks only to a single problem. But it may any day be given a wider scope. Of this informal drawing together of the American republics may be hoped that has come from any of the Pan-American conferences. Helping Mexico to find the road to peace, it may yet point the whole world the same way. If the war in Europe drags on its miseries and its terrors for months to come, and if the time arrives when mediation is desired at the hands of neutral nations, who can say that the proffer will not be made unites by the New World?

### WHAT TO DO WITH HAITI.

Philadelphia Ledger: All the conditions at Port au Prince point to a prolonged stay of the United States marines in Haiti, during which time the Government at Washington should make up its mind what it is going to do about it. Every consideration of national self interest, of safety and of humanity demands that this nation shall take decisive steps to put an end to the perpetual anarchy in the Black Republic and exercise such a measure of control over its affairs as shall make the business of revolution less profitable to the adventurers and cutthroats who are now supreme there, and for the first time in the history of Haiti set in motion agencies which shall make for progress toward civilization.

### UNCLE SAM'S PATIENCE TAXED.

Christian Science Monitor: After President Guillaume Sam we see only Rosalvo Bobo as leading influence in the Haitian republic, which its European creditors are pressing for settlement of debts. Accompanied by acts such as before have been committed by Haitians when in a destructive mood, power has passed for a brief time from one man to another, and this by use of authority exerted in its most passionate forms. No large policy of state has been fought for or sacrificed for. Personal and factional interests have evidently controlled both victors and vanquished. As of old in the history of the republic the barbarism and selfishness so often characteristic of insular politics has been shown. Sooner or later, no doubt, after the cost of incessant revolutions have had their effect, the Haitians will voluntarily seek the same kind of service from the United States that is now being given to Dominicans. The United States, on its part, some day, patience being severely taxed, will perhaps do for Haiti what it has done for Cuba, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. It may be forced to annex the island; but it will much prefer to "live and let live," if thereby it can induce the Haitians to submit to an educational process which they greatly need before they are intrusted with full responsibility for national government.

### CO-OPERATIVE INTERVENTION.

Philadelphia Press: It is polite and friendly for our Government to invite the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to co-operate with the United States in restoring peace to Mexico. Three of these countries did try to do something with Mexico and to bring it into harmony with this country and into peace with itself. What they can do now is not very evident unless they shall contribute to a joint force to restore peace in Mexico by suppressing all the belligerent chieftains and securing there an uncorrupted election of a President by the people of Mexico.

### TIME FOR ACTION IN MEXICO.

Washington Herald: Two years and five months have elapsed since the Mexican situation became a problem for President Wilson and his Cabinet to deal with, and two months have passed since the President announced the purpose of this Government "very soon" to give its "active, moral support to some man or group of men" in restoring peace and order, unless leaders of the warring factions should compose their differences and do the work themselves. Today the factions are still at war and conditions, so far as the safety and welfare of Americans and other foreign residents are affected, in Mexico City especially, are more distressful and alarming than at any time since the overthrow of Diaz. Even the warmest supporters of the administration must admit that its indefinite policy toward Mexico, extending over so long a period has, if it has accomplished anything, led the Mexican belligerents to despise as well as hate us.

### AN UNPLEASANT DUTY.

New York Sun: Free government was never a greater failure in Haiti than it is today. At the same time Haiti was never less desirable as an addition to the states of the American Union. No one wants annexation. Nevertheless, it becomes the duty of the Government at Washington to intervene politically in the affairs of the Black Republic. American interests demand it, and European interests require it. Especially have we a duty to perform toward France, whose legation was invaded by the mob that slew President Guillaume Sam and afterward hacked him to pieces. In discharging that duty it is necessary to restore and maintain order in Port au Prince before proceeding to adopt whatever measures may be necessary for the welfare of the people.

Detroit Free Press: In considering the action of the American Government in landing marines at Port au Prince we find no analogy whatever between the situation in Haiti and the situation in Mexico before, after or at the time of the seizure of Vera Cruz. Mexico unquestionably possesses the germ of progress within itself; a germ which once fructified so far that the country became the second nation of the New World in point of progress. And, we recall the fact sadly, it was largely blight of various sorts from the world's history, the circle of strife should be still widening, the conflict growing more relentless and more sanguinary. It is a staggering thought that man, who has subjugated nature and made a



ONE YEAR OLD AND "FULL OF CONFIDENCE."

—Donahay in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## After One Year of War

### THE WAR AND SPIRIT OF OUR AGE.

New York Globe: Numerous attempts have been made to estimate the effect upon the world of a year of war. Most of these estimates consist of startling lists of figures showing what the war has cost in dollars and number of human lives lost. But the real effect of this conflict can never be shown by statistics or maps. The most important results of it are felt in those inner readjustments taking place in the mind of our age.

The most encouraging sign at the close of this year of bloodshed is that people are thinking and beginning to think courageously about fundamental questions. We are learning that conventional, idealistic posing, or perpetual reciting of comfortable early Victorian platitudes are not the same thing as thinking.

If as a result of this year of disillusionment we can be a little less sentimental and a little more determined for the very reason that we appreciate the enormity of the task, if we can approach the work of social progress with a little less conceit about the superiority of our generation over all others, a little less of that God-is-in-his-heaven-all's-right-with-the-world easy optimism, and a little more downright realism in facing and striving to master the real facts of this world, we shall come nearer making humanity's dream of peace and brotherhood come true than those who shut their eyes to all unpleasant facts that challenged their dream—until it was too late.

### WINNER STILL IN DOUBT.

Philadelphia Press: No impartial observer can sum up the year of hostilities without feeling that, for all her brilliant victories, Germany has failed in the one objective that can bring the war to a favorable conclusion. Despite all moral and territorial gains made by Germany, the armies of all her adversaries are still intact in the field, with every prospect of remaining intact until their recently conceived purpose of emulating the machine-like efficiency of Germany and beating her down by sheer weight of numbers and superior resources has been accomplished. In order to win the war in its second year, Germany will have to fight more successfully than she did in the first.

### NO CENTRAL WAR ISSUE.

Boston Globe: Is it not just possible that the one central fact of this past year's fighting is that there is no one central fact; that the one spiritual element in it is that there is no spiritual element in it; that the one real thing about it is that it is so unreal; that the heart of the whole thing is that there is so little heart in it? Shedd, for the moment, all partisanship, and looking at the thing just humanly, as men among men, neither pro-this nor anti-that, mark this fiery portent of a world war without a central issue that all men can see. Behold it well. It must mean something. It may mean more than anyone supposes.

### EUROPE'S ECONOMIC RUIN.

Louisville Times: The day is likely to force a retrospect in the minds of the European rulers. The nefarious work of a year has wrought many changes. There is no country in Europe that has benefited. The war thus far has been a draw, in the eyes of disillusioned observers. All of the terror, the suffering, the toll of death and the impoverishment of great nations has gone for naught. The map of Europe remains practically unchanged. But Europe is in economic ruins. Germany's great industries are broken, her trade wiped out. Her industries were the very foundation of her greatness. France and Russia are heavy sufferers economically, in their agriculture and budding industries. England, though less affected, owing to her geographical situation and the calmness of her people, has had a growing problem to face.

### THE SIGNIFICANT THING.

Philadelphia North American: The most significant thing about this war anniversary is that there should be one—that after the lapse of a full year, in the most enlightened age of the world's history, the circle of strife should be still widening, the conflict growing more relentless and more sanguinary. It is a staggering thought that man, who has subjugated nature and made a

servant of the very thunderbolts, has himself loosed in the world a force which all his genius cannot curb. He can do no more than brace himself against the storm and endure until its furies are spent. He has seen ancient landmarks of civilization overturned and the hard-won achievements of centuries of progress undone; has felt the very foundations of society rock beneath his feet. And he is helpless to avert the destruction or repair the ruin. Before the consuming blast of the world war even the highest manifestations of the human intellect seem powerless.

### NO PROMISE OF PEACE.

Detroit News-Tribune: Had the nations of Europe a year ago been able to read the future as clearly as Daniel and Joseph used to read it in their time, this had been a twelvemonth of peace, prosperity and good feeling instead of war, impoverishment and bitterness of spirit. Three months hence the rigors of winter will begin to be experienced. Several millions of the best men of Europe will be face to face with another dreary period of six months when the fighting against cold, hunger and disease will be more continuous if not more deadly than the fighting with their human enemies. Does the spring of 1916 promise any material accomplishment for either side or any improvement of general conditions?

### AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

Indianapolis Star: The cost of the war, in men, in property, in money, in trade disorganization, after one year of it, is so enormous as to be beyond the average man's comprehension. The figures are simply bewildering. The United States emerged from its Civil War depleted in men and material wealth, but its succeeding prosperity was so great and its development was so rapid following the removal of the handicap of slavery that its war burdens were but little felt. Its cause, however, was just and righteous. It is difficult to see how swift prosperity can come to Europe after the war. Commercial life will be resumed at once, of course, but will the opportunity exist for improved commerce? Will the nations find that their war has cleared their way in any respect?

### SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

Memphis Appeal: There is a great deal of talk in this country about sympathy for the allies. The truth is that the supreme sympathy of the American people is with the French. They won for us liberty. They are republicans like the people of the United States. They believe in the divine right of men to liberty and the pursuit of happiness instead of the divine right of Kings. Every American that appreciates the blessing of liberty, and in his heart has a feeling of gratitude, wishes for the French that when this struggle is ended, that the republic will stand out among the nations of the earth triumphant in all of its aspirations. The supreme desire of France is the wish to live. France has contributed more to the civilization of the world than any other nation. French teachers were among the first to propagate the principles of equality of man and the right of man to self-government.

### THE NEW WARFARE.

New Orleans Times-Picayune: The first year of the great war has passed into history. Although hundreds of thousands of the very flower of Europe's manhood have been done to death, or been left maimed for life's battle, the ultimate result is still in doubt. Even now it is impossible to fix the blame with absolute precision, for the sovereigns and the diplomats keep their secret well, despite the utmost efforts of newspapers and parliaments. The world knows only that millions drew the sword at the word of command. Why the command was given and why it was obeyed without a murmur—these are questions that must be put aside for the present. In one respect, this war differs from all the wars that have gone before. New weapons have necessitated new tactics, though the principles of strategy, being based upon human nature itself, are today precisely what they were from the first. Now that the fighting is, for the most part, done over trenches, the romance of the soldier's existence seems to have vanished. The pick and the spade must be used much more frequently than the bayonet and the gun. Whole regiments may be wiped out by agencies against which all fighting is vain.



# In the Social World

WATCHFUL WAITING.

## Contributions to Fashions Seen on Streets Bring Realization That Fall Is Approaching — St. Louis Women Back From Vacations With Styles From Different Parts of Country.

ON August days, downtown St. Louis is beginning to impress one with the fact that fall fashions are upon us. Everywhere you see evidences of vacations spent East, West, North and South, for St. Louis femininity has come back, with various contributions to style for the Stay-at-Homes to seize upon or to reject.

We have been suffering from a Chintz season in St. Louis. Many women you meet on Olive, Market or Washington avenue look exactly as if, after the sofa cushions had been correctly covered, curtains in little daughter's room had been rehung, with "What's Left," they had fashioned a new skirt, a hat, sometimes even a parasol; as far as one can hear, New York usually the arbiter of fashions, American, has not taken the noisy chintz, as has St. Louis. But the fur fad, unfortunately did originate there. It seems that the red, dead fox, worn suspended from the wearer's neck, as though she were proudly displaying the spoils of an autumn hunt, was conceived by some one in New York, who had never felt the heat. St. Louis women have been kinder. They have worn only white fox, and no red ones are in evidence.

Have you noticed the new complexion? I do not know whether the San Francisco Exposition or Broadway is responsible for the change in women's faces this summer. Never must you wear a brilliant complexion. A dull background, with a faint, possible, red spot on either cheek, is very good. But your nose must look exactly like a marshmallow, if you wish to have it in style. It is no longer necessary for foreign critics to speak of the bad taste of American women who choose to powder their noses in public. The marshmallow treatment is given before leaving home and the nose needs no further attention from the wearer. The marshmallow effect comes in a bottle, and is permanent.

**Hats of Cane Seating.** There are many cane seating hats in St. Louis at present. They come in all colors, but black seems to be the most popular. French felt hats in light colors are to be worn, a great deal this fall. Prices on summer hats are so ridiculously low that bargain hunting women are deceived and buy, but travelers, freshly returned from New York and Chicago, will tell you that velvet hats with drooping brims, poke bonnet effect in the back, are absolutely necessary to the wardrobe of a well dressed woman this month.

If you buy in August, a thin, transparent, bluish or tulle hat, with a grays or two for trimming, you will be amazed at the number of velvet hats you will meet after you leave the shop with the one you have bought. This summer there has been no such thing as a little hat. Even women of 50 fool you with their drooping brims.

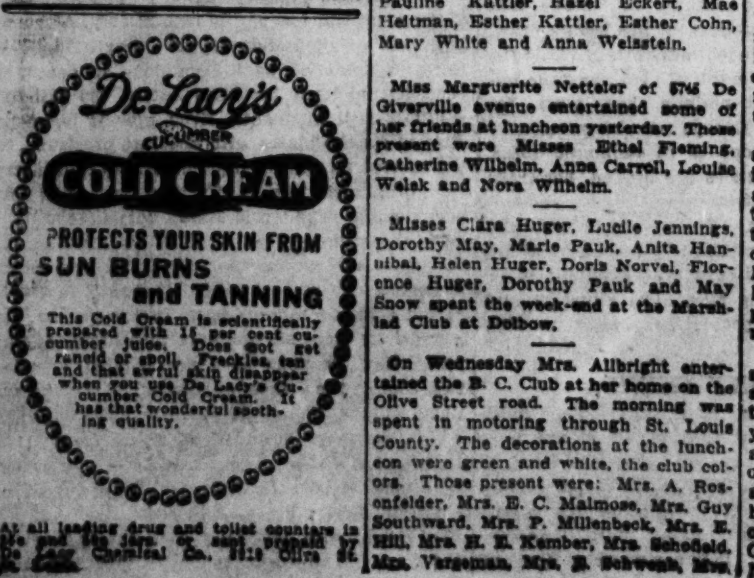
Shoes are still laced up on one side, fall forecasters notwithstanding. The return to the normal in footwear has not yet begun. And you must have a pair of lemon-colored shoes, for they are quite the thing with silk dresses. Red and blue, black and tan are used together in fact, any colors that give the futurist effect, which puzzles the casual observer and causes him to wonder whether you are coming or going.

**Stockings Very Gay.** Stockings too are very gay. The newest have stripes, which run around, or they have black and white diamond-shaped paces. Clocked stockings too are very good, especially the ones with little grape vines up the side. If you wear a dark dress you must wear white shoes and stockings. If you wear white clothes your stockings must be black and your shoes white.

Never for one moment, these August days, must you forget the outfit in your setup. Silk sweaters are not so popular as before vacation days began. They were too becoming. Too many women washed them near shell pink, and passed up the white sweaters that were the prettiest by far.

War is not forgotten even in fall styles in St. Louis. The demand in Europe for these little mourning bonnets, made so popular by Blanche Bates some time back, are with us in full force in more fetching styles than ever before.

**Dresses Are High-Waisted.** Dresses! This is no season for any woman with any suggestion of embonpoint. For every dress is high-waisted.



**DeLacy's Cold Cream**

PROTECTS YOUR SKIN FROM SUN BURNS and TANNING

This Cold Cream is especially prepared with the best of summer fruits. It is a perfect skin protectant and it is the only skin dressing when you use DeLacy's Cold Cream. It is the only skin dressing that gives you that wonderful softening quality.

At all leading drug and toilet stores in St. Louis. Sold by DeLacy's Cold Cream Co., 1111 Olive St.



Left to right: Misses Marion, Elise and Irene Smith, daughters of H. T. T. Smith of 55 Kingsbury place. Misses Elise and Marion returned last week from a visit to their aunt, Mrs. A. H. Flynt of St. Paul. Miss Irene is spending the summer at Camp Wyonegonic, Me.

KAWIWARA, PORTRAITS.

Leo Constantine, Mrs. Herve Schield, Mrs. Marie Molitor, Amelia Sues, Anna Wilkomm; Messrs. Louis Anders, Alfred Sues, Elmer Kingsland, Otto Manthel, Frank Ehler; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Beatty.

Miss Elise Hintze entertained the Fleur-de-Lis Girls Saturday evening with a garden party in honor of Miss Amelia Sues. The following were present: Misses Frieda Anders, Edna Hintze, Elise Hintze, Antoinette Juergens, Marie Molitor, Amelia Sues, Anna Wilkomm; Messrs. Louis Anders, Alfred Sues, Elmer Kingsland, Otto Manthel, Frank Ehler; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Beatty.

There's a difference in cleaning and pressing. You will understand when you have tried Schuck, 410 Olive.

The Mignonette Girls held their regular meeting Tuesday at the home of the Misses Harriet and Amy Sheard, 2821 North Market street.

A reception was given Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Sues of 328 S. Compton avenue, in honor of their daughter Amelia, whose marriage to Charles Kramfort of Indianapolis took place Aug. 3. The guests included Misses Frieda Anders, Elise Eberhardt, Edna Hintze, Elise Hintze, Antoinette Juergens, Marie Molitor, Amelia Sues, Anna Wilkomm, Hattie Wendt; Messrs. Alfred Sues, Otto Manthel, Harry Oheim, Louis Anders, Charles Kramfort, William Sues, Frank Ehler, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Beatty.

Mrs. Dwight F. Babcock and daughter of 5678 Cates avenue, have just returned from a visit to Boston, Salem and Waltham, Mass.

The Quick Meal Girls gave an outing at Creve Coeur Lake Wednesday. Those attending were: Misses Lourene Fredrick, Catherine Fleiter, Julia Ghigliotti, Leona Caloy, Maria Hittler, Marie Sues.

Neck boas, made from old plumes, Soule Plume Co., 406 Jacard Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor and daughter, Dorothy, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. M. L. Avery, of 448 Morgan street.

Mrs. Anna Pfeiffer of Leavenworth, Kan., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Von Hornstein, of Rutger street, returned to her home last night.

The J. C. R. S. Club will give a river excursion Wednesday evening. There will be a cabaret and dancing. The following members have been appointed on the Reception Committee: Misses Yetta Taylor, Leah Chackas, Anna Richter, Pauline Kattler, Hazel Eckert, Max Hettman, Esther Kattler, Esther Cohn, Mary White and Anna Weinstein.

Miss Marguerite Nettler of 674 De Oliverville avenue entertained some of her friends at luncheon yesterday. Those present were: Misses Ethel Fleming, Catherine Wilhelm, Anna Carroll, Louise Walsh and Nora Wilhelm.

Misses Clara Huger, Lucile Jennings, Dorothy May, Marie Paul, Anita Hansen, Huguette Huger, Doris Norvel, Florence Huger, Dorothy Paul and May Snow spent the week-end at the Marshland Club at Delbow.

On Wednesday Mrs. Albright entertained the B. C. Club at her home on the Olive Street road. The morning was spent in motoring through St. Louis County. The decorations at the luncheon were green and white, the club colors. Those present were: Mrs. A. Rosenfelder, Mrs. E. C. Malmose, Mrs. Guy Southward, Mrs. P. Millenbeck, Mrs. E. M. Mrs. E. E. Kumben, Mrs. Scheld, Mrs. Vargishan, Mrs. E. Schwegel, Mrs.

Schief, Ida Struetman, Augusta McManus, Myrtle Lindsey, Maria Frederick, Lillie Biddle, Mathilda Schief, Philip Calmer, Irene Artanella and Alma Brammer.

Miss F. M. Brice, buyer of the costume department of Seruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Miss M. A. Rohman of the millinery department and Mrs. A. W. Nacke, who represents the waist and mourning departments, left Saturday for New York to make selections of new merchandise for early autumn.

The Chanticleer Country Club held its regular monthly meeting at the home of their recently married president, Arthur C. Brandt, 2315 Sidney street, last Monday evening. The members present were: Albert Brandt, Carl Corcoran, Arthur Brandt, George Erdinger, George McSinning Jr., Louis E. Steiner, Hugh Corcoran, John Moore, Mart Jenkins, Harold Fitzroy, Jack Walsh, Marion Dunn, Melnard Stuppy and Jack Ross.

A surprise party was given Mrs. R. E. Norris, at her home, 4084 Scanlon place, by a number of her friends, who presented her with a dinner set. Mrs. J. G. Norris and Mrs. Ralph Blaisdel gave a

musical program, assisted by Mrs. Whitte. Mrs. Leo Craden gave several fancy dances.

Jeannette Windgeger, 354 Junata street, is making a tour of the Western states.

The skin is beautified, perfumed, protected, by Satin skin powder, 25c.—Adv.

August Leuther entertained his friends Sunday evening in honor of his birthday, at his home, 2122 Miami street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. August Leuther Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Leuther, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Daumme, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Altman, Miss Emma Leu-

ther, Dorothy Daumme; Master Otto Leuther, Richard Leuther, Roy Scudder and Albert Daumme.

Miss Esther Frey of 3316 Halliday avenue entertained the Oulda Club and several friends Saturday evening, July 31, in honor of her birthday. Those present were: Misses Nellie Doitusa, Flora Gischel, Bertha Spashta, Mildred Uhl, Esther Frey; Messrs. Frank Carroll, Walter Kibara, Herbert Kipp, Edward Krone and Harry Meese.

The Mikado Girls held their annual picnic last week on Long Lake at Mitchell, Ill. The following young women are members of the club: Misses Ida and Ella Yawitz, Mollie Pearlino, Rose Schwartz, Esther Schmuckler, Amelia

O'Leach, Anna Newman and Sara Rubin. The guests were: Messrs. Sam Levin, Henry Moloff, Sol Russ, Ben de Woskin, Sam Brown, Nathan Schwartz and Irving Schmuckler.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kreis and their three daughters, have returned from the Pacific Coast, where they have been sojourning since last November.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schapiro entertained in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Sophie, at their home, 1284 Carr street, Saturday evening. Forty

guests were present: Misses Bessie Cohn, Dora Feldmann, Sophie Schapiro, Anna Schapiro, Sarah Rothman, Kate Rothman, Margaret Friedman, Rose White, Lillian Ruskin, Bessie White, Rose Muscovitz, Anna Fole, Elizabeth Brown, Mollie Greenberg, Sophie and Mollie Mack, Sarah Wise, Frieda Fischman, Mollie Miller, Lena Zimel, Eva Krause and Rose Gelman; Messrs. Morris Scha-

Continued on Next Page.

## Garland's New Fall Suits

Yes the new Fall Suits are here. Our running invoice number showed at the end of the past week 718 received since Aug. 1st. We are selling quite a number every day. Monday we will make a special showing at

**\$15.00 and \$19.95**

New mixtures galore, also plenty of the new cocoanut brown and blues and blacks. The high military front and collar is much in evidence. Materials include whipcords, Scotch and English tweeds, wool poplin, mannish suitings and serge. A good variety to select from. All sizes.

Other Fall Suits, in Broadcloth, Kitten's Ear, etc., at... **\$25 to \$69.50**

## All Summer Suits Reduced

**\$3.95** For Palm Beaches and linens formerly \$10.00 and \$12.75; white, natural tan and striped effects; all sizes.

## Clean-Up of Wash Dresses

Any colored Dress in the House and 100 White Dresses—about 900 altogether—in over 50 styles and all sizes. Formerly priced from \$2.98 to \$10.00.

**\$1.50**

Linens, white and colored voiles, crepes, organdies, tissues, etc.; 800 have been in the store but a few weeks and are clean and fresh.

## Wash Skirts

115 White Skirts, gabardines and linens, formerly \$2.98 to \$6; reduced for clearance to... **\$1.50**

87 White Skirts, narrow or wide cord pique, were formerly priced up to \$1.25; reduced to... **69c**

## Palm Beach Coats

Palm Beach Coats, that were formerly up to \$10, also pure linens, formerly \$5 to \$10. The ideal Coat for travel and motor wear; reduced for clearance to... **\$2.98**

## Swope's End of the Season Sale

In the Women's Departments

This important event will soon be over, so fill every need at once. Save decisively on Swope's finest Summer footwear.

**\$4.95 Women's Pumps and Oxfords** Formerly \$9

Of patent leather and calfskin, with gray and fawn buckskin and cloth quarters, and black calf oxfords with gray buckskin quarters.

**\$3.45 Women's Pumps and Oxfords** Formerly \$7 and \$8

This lot includes patent and calfskin buckle pumps, patent turn sole alippers, white canvas ties, and pumps with black trimmings. Also white buckskin button shoes, formerly \$7 and \$8.

**\$2.95 Cloth Quarter Pumps** Formerly \$4.50 and \$5

Including tongueless patent leather and gunmetal pumps with gray, black and fawn suede and cloth quarters.

**\$2.45 Patent and Gunmetal Pumps** Formerly \$4.50 and \$5

Including plain and buckle pumps with high and low heels—broken sizes; also white canvas rubber sole sport Oxfords.

**85c Pumps and Oxfords** Formerly \$4 and \$4.50

Of patent leather, gunmetal, suede and tan; one large lot of broken sizes, mainly small.

**Children's Shoes**

Black, tan and white ankle ties, formerly \$1 and \$1.75; sizes 2 to 6.

**50c**

**Boys' Oxfords**

Of tan and black; formerly \$1 and \$1.50; broken sizes.

**95c**

**Women's 50c and 75c Stockings 29c**

Of tan, black, white and colors. Four pairs for \$1.00.

**Swope's**

Special reductions throughout our Leather Goods Section.



Stores  
In  
St. Louis  
Kansas City  
Cincinnati  
Detroit

**Kline's**

New Location  
008-008  
Washington  
thru to  
Sixth St.

# August Clearance

Every Summer Garment Now Priced Ridiculously Low



Your Choice of Any  
**Summer Dress \$10**

—in the entire Dress department, consisting of beautiful Summer Dresses that were up to \$24.75.....

**\$3.95 and \$5.00 Summer Dresses, \$1.50**  
**\$5.95 and \$7.50 Summer Dresses, \$2.50**  
**\$9.75 and \$12.75 Summer Dresses, \$3.50**

Take Your Choice of Any  
**Palm Peach Suit \$2.50**

—or Linen Suit or White Gaberdine Suit in the house, mostly \$10 and \$16 Suits, some were more—all go tomorrow at..... (Third Floor.)

## Summer Waists

Formerly Priced Up to \$2.00

—Beautiful Summer Waists, some are slightly mused from handling, but all are wonderful bargains—both long and short sleeves

**\$5.00 Corsets**  
—Broken assortments of Corsets, made of fancy brocade and coutil; medium and long models, with 3 pairs of supporters.....

**\$3.50 Corsets**  
—for medium and stout figures—made of coutil, with 3 pairs of supporters—sizes 25 to 32.....

**\$2**  
**\$1**



## August Clearance of SKIRTS

All Are New Models

**\$5.90 Golfing Skirts**  
—excellent quality of Golfing—pointed pockets—full flare models—style illustrated here.....

**\$2.90 Skirts**  
—in splendid new models—pleated, poplin, rep., and gaberdine—all sizes.....

**\$1.90 Skirts**  
—Made of white gaberdine—new styles—all sizes.....

**\$3.95**  
**\$1.00**

## August Clearance of ALL COATS

**Up to \$17.50 Coats \$5.00**  
—24 were \$10.00 Black Taffeta Coats—3 were \$17.50 Pongee Sport Coats—16 were \$12.75 black, blue and checked cloth Coats and 52 were \$8.90 and \$9.00 Jersey silk Sweater Coats.....

**Up to \$19.75 Coats \$7.50**  
—20 were \$16.00 Black Taffeta Coats—3 were \$19.75 Colored Silk Poplin Coats—16 were \$16.00 Cloth Coats—6 were \$16.75 Pongee Coats—20 were \$12.50 Jersey Silk Coats.....

**Up to \$29.75 Coats \$10**  
—19 Coats, mostly one of a kind, including 3 at \$29.75—6 at \$25.00—3 at \$24.50—1 imported Silk Coat at \$28.00—5 black taffeta Coats at \$22.50—1 Pongee Coats at \$20.75—1 black taffeta at \$25.00 and 34 Jersey silk Coats that were \$15.00.....



## August "Clean-Up" of Women's Footwear

Entire Stock of Summer Footwear at Great Price Concessions

Absolutely without a single pair reserved—every pair from our complete new stock of white canvas, patent, dull kid, bronze, sport Oxfords and two-tone combinations goes in this sale tomorrow at these prices:

Formerly priced \$3.00 and \$3.50 **\$1.50**

Formerly priced \$3.90 **\$2.00**

Formerly priced \$5.00 **\$2.85**

This sale will be on the balcony in our regular Shoe Department—you should not miss this opportunity to buy good Shoes for little money.



Was \$3.90—now \$2.00

Was \$3.90—now \$2.00

## SOCIAL EVENTS

Continued From Preceding Page

pro. Will Beckmann, Robert Gellman, Ben Cohen, Hyman Mack, Hyman Feldman, Theodore Landing, Nathan Zimel, Abe Feldman, Sol Jack, Jake Feldman, Joe Fischman, Sam Schmidt, Thomas Schapiro, Milton Fischman, Julius Schapitel, Sam Finkelstein, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schapiro and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fischman.

Mrs. Anna Strauss of 4786 Cook avenue, departed Friday for San Francisco, where she will be the guest of her brother, Joseph Hirsch. Later she will visit friends in Los Angeles.

Miss Jennie Rothberg of Vernon avenue is spending the summer at Elkhart Lake, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wendelsohn of Kansas City.

Misses Mabel and Hazel Gallagher, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher of 4636 Farlin avenue, are spending several weeks in Chicago with their brother.

Miss Lillian Walther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Walther, 542 Von Versen avenue, and Miss Sallie Wiesner, thier, departed Saturday for a trip to the Panama Exposition. They will visit Tucson, Ariz., and Los Angeles before their return home.

Miss Bertha Perles of Von Versen avenue, who has been in the East for the past two years studying voice, is the guest of her teacher, Mrs. Harriet Downing Macklin, at her camp in Maine.

Miss Ethel Bedell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Bedell, of 1809 Lafayette avenue, departed last week for Lynn, Mass., to spend the remainder of the summer. She will visit Boston and Niagara Falls, before returning home.

The Ben Travato river excursion will be given Aug. 17.

Mrs. James Francis Murphy, of 5339 Maple avenue, has been entertaining Mrs. Frederick R. Megan and daughter, Anabel, of Kansas City, for the past three weeks.

Mrs. B. Lenow and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Maloney of Little Rock, Ark., were the guests of Mrs. Murphy last week, on their way to the San Francisco exposition.

A farewell surprise party was given to William Miller by the "Jollyettes," last Sunday at the home of Miss Bertha Finkel, 429 Page boulevard. Those present were Misses Rosalind Wrobel, Page Salts, Edna Wyner, Ethel Sorn, Evelyn Weissman and Bertha Finkel; Messrs. Julius Cohen, Samuel Wrobel, Samuel Keller, Louis Gelber, Joseph Gelber and Louis Charlinick.

Mrs. E. C. Lohman of 4772 Ashland avenue was hostess to a number of her friends Saturday evening. A masquerade, singing and dancing furnished the entertainment. Those present were: Misses Inez Heil, Lucretia Kander, Sophie Hug, Irma Heil, Lillian Melnecke, Adel Dickson, Marie Kenward and Mrs. E. C. Lohman.

The Ladies of the Holy Ghost Church will entertain at euchre Wednesday at 2 p. m. at their hall, Taylor and Garfield avenues. Mrs. A. Kleininger, A. Bloss, C. Chassure and M. Posten will be the hostesses this month.

The Twenty-third Ward Suffrage Association will give a swimming party at the Lorelei, 4525 Olive street, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. John W. Barriger, Mrs. George Gellhorn and Miss Sophie Rombar are in charge. Mrs. Arthur W. Lambert, Mrs. David O'Neill, Mrs. F. J. Tausig, Mrs. W. Arthur Stickney, Mrs. Louis La Beaume, Mrs. George Dock, Mrs. Oscar Johnson, Mrs. Leslie Thompson and Mrs. Irvin Bettmann are patronesses.

On Aug. 25, at St. Charles, Mo., Miss Edna Nettler will be married to Oliver Lindhoff, of St. Charles. After the ceremony the couple will depart for a trip to the eastern resorts.

The Century Boat Club will give a series of Wednesday night dances, commencing Aug. 11, from 7:30 to 11:30. Saturday night, Aug. 14, from 9:00 until 1:00 the club members will give a garden party. Guests will be permitted.

Misses Cecilia Razovsky and Rebecca Rifkin departed yesterday for Sault-St. Marie, Mich., where they will remain until September.

Misses Made and Maud Kloitz of 4223 West Pine boulevard departed Thursday for the Panama Exposition.

Misses Hazel and Mabel Hackenyo of 635 Mitchell avenue have returned from a trip to the Ozarks. Miss Maud Hackenyo departed yesterday for Englewood Cliff, N. J., to visit Miss Louise Hermann.

Miss Edna Seeger of Cincinnati, who has been the guest of Miss Mary Elizabeth Sowles of 910 Aubert avenue returned home Friday.

Miss Louise K. Buetell of 5320 Ridge avenue, accompanied by her brother, Edward Jr., departed yesterday for Canada, and the Great Lakes.

Mrs. F. W. Baumhoff will give a Sunshower Dance and "Pop" for the outing fund, at her home, 3501 Victor street, on Tuesday. A series for the outing and cripples fund will be given every Tuesday, until the annual State convention meets in October.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Keel, 630 Cates avenue, departed last night for Fort Huron, Mich., where they will visit their son, Dr. George M. Keel.

A surprise linen shower was given to Miss Agnes Robinson last Friday evening at her home, 3721 Cottage avenue. Among those present were Misses Katharine Gavilan, Margaret Dwyer, Vivian Jane, Helen Brandville, Melba Dillon, Gertrude Dillon, Cora Guinea, Lillian McCaffery, Mamie Naber, Katherine

Continued on Next Page.

Announcement for Week Commencing Monday, August 9th, 1915

No  
Alterations,  
No  
Exchanges,  
No C. O. D.

NEW YORK  
BROOKLYN  
NEWARK

**Bedell**

Washington Avenue at Seventh St., St. Louis

PHILADELPHIA  
PITTSBURGH  
ST. LOUIS

No Mail  
or  
Telephone  
Orders  
Filled.

# DRESS CLEARANCE

Without a Parallel in St. Louis Retailing

## 1000 Dresses Given Away

Select Any Two Summer Dresses  
From Our Magnificent Stock and

# PAY THE PRICE OF ONE

(The Other Will Be Given You Free)



Any TWO \$1.00 Dresses, \$1.00  
Any TWO \$1.50 Dresses, \$1.50  
Any TWO \$1.98 Dresses, \$1.98  
Any TWO \$2.98 Dresses, \$2.98  
Any TWO \$3.98 Dresses, \$3.98  
Any TWO \$5.00 Dresses, \$5.00  
Any TWO \$5.98 Dresses, \$5.98  
Any TWO \$6.98 Dresses, \$6.98  
Any TWO \$7.98 Dresses, \$7.98  
Any TWO \$8.98 Dresses, \$8.98  
Any TWO \$10.00 Dresses, \$10.00  
Any TWO \$10.98 Dresses, \$10.98  
Any TWO \$12.98 Dresses, \$12.98  
Any TWO \$15.00 Dresses, \$15.00

This is your opportunity to share in the most extraordinary Dress offering of the entire season—your chance to select any TWO dresses in our entire stock for the price of ONE. It's a clearance without an equal in St. Louis retailing—an event that no dressy woman can afford to overlook.

Colors: Tans, Grays, Apricot, Blues, Pinks, Blacks, Whites and Stripes.

Sizes to fit every woman, 34 to 44 bust, or 14, 16 and 18 year Misses' Sizes.

Materials: Chiffon Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Messaline Silks, Satin Foulards, Poplins, Tussah Silks, Jap Silks, Roman Stripes, Novelty Voiles, Combination Crepes; Flowered and Corded Crepes, French Linens, Dimities, Rice and Granite Cloths, Black and White Stripes, Ratines.

Sale at St. Louis Store Only

## FORD CLOAK CO.

511-513-515 WASHINGTON AVE.

## SILK WAISTS

Our \$1.98 & \$2.98 Styles  
Beautiful black and navy taffeta silks, colored striped taffeta silks, striped messaline silks, combinations in crepe silks, flowered, colored and plain china silks and other fashionable silk effects—short or long sleeve styles—these were genuine \$1.98 and \$2.98 values, for...

**SPECIALS FOR MONDAY ONLY**

**\$1 Children's Dresses... 35c**  
**\$2.98 Wash Skirts... \$1**  
**\$5 Finest Wash Skirts... \$1.75**  
**\$6 Silk Skirts... \$2.98**  
**\$1.50 House Dresses... 50c**  
**\$1 Waists—Special... 25c**  
**\$5 Summer Dresses... \$1.50**  
**\$6.98 All-Wool Coats... \$2.98**  
**\$7.50 Silk Jackets... \$2.98**  
**\$7.50 Palm Beach Suits... \$2.98**  
**\$1 Velvet Tams... 50c**  
**\$2 Velvet and Satin Hats... 98c**

**A REAL SENSATION!!**

**\$12.50 to \$20**

## SILK DRESSES

Made of fine silk crepe de chine, silk crepe meters, charmeuse silks, satin and silk poplins—in colors of tan, green, Copes, gray, as well as black, navy and light colors—all sizes 14 to 44 bust—the greatest value we have ever presented—tomorrow.....

**FALL SUITS**  
A special showing of \$15 and \$20 Suits, Monday only, **\$9.98**

## Embarrassing Hairs Can Be Quickly Removed

(Beauty Culture)  
Hairs can be easily banished from the skin by this quick, painless method: Mix into a stiff paste some powdered talc and water, spread on hairy surface and in 2 or 3 minutes rub off with the skin and it will be free from hair of blemish. Exceptionally in very stubborn cases, one application is sufficient. To avoid disappointment, buy the delicate in an original package—ADY.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

## OCEAN STEAMERS

**NEW ZEALAND—AUSTRALIA**  
Via HONGKONG AND SUVA  
Palatial Passenger Steamers  
"MAGARA" 30,000 tons displacement  
"MAGARA" 12,000 tons displacement  
Sailing every 14 days from Vancouver, B. C.  
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 725 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C.

## STRASSBERGER CONSERVATORIES

Established 1896. OF MUSIC  
2200 ST. LOUIS AVE. ST. LOUIS, MO. GRANT AND BERENSON AVES.  
The most reliable, complete and best equipped Music Schools with the strongest and most competent Faculty ever combined in a Conservatory in St. Louis and the Great West.  
\$1 COMPETENT TEACHERS IN ALL BRANCHES  
Among them: Professors of the highest standard of Europe and America.  
TERMS REASONABLE. REOPENING SEPTEMBER 1st.  
SPECIAL LOW TERMS TO BEGINNERS  
Partial Scholarships for deserving pupils and other special advantages.  
DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.  
The Conservatories Halls to Rent for Entertainments of every description for moderate terms.

**CALEN HALL**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
HOTEL-SANATORIUM  
Ideal in its appointments  
comfortable and service  
with Baths for pleasure, health  
ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY 500  
F. L. Young, Manager

**PAWPAW LAKE**  
The finest lake in Michigan. Plenty of hotels and cottages. Reached by Graham & Horton boats of Pere Marquette Ry. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, etc.  
PAWPAW LAKE, MICH.  
O. A. Dodd, Sec'y.

**The Edgewood**  
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"  
AT GLENVIEW, ILL.  
NOW OPEN  
Five miles from city, 30 miles from town.  
Electric trolley, train, and auto service.  
Golf links, tennis courts, clubhouse, etc.  
The ALFRED & ANNE CO. Owners and Managers.

**"CAMP GASCONDE"**  
For the Campers.  
Has all the joys of camp life without the drawbacks.  
Electric lighting, telephone, large open grounds, tennis courts, riding, boating, etc.  
Write me you are coming and I will send you a map and prospectus.  
Mr. Sterling Baker, Mgr.

**GOVERNMENT SPRING HOTEL**  
and COTTAGES, GOVERNMENT SPRING, MICH.  
Ideal location. Beautiful grounds. Large open grounds. Tennis courts, riding, boating, etc.  
Write me you are coming and I will send you a map and prospectus.  
Mr. Sterling Baker, Mgr.

**LAKE GORA INN**  
GLENVIEW, ILL.  
GOOD BATHING, FISHING, etc.  
LAKE GORA, MICH. Van Buren Co.

**Smartborough-Johnheim**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
J. A. White & Sons, Owners.

## The School for Your Daughter

**St. Mary's College and Academy**  
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross  
Notre Dame, St. Joseph Co., Indiana  
One mile west of the University of Notre Dame. Two hours' ride from Chicago. Two miles from South Bend, Indiana.  
Those who are interested in the education of girls and young women will find no school where they could receive a more thorough and complete education than at St. Mary's College and Academy. Notre Dame, Ind. Here are found the most reliable, complete and best equipped Music Schools with the strongest and most competent Faculty ever combined in a Conservatory in St. Louis and the Great West.  
\$1 COMPETENT TEACHERS IN ALL BRANCHES  
Among them: Professors of the highest standard of Europe and America.  
TERMS REASONABLE. REOPENING SEPTEMBER 1st.  
SPECIAL LOW TERMS TO BEGINNERS  
Partial Scholarships for deserving pupils and other special advantages.  
DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.  
The Conservatories Halls to Rent for Entertainments of every description for moderate terms.

## NEW YORK CITY Leading Hotels

**HOTEL ALBERT**  
11th St. & University St.  
A block from St. University St.  
HOTEL FLANDERS  
100 West 4th St. New York  
HOTEL HERMITAGE  
17th St. Broadway and 4th St.  
HOTEL MADISON SQUARE  
Corner Madison Ave. and 27th St.  
HOTEL NEWELL  
Madison Ave. and 11th St.



OVER NEW AMERICAN 10c STORE  
**T. ADDISON CLOAK CO.**  
6th & WASHINGTON AV.

**A REAL SENSATION**  
**WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FALL SUITS**  
Values up to \$19.75  
32 to 36-inch coat lengths—lined with guaranteed satins, broadcloths, serges, wide-wale diagonals, etc.—black, navy, brown, green and gray. Regular and extra sizes. The greatest suit bargain yet offered.  
**\$5**  
See Our Windows

**WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS**  
Early Fall  
Serges, Bedford Cords, Diagonals and Fancies  
Belted, flared and tailored styles—just the coats for cool evenings—black, navy, brown; also checks. About 350 Coats—first come first served.  
**\$19.8**  
No mail orders filled.

**\$3.98 up to \$9.98**  
**SUMMER DRESSES**  
**75c**  
For quick clearance tomorrow we offer about 300 Summer Dresses (slightly soiled), but a washing will bring back their newness. White and colored emb. velvets, tulle, gingham, batiste, French dimities, etc., about 100 different styles. (None sent—no mail orders.)

**Just 89 Beach Cloth Suits 50c**  
Tan or white; 8:30 to 10:30 a. m.; choice

**100 Doz. Girls' WASH DRESSES**  
Ginghams, madras and percales; medium and dark colors; suitable for school wear; sizes 6 to 14; values up to \$1.50; on sale Monday only.  
**3 for \$1**

**ODD LOTS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY**  
Children's \$5 Early Fall Coats at.....\$1.98  
Women's \$1.50 to \$2.98 Wash Dresses at.....39c  
\$1.00 to \$1.98 Women's Undermuslins at.....29c  
75c Gingham Bungalow Aprons at.....20c  
Girls' White Emb. Dresses, \$1.98 to \$3.98 value 75c  
\$1.00 Wash Waists, white or colored, at.....25c  
\$1.00 Hand-Emb. Japanese Silk Kimonos at.....\$1.98  
\$3.50 to \$6.98 Women's Cloth Skirts at.....\$1.00  
\$2.00 to \$6.98 Pure Linen Dust Coats at.....75c

**TEN THOUSAND NEW FALL HATS ON SALE AT 25c ON THE DOLLAR**

Velvet Hats with pom-poms, Velvet Hats with ostrich plumes, Velvet Hats with ostrich fancies, Black or White Satin Hats and hundreds of other different kinds to choose from. All brand new and up-to-date.  
**\$1**  
30 Doz. Black Velvet Trimmed Hats 50c  
A few very fine Panama Hats 50c  
Misses' and Children's Trimmed Velvet Hats 59c  
Lyon's silk velvet hats 1.98  
A few very fine Panama hats 50c

**SOCIAL EVENTS**

Continued From Preceding Page.

Brown, Agnes Brown, Gertrude Wagner, Helen Fowler, Anna Ward, Anna Kadlac; Mmes. F. Brown, M. Donahue, H. Floodman, L. B. Barnes, H. Garigan, H. Lang and A. Oshman.  
An informal party was given by Miss Naomi Spilker on Saturday evening, at her residence, 2333 Thomas street. Those present were: Misses Henrietta Fadum, Ida Danby, Lillian Schwartz, Dena Schapiro, Lillian Kopes, Edith Gibbs, Bienna Fadum, Betty Rosenberg, Mamie Eller, Rosamond Carp, Gennie Rosenberg, Lillian Weinstein, Della Geiger, Esther Arbetter and Naomi Spilker; Messrs. Alvin Goldstein, Myron Serkes, Frank Goldman, Alvin Janovitz, Ben Reichman, Myron Rudelman, Adrian Sparks, Harry Idelman, Sam Fadum, Harry Danby, Alfred Goldman, Harry Josephson, Lou Gardner, Joe Hartman, Dave Gardner, Sam Jeffries, Nat Spilker and Harry Spilker.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Budke of Berlin avenue are spending August at Eagle River, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rosenblum of 4209 Maryland avenue will depart for the latter part of the week for Cairo, Ill., where they will make their home.

Miss Catherine Carney of 1721 Oregon avenue has departed for a visit to friends in St. Louis County.

Miss Berkley Sloan of 36 Washington terrace will depart tomorrow for Harbor Beach, Mich., to join members of her family who have been in their cottage since June.

Judge and Mrs. Matt G. Reynolds of the St. Regis apartments have returned from the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer Wing has gone to Mercer, Pa., to visit her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Van Buskirk.

Mrs. V. G. Knox and daughter, Miss Kathryn, of 5380 Cote Brillante avenue are in Los Angeles, Cal. for a six months' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Peter of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Grace P. Sowles of 110 Aubert avenue.

Miss Julia Farrelly of 3335 Lindell boulevard, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Hardy Bush of Newark, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Ralph Friday of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. W. A. Schuster of Memphis, Tenn., who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Evans of 4935 Odell avenue for a month, entertained at luncheon Friday. Those present were: Misses Frances Evans, Mrs. James E. Paines and daughter, Flossie, Mrs. E. H. Buchanan and daughter, Ethel, and Mrs. Charles Stuttenberg.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hinchey of University City are at the San Francisco Exposition.

The marriage of Miss Isabella C. Shriner to Walter T. Rose, took place Thursday at 4 p. m. at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shriner, 447 North Market street. J. H. Crocker played the wedding march. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Henrietta Shriner, and Robert Rose was his brother's best man. The bride's gown was of white silk net and valencien lace over white tulle. Her veil was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. The bridegroom's gown was of white net over shell pink satin. After the ceremony there was a wedding dinner. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Thea May and daughter, Emily, of Brandon, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Saxenmeyer of Republic, Mo., and Miss Anna Byrne of Chicago.

Miss Alice Drabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Drabelle, 4244 McPherson avenue, announced her engagement to C. Hoffman Alexander of St. Louis, at a luncheon given at her summer home at Battle Lake, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brookings Wallace of 5339 Delmar boulevard have departed for Rye Beach, N. H.

Mrs. George Wiegand of 55 Washington terrace and her daughter, Miss Lida Wiegand, departed last week for New London, Conn., to remain until the middle of September.

Mrs. J. Walter Giesler and son Walter have returned from a visit to relatives at De Soto, Mo.

Mrs. Julius Well of 442 Delmar avenue departed Friday for Frankfort, Mich., where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Speelman of 383 Olive street, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding with a dinner last Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey McKay of Castleman avenue and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Martin are spending August at Long Beach, L. I.

Miss Evelyn Gossling of 3938 University street is expected home today from Williams Bay, Wis.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Crunden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Crunden, 438 Westminster place, and William Woods Skinner of St. Paul, Minn., will take place at Fish Creek, Wis., Aug. 8. The ceremony will be in the Church of the Atonement. A reception will follow at "Cranbrook Camp," the Crunden country home. Miss Mary Crunden will be her sister's maid of honor. Miss Crunden was educated at Mary Institute and Miss Dow's School at Briar Cliff Manor, finishing at Miss Nison's School in Florence, Italy. Four years ago she made her bow to society. Mr. Skinner is a graduate of Yale, class of 1913.

**We Must Act and Act Promptly, Says Orville Wright**

Continued From Page One.

the great conflict" was the next inquiry propounded.  
"That is a question it would be impossible to answer," he replied. "There are but few manufacturing concerns in this country devoting their energies to the making of aeroplanes. It would be useless for me to make any estimate as to the number we could make in case of emergency. We could not, for some time to come, manufacture as many as we would doubtless need. That's why I have been emphasizing what I believe to be the importance of prompt and extensive action along this line. I am not inspired in this at all by the fact that I am engaged in the aeroplane manufacturing business. We have about all the aeroplanes we can handle at our plant now and couldn't handle more of our output to any material extent."  
"Do you think the Government would take over the aeroplane manufacturing concerns in this country in case of war?" was asked.  
"I do not," came back the quick rejoinder. "Of course, it is doubtless true

Continued on Next Page.

**Irwin's**  
509 Washington Av.  
**For Monday Smart Fall Trimmed Hats at \$2.85**

**\$5, \$6.50 & \$7.50 Values**  
All clever new fall styles—velvet, velvet and silk and all satin hats in black and white—navy and white and all white. The very newest effects are used as trimmings. Turbans—small and medium—and other smart styles, each \$5.00 to \$7.50 at.....  
**\$2.85**  
Lyons Velvet Turbans at \$1.95  
Four new styles in fine quality Lyons velvet—extra value for Monday.  
**\$1.95**

**Irwin's**  
Millinery Dept., 3d Fl.

The True Economy Store of St. Louis—Solicits Your Charge Account.

**Irwin's**  
509 Washington Av.  
Tomorrow, Among Our First Showing of  
**New Fall Suits and Dresses**  
Just to Induce Early Purchasing  
**WE have created two wonderful groups of Suits—six beautiful models, much underpriced—three of the styles of which we illustrate—at**  
**\$15.00 & \$17.50**

**Clearance of All Midsummer Apparel**  
200 Waists, \$1.25  
That formerly sold up to \$2.50, now  
Silk Jersey Sweaters, \$3.95  
With wash—all colors—were \$8.95  
Summer Dresses, \$3.00  
Formerly sold up to \$12.75—all at  
White Crepe Dresses, \$7.50  
Also shadow lace, silk, velvets and combination dresses—were up to \$20

**TUB SKIRTS—Choice of the House**  
This offering includes every Tub Skirt in the house—no matter what the former price; tomorrow in 3 big lots at.

**Pufeles CLOAK CO.**  
Washington at Sixth

**New Fall Suits \$15.00**

THE usual PUFELES policy to provide the "new things first, for less" is very clear, when we make this announcement offering NEW FALL SUITS at \$15.  
These are SUITS that you would expect to pay from \$20 to \$25—and in fact you would be getting good values at that.  
Materials, include Poplins, Serges, Gaberdine Whipcords, Novelty Fabrics  
In black, navy, brown and mixtures.  
To be brief, this group consists of high-grade SUITS, made expressly for us to sell at the remarkably low price of.....  
**\$15**

**New Fall Skirts**

EVERY skirt style, material or color—in fact just the SKIRT you are looking for, at a price much less than you expected to pay—that is what we have to offer you in our SKIRT DEPARTMENT. In these groups we include practically all the newest skirt creations of the season, some of the materials are serges, poplins, whipcords in black, navy, the new mixtures.

**\$3.95 to \$5.95**

**All Summer Cloth and Silk Suits**  
Former prices to \$22.50. Just about 20 in this lot.....  
**\$5.00**  
**Tomorrow—Monday**  
Choice of Cloth Suits, Linen Suits, Wash Dresses, Wash Skirts, Cloth Skirts, Linen Auto Dusters, All on one rack.....  
Values to \$9.90

(Pufeles Cloak Co.)

**It Takes a Long Time**  
For some property owners to learn how expensive it is to confine their advertising to a placard in the window, instead of keeping their property listed in the POST-DISPATCH Real Estate Directory

**SHOE MART SAVES MONEY**  
307 Washington Ave.

**August Clean-Up Sale**

**Women's \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5 Pumps,**

White canvas, patent leather, bronze kid dull leather, white Nile cloth Pumps and Oxfords; on the Main Floor, per pair, \$2.00

**Mary Jane Pumps**

For children, misses and big girls—patents, gummetal and white canvas; all sizes at greatly reduced prices for final clean-up.

Values to \$1.50...69c | Values to \$2.50...98c | Values to \$3.00...\$1.45

**Women's Pumps and Oxfords at Less Than Factory Cost**

**\$1.00**

Thousands of pairs to choose from—Pumps & Oxfords—Patents, dull leathers and white canvas, also rubber sole Oxfords.

The biggest bargains of the year—GOOD, HONEST SHOES AT LESS THAN 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

Many new lines added for Monday's selling.

**The DOCTOR'S ADVICE**  
Dr. Lewis Baker  
The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply to any case of similar nature.  
Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Bldg. Bldg., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.  
"I. W. R." writes—"Outside of being very muscular, I notice I am accumulating fat and excess fat. What will reduce me safely?"  
Answer—"Use five grain salubol tablets. They are a mild and salted flesh reducer. Many persons use them regularly to keep down weight; both men and women."  
"Fred" writes—"I'm a very nervous person, tried and worn out before my time. I am feeling as bad now as I can hardly stay at my work. I am very poor and will have to take laxative regularly but was never before bothered with constipation."  
Answer—"You did not state your symptoms, but if they are headache, chill and fever, salubol tablets, puffing under the eyes, then suggest that you start at once using salubol tablets. They are gentle, safe and seldom fail to relieve children's troubles. They come in sealed tubes with directions."  
"John" writes—"I have had colds. Now I am over the colds, but my system seems run down. I get tired after the least exertion and I'm losing weight rapidly. I have to take laxative regularly but was never before bothered with constipation."  
Answer—"Get a tube of three grain salubol tablets (not sulphur) and take regularly. Your blood is in bad condition and some of the cold inflammation remains in your system. These tablets should relieve constipation, clean your blood and build up your health."  
"Adrian" writes—"I have a very bad case of dandruff and itching scalp. I cannot use liquid tonic, containing alcohol, as they dry my hair."  
Answer—"Tonic for the hair containing alcohol are bad for the scalp. Use plain yellow nigrum. This is a kind of pomade which cleans and invigorates the scalp and promotes growth of the hair."  
"Fred" asks—"How may I increase my weight, and improve my color? I am anemic. Weak and tired. I have lost my appetite. I have lost my sleep. I have lost my strength. I have lost my vitality. I have lost my health. I have lost my life."  
Answer—"Buy five grain salubol tablets. Continued use of these tablets with your meals should increase your weight, overcome anemic condition and improve your general health and color.—ADVERTISEMENT—"

**Today's Beauty Helps**

Nothing excites more criticism than a woman with her face all daubed with face powder in her desire to hide a faulty or an aging skin. Instead of using powder, which clogs and enlarges the pores, it is far better to use a good face lotion that will improve and permanently benefit the skin. By dissolving four ounces of spumax in a half pint of hot water you can make an inexpensive lotion that will do wonders as a skin whitener and complexion beautifier. It removes all skininess, sallowness and roughness, and gives the skin a smooth, velvety tone, while it does not rub off easily like powder, nor does it show on the skin.  
By washing the hair with a teaspoonful of canthox dissolved in a cup of hot water, afterward rinsing thoroughly with clear water, one finds that it dries quickly and evenly, is unstreaked, bright, soft and very fluffy, so fluffy, in fact, that it looks more abundant than it is and so soft that arranging it becomes a pleasure. This simple, inexpensive shampoo cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly of all dandruff and dirt, and leaves a clean, wholesome feeling. All scalp irritation will disappear, and the hair will be brighter and glossier than ever before.—ADV.

**How to Beautify a Summer Soiled Face**

It's really a simple matter to restore a face soiled by sun, winds or dirt. Ordinary mercuric wash, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It literally peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The worn-out skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the treatment. The remaining healthier under-skin forming the new complexion is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of mercuric wash, if he had at any drug store, is enough to remove any tanned, reddened, pimply, freckled or blotchy skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off mornings.  
Many girls write me with every word that bleeds with heat, worry, etc. An excellent remedy for these troubles is mercuric wash. It cleanses the skin and tightens the skin and strengthens relaxed muscles. It is a wash lotion made of mercuric wash, mercuric wash, mercuric wash, mercuric wash. This gives immediate results.—ADV.

DOWN IN THE QUIET VILLAGE, where life is different, the well-conducted hotel offers summer recreation for the city man who wants to relax. See the POST-DISPATCH Resort and Country Board column, on the first want page—especially Sunday.



Continued from preceding page.

that all the plants in America would use their entire resources in making aeroplanes for war purposes, but the efficiency or propriety of such a course might be affected by the fact that more difficulty has been experienced in securing motors in satisfactory number than the other portion of the aeroplane," he added.

even the nations now at war in Europe have men in this country endeavoring to obtain aeroplane motors, but they are meeting with but little success," declared Mr. Wright. "In fact, the aeroplane motor is produced in this country in extremely limited quantities. The necessary delicacy of construction has proved an eliminating obstacle. Extreme skill in workmanship has been required. There is a vast difference between the production of an aeroplane motor and one to be used for automobile or other ordinary purposes. The aeroplane motor cannot be turned out nearly with the same rapidity as can the automobile or other motors under given conditions. A great deal more time and care must be expended be-

cause of the details and necessary accuracy required in the construction of the aeroplane motor. The finest workmanship in the country is needed, and unless this can be obtained the product cannot be produced in satisfactory quantities or qualities. In fact, as I have said, there are remarkably few—yes, astonishingly few motors made in this country. I mean motors of the high-power type."

"About how many aeroplanes are now in commission in the United States?" was asked the noted aeronaut.

"This country now has comparatively few aeroplanes in commission, the chief reason being, as I stated a little while ago, our inability to build the quantity and type of motors required," he declared. "The general estimate of the number now in service is something like 1000. Others place the figures at about 1300, but I am convinced that we have not this number."

"How many do you think we ought to have to guarantee fair security even in time of peace?" was the next query.

"Well, that would be a pretty hard

matter to determine," he said. "We have always estimated that we ought to have not fewer than 3000 for service both in the army and navy. "But there is another question of which probably you have lost sight," suggested Mr. Wright. "That is the training of pilots. The education of men for service of this kind is a matter that, perhaps, the average layman would not consider. You cannot pick up a man off the street and put him in charge of an aeroplane without preliminary instruction. This will require time, and we now have very few of them."

"Then again," said he, "there comes the matter of ships with which to train men to pilot them. We now have not enough ships that could be devoted to service of that kind to assure within a very short period a fleet of sufficient consequence to do much damage to an opposing army, properly equipped in this direction. So you see the process of training men to become aeroplane pilots will necessarily be an extremely slow one."

"The greater efficiency represented in the motor, the greater will be the efficacy of the fighting and scouting activities of an aeroplane fleet," declared the great inventor, who indicated the importance of the country providing means of producing these motors in greater quantity than ever before, by suddenly and unexpectedly returning to this phase of the subject. "The high-power motors are essential to satisfactory results, and the sooner this problem is solved or an effort made toward its solution the better will be the protection guaranteed this nation against the operations of any Power with which we may come into conflict."

**Ready to Serve Country.**  
In response to an inquiry relative to the proposed advisory board of civilian inventors for the conduct of a bureau of invention and development, to be created in connection with the Navy Department, Mr. Wright said that he had not been extended an invitation to become identified with it. Asked whether or not he would accept, if asked, he declined to answer.

"That would depend entirely upon conditions under which such an invitation would come," he said. "It would be wholly contingent upon the purposes sought in the organization of such a body and the plan to be pursued in the accomplishment of the purpose. If I felt that I could be of any service to my country I would certainly accept. If, after having the plan outlined to me, I should conclude that I could be of little or no service, I certainly should not accept. But it is presumptuous for me to discuss this matter at all, because I don't know that I am even being considered in this connection. I only know from the newspapers that such a board is in contemplation. I have been pretty forcibly impressed recently with the unreliability of the average newspaper and news service."

St. L. Plume Co., 620 N. Broadway.  
Hemstitching, 10c per yd.; 24-hour service.

### Advisory Board of Scientists Can Do Much, Says Hewitt

Continued From Page 1.

equally, if not more, important function in passing over the lines of the enemy and harassing the rear. Bombs which destroy bridges and wipe out ammunition trains and commissary supplies perform as valuable a service as a frontal attack by armed men afoot or on horse. The aeroplane can forestall reinforcements and work havoc on retreating columns. Only recently H. G. Wells, the English novelist, sketched a plan by which 500 aeroplanes were to sail over German territory, blow up bridges over the Rhine and ammunition stations and manufacturing plants. This is a fair sample of what may be expected from the aeroplanes.

One of the chief advantages of the aeroplane is the low cost of operation, which is only one-eighth of the transportation cost by land or water. The aeroplane will be perfected to a greater degree. The chief problem now is to develop a new motor for aircraft. The engineering brains of the country are at work on the problem and it will be solved.

The aeroplane is being utilized today chiefly for scouting purposes, but after while, with machines carrying three to five, or more men, whole armies can be transported quickly from one point to another line to another and then back again, as needed. Aerial fleets will be maintained as one of the most valuable adjuncts of an army in the field.

The country seems aroused to the need of conserving our own scientific resources and building up our agencies for armament. The best indication of this trend is the calling together of the leading men of the country for a collaboration of ideas. **Board Will Give Valuable Aid.**  
THERE is no doubt but that the men of the army and navy are competent to work out the problems that national defenses. They can give the country as good an army and navy as any country wants, and they can pay for it just whatever the people want them to pay. A civilian board such as is in process of formation can render valuable aid. Probably it would be a good thing to shear off some of the regulations which encompass Government and department affairs. It would have the effect of giving the men of the army and navy more latitude in their new operations.

New ideas will be brought out by such a board. Interest in our manufacturing establishments, in the making of those things which contribute to the upkeep of the Government in time of stress will be stimulated. In every way the welfare of the entire country will be served by the processes now being evolved.

## "Yes, These Bargains Are Really Wonderful!"

Such was the remark of a well-known St. Louis woman who bought ten pairs of shoes in

# Brandt's Big Shoe Sale

### Third Week's Sale

Opens Monday—9:30 A. M.

All lines have been renewed from surplus stocks on upper floors.

### Misses' & Children's Shoes

Misses' oxfords and boots. Reg. Price, \$2.00 to \$3.50—going at  
**95c to \$1.49**

Children's oxfords and boots. Reg. Price, \$1.00 to \$2.50,  
**49c to 95c**

### Boys' and Youths' Shoes

Boys' oxfords and shoes. Reg. Price, \$3.00 to \$4.50—now  
**95c to \$1.95**

Youths' oxfords and shoes. Reg. Price, \$2.00 to \$3.00—now  
**95c to \$1.45**

### Mark Cross Leather Goods

The big stock of these famous workboxes, toilet cases, gloves, belts, etc., is moving rapidly. Will soon be entirely closed out.  
**Many Rare Bargains**

This famous shoe store has always been noted for its splendid values—the best-known makes of shoes at very reasonable prices. But this entire stock of shoes was bought at 50c on the dollar. Every pair must go

—At Half Price or Less—

The celebrated Queen Quality fine Shoes for women, this season's styles. Sold everywhere at \$3.50 to \$6.00—now going at

**\$1.45 to \$2.95**



Also the Boston Favorite, another fine shoe for women. Sold everywhere at  
**\$3.00 to \$5.00** For **\$1.45 to \$2.45** Only

### Brandt's Finest Shoe Specials for Men

French, Shriner & Urner Custom-Made Oxfords and Shoes Only a few pair left.

The favorite shoe of well-dressed men everywhere.  
Regular Prices, \$6.00 to \$9.00,  
Going at **\$2.95 to \$3.95**

The Snappy Bostonians newest lasts for young men —also conservative styles.

A fine shoe, made for the best city trade. 1000 pairs brought down from surplus stock.  
Regular Prices, \$4.00 to \$6.00,  
Going at **\$1.95 to \$2.95**

**BRANDT'S** 618 Washington Avenue  
(REORGANIZED)

After this sale this store will be continued as one of the most complete and best stocked shoe stores in America.

### The Greatest Event

In St. Louis' History

This season's styles. Nothing reserved. Every bargain genuine. Don't miss it.

### Extra Special for Women

Some Amazing Bargains See Them and You'll Buy Them

Oxfords, Colonials, Pumps and Boots; 789 Pairs.  
Values Up to \$7,  
Going at **49c and 95c**

### Extra Special for Men

A Big Money-Saver These Bargains Are Going Fast

265 pairs of fine Oxfords and Shoes. Well-known makes.  
Values Up to \$7,  
Going at **\$1.95 to \$2.95**

### Hosiery and Gloves

The Hosiery and Glove department has been besieged by eager customers, but there are still some choice makes to be closed out at a sacrifice

## Sensenbrenner's

SIXTH & ST. CHARLES

WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

### All Summer Footwear

### Must Go!



### WOMEN'S PUMPS

Divided Into Three Great Lots

**\$2.50 Values**

Patent Peggy Pumps—  
Gunmetal Peggy Pumps—  
Patent Strap Pumps—  
Gunmetal Strap Pumps—  
"Mary Jane" Pumps—

**\$1.45**

**\$2.50 and \$3.00 Values**

White Peggy Pumps—  
White Rubber Sole Oxfords—  
White Lace Boots—  
White "Mary Jane" Pumps—  
Choice of the house—in whites at.....

**\$1.65**

**\$3.00 and \$4.00 Values**

Colonial Pumps—  
Peggy Pumps—  
Strap Pumps—  
"Mary Jane" Pumps—  
All in patent or gunmetal.....

**\$2.00**

### Monday Specials

IN DESIRABLE SUMMER APPAREL

### Wash Skirts

Formerly \$1 to \$2—odds and ends—special.....

**65c**

### Wash Dresses

Formerly \$2 and \$3; values in white, stripes and checks; odds and ends.....

**75c**

### Wash Dresses

Formerly to \$7.95; lawns and voiles in white and colors; special.....

**\$1.83**

### Silk Dresses

Formerly to \$25; also nets, lingerie, etc.; to close out, special.....

**\$5.00**

Women of fashion demand

## CARMEN HAIR NET 5c

For the finishing beauty-touch on all occasions, wear a Carmen—the Quality Hair Net—strongest, wears longest.

A style for every coiffure—a shade for any hair.

Ask your dealer for the "Carmen Booklet"—Latest Styles in Hair-dressing—it's free. Try Style 13 Carmen, elastic cord, fine mesh.

Look for the Carmen envelope 5c each at YOUR dealer's

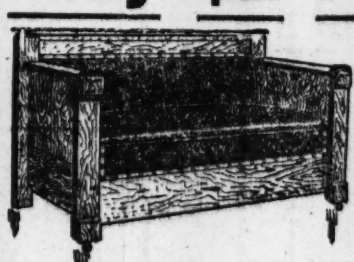
We show above the Carmen envelope—your guide in buying hair nets

**TRUNKS AND TRAVELING GOODS AT MAKERS' PRICES—**

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Ladies' Hand Bags and Traveling Goods, at lower prices. Wholesale and retail and repairing of same our specialty. Try us and be convinced. Ask for prices. Bell and Kinloch phones. Established 1875.

**JAS. A. QUIRK TRUNK CO.,** 114-16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

## When You See It In Our Ad It's Always Right and Can Be Had Only \$2 Per Month



### This Handsome Duo Bed

Exactly like cut, made in golden or fumed oak or mahogany finish; upholstered in Chase leather—a nice, roomy setting when closed and a full-sized bed when open.....

**\$16.85**

Same style with slat back and ends.....

**\$16.85**

OPEN SATURDAY'S UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

## At \$1.00 Per Month

### VELVET ROOM RUG

Size 9x12 Feet

In either Oriental or floral designs; seamless; can't be duplicated for less than \$26.00; this week only,

**\$19.75**

Hardwood, charcoal filled Refrigerator; a nice family size.....

**\$7.40**

## FREE—A 100-Piece Dinner Set With Every Outfit.

Three Rooms Complete, **\$77.00** \$1.00 Per Week.

**Walker's** 206 N. TWELFTH ST. 208

Four Rooms Complete, **\$112.00** \$5.00 Per Month.

## GRAND OPERA MARKET HOUSE & SIXTH

A GOOD SIGN TO REMEMBER

STARTING (TOMORROW) MON., AUG. 9, 11 A. M.

A SNAPPY MUSICAL COMEDY

### Broadway Revue

40 MINUTES OF BREEZY SINGING AND DANCING, INTERFERED WITH GOOD CLEAN COMEDY, CAPABLY PRESENTED BY A CLEVER COMPANY.

**MME. JEAN BERZAC'S** Comedy Animal Circus

**HUFFORD AND CHAIN** The Unique Travelists

**PANTZER DUO** Comedy Duo

**KING and HARVEY** Comedy Duo

**GRACE AYRES TRIO** Comedy Roller Skaters

**EAU and SAUNDERS** Comedy Duo

**KIMBALL and KENNETH** Comedy Duo

**WILL MORRIS** Comedy Duo

**Weekly & Comedy PICTURES** It is Always Cool and Comfortable at the Grand.

15 to 21 St. Sixth St., formerly the Hippodrome.

Now Open

## THE NEW GRAND DUCHESS

As one of the most complete Moving Picture Theaters in the country. The entire house has been gone over carefully and made clean, cool and absolutely sanitary.

ALL SEATS 3c-10c STAR REELS—ALL SEATS 5c

First-run Pathé Weekly Sunday and Wednesday Matinees, featuring Chas. Chaplin and Keystone Comedies, and at all times offering first-class photo-plays.

PROGRAM CHANGED 100 of them—

Continuous Shows, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. All seats—

**STRICTLY UNION HOUSE**

15 to 21 St. Sixth St., formerly the Hippodrome.

Under New Management

## NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Edna Mayo and Bryant Washburn in

### "The Blindness of Virtue"

Mat. Sundays 2 P. M., Week Days 2:30 P. M., 10c. Evs.: Sun. 6:30 & 8:30, Week Days, 1 & 8, 10c & 25c.

## MANNION'S PARK

SOUTH BROADWAY CARS DIRECT.

## HAMILTON SKYDOME THEATER

Tonight, Gordon and Rhea, in "A Circle of Surprises," and 2 other good acts. Beginning Monday, Aug. 9, for the entire week, Charles Chaplin in his latest Comedy, "The Bank," in 2 acts. Change of Vaudeville Monday and Tuesday.

ADMISSION 10c and 25c. MUSIC BY M. SPER.

## PRINCESS THEATER

TODAY, **BLANCH SWEET** That Great Movie Favorite, in

### "THE CLUE"

A detective story of a battle of wits and a shock full of heart thrills. A Paramount Masterpiece.

"High-Class Pictures" at Princess. Admission: Lower Floor, 10c; Bal., 15c. Continuous Shows, 1:45 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Monday—Rehearsal in "Sunday." "The Coolest Place in Town."

**DEL MAR GARDEN** Free Gate RIGO AND BIG CABARET MUSICAL REVIEW THE ONLY BAND HALLING BEACH.

## MOZART

Today—"PRO PATRIA"

A wonderful hand-colored photo-play, featuring M. HERRICK KALASH, the Jew Valentin in "Les Misérables."

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Extra Attractions.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN** in "THE BANK"

**FORREST HIGHLANDS** The Big Place on the Hill

OPEN DAILY 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

**NEW HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE** BEST CABARET AT TORIO GATE. **SANITARY SWIMMING POOL.** Dancing, Band Concert, Lots of innocent Fun and Amusement for Everybody. The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that reserves or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

## THE PARK OPERA COMPANY

A Festival of Standard Opera THE FAMOUS

### "FRA DIAVOLO"

REVISED

Delightful Song Melodies—Sparkling Animated Choruses—Charming Orchestration.

The Shennandoah Theater and The Players Dramatic Company re-open on August 30.

15c-25c-50c

## LYRIC SKYDOME

Delmar at Taylor—TODAY

PAULINE FREDERICK, star of "The Eternal City," in "BOLD."

Mon. & Tues. 4 days.

**BLANCHE SWEET** in "Secret Orchard." Chas. Chaplin in new 2-part comedy, "The Bank."

Mon. & Tues. Chas. Chaplin in new 2-part comedy, "The Bank."

Admission 10c and 25c.

In case of rain, show at West End Lyric

## LYRIC-6th & Pine

Cooled by Ice Air. Today:

J. W. Johnson & Dorothy Connolly in "Secret Valley," 2-part feature.

Mon. 15th chapter of "The Goddess."

Mon. & Tues. Chas. Chaplin in new 2-part comedy, "The Bank."

Admission 10c and 25c.

## FIREWORKS

Theater-Park World, Greater Entertainment, featuring the 800,000 Spectacle.

15c-CIRCUS ACTS-15

## WAR OF NATIONS

400 PERFORMERS

Added Feature Tonight—The "War-building of Daring" act.

## PRIESTER'S MOTODROME

Prices, 25c, 50c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00,







WHERE SHALL I  
GO THIS SUMMER?

SEE THE "RESORTS AND COUNTRY  
BOARD" Column TODAY  
Page One Real Estate and Want Directory.

PART TWO.

## Jests and Jingles

By  
W. H. JAMES

ARABELLA MAKES A SAUCE.



MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN is very fond of reading. But finds the word that's written down is often most misleading. She takes a "Ladies" magazine and follows its directions. On how to keep white slippers clean and how to make confections. She took two eggs, the other day and beat them in a platter. And while she sang a ditty gay she made an awful clatter. And then she squeezed a lemon in, and measured out some mustard. The which is a grievous sin to put into a custard. But we were wroth, it wasn't pie that she was bent on baking. We knew because she winked her eye when asked what she was making. She next poured in some olive oil, which made the mixture greasy. And stirred some more; it looked like toll but she declared it easy. She added salt and pepper, too; and then again she beat it. And when we thought that she was through we found that to complete it some vinegar he must put in and stir it well and mix it. We said we thought a dash of gin would be the thing to fix it. "I'm making mayonnaise," she said, "a splendid salad dressing"; But on that sauce we never fed; it really is depressing; Yet, though it wasn't good to eat, or fatten luncheon crews with, its failure can't be called complete—it's fine to shine tan shoes with.

**EXPERIENCE.**  
HED smoked a pipe for twenty years. And also cigarettes; He liked to puff the good cigars He chanced to win on bets.

In every waking hour he puffed. For he enjoyed the weed; And it was known to all his friends Hed rather smoke than read.

Efficiency became the rage. And, while he smoked his cob. long experience won for him Smoke Inspector's job.

**TAKING HIM IN.**  
"Johnnie, what in the world are you doing to that Jones boy?" "Just playing." "Why were you dragging him into our woodshed by the neck. What sort of game is that?" "We were playing that I was the city and he was the suburbs." "And why were you dragging him by the neck?" "O, I was just annexing him. That's all."

**NOT AS ADVERTISED.**  
First Alderman: Well, I see you're back from Glacier National Park. How was it? Second Alderman: Rather disappointing. The advertisements had a lot to say about the high passes, but

while I was there nobody even offered to shoot a quarter.

**ANNEXATION NOTES.**  
Do your shopping at Swackhammer's mammoth store, Kinloch Square, formerly Florissant. Ninety-five minutes from anywhere.

The Municipal Quilting Bee at the home of Mrs. Alderman Schnitzelbank in Luxemburg Terrace was a great success. Kaffeeklatsching was indulged in until a late hour and all had a pleasant time.

Glendale Ferguson, a well-known young society man, lost control of his automobile at the intersection of Kirkwood and Webster Groves last night. The machine crashed into the city hall at Gore avenue and Bomparkway.

Don't forget to vote at the Free Bridge election next Tuesday. A bridge across the Creve Coeur Lake will make it possible to get to Shipke's place without paying the exorbitant 20-cent launch arbitrary.

At the Efficiency Board's examination of harvest hands last week one of our leading citizens was turned down because he couldn't tell who wrote Shakespeare. The Mayor says this efficiency business isn't what it's cracked up to be.

## A LOOK AROUND

BY CLARK M'ADAMS.

FORTUNATELY we have but one Neutrality League. The sympathizers with the allies have not organized one, and the other side has had that field to itself. It was always an absurdity, and had it looked for its charter to the President, who enjoined neutrality upon us, the request would have been refused. The President knew very well that there could not be any such

thing in this country as a Neutrality League unless it were organized among the Plute Indians, and they were too neutral to care anything about it. The rest of us are all sprung from some part of Europe, and quite naturally our sympathies lie with the part from which we sprang. It is singular that this should be so, considering the circumstances under which some of us got

out; but it is so, and no amount of dissembling can make it seem to be anything else. The most that President expected of us was that we would remain in as unorganized a state as possible and show as much consideration as we could for people who did not happen to spring into this part of the world from our own springboard. It was not possible to render us insensible to that primordial subconsciousness of which Jack London claims to be sensible even as far back as cave times, and the President had no such expectation of us. He only thought that while he was trying to keep the

Government neutral—and it must be remembered that he had Mr. Bryan on his hands at that time—it would be a good idea for the rest of us to be as patient with one another as possible, to the end that we should come out of the ordeal with no more harm done than was inevitable in a country made up as ours is. If he had it to do over he would probably confine himself to asking us not to organize any neutrality leagues or to appear to feel differently about the war than we really do feel about it. That would have put everyone on a frank basis, and as long as we did that while he was trying to keep the

neutrality leagues could not be very much blamed. The President did not put it as plainly as he might have put it, and probably none of us quite understood just what he meant. People who sympathized with the allies thought they knew what he meant; but that was because their side seemed to be getting the best of it, and they were content to let matters go on just as they were going. The other people were in a much different position. Their side seemed to be getting the worst of it, and they wanted to help it. When one wants anything as badly as these people wanted to see their side win it is possible to claim very high ideals for what one wants. It was there or thereabouts that the humanitarian appeared on the scene. Notwithstanding it was true, as Maximilian Harden himself has assured his countrymen, that Germany kept the Hague tribunal from prohibiting

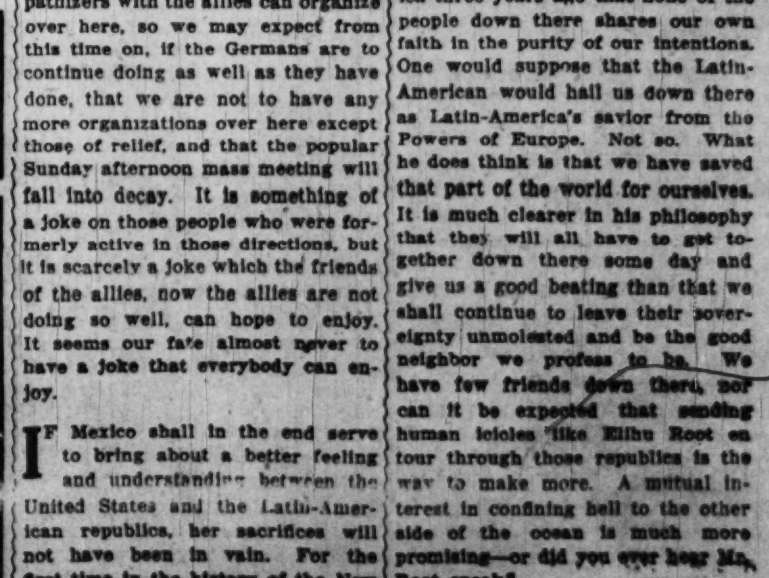
the sale of munitions of war by neutrals in a time of conflict, and that Krupp had been the chief source of supply for nations at war for many years, the neutrality of our own country was questioned because the exportation of these things to Europe was permitted at a time when none but the allies could get them, and we were appealed to upon humanitarian grounds to stop it. After all, it seems that the friends of the other side were unnecessarily alarmed for the outcome of the war and for our standing as a humane and civilized nation as well, because it is not so sure now that the Germans are getting the worst of it. They seem to be winning. This, of course, makes everything all right. It is, too, good for neutrality. There isn't anything against which the sympathizers with the allies can organize over here, so we may expect from this time on, if the Germans are to continue doing as well as they have done, that we are not to have any more organizations over here except those of relief, and that the popular Sunday afternoon mass meeting will fall into decay. It is something of a joke on those people who were formerly active in those directions, but it is scarcely a joke which the friends of the allies, now the allies are not doing so well, can hope to enjoy. It seems our fate almost never to have a joke that everybody can enjoy.

If Mexico shall in the end serve to bring about a better feeling and understanding between the United States and the Latin-American republics, her sacrifices will not have been in vain. For the first time in the history of the New

World, its constituent parts are about to see virtue in one another. Here we have peace. Except for the revolution in Mexico, we present a rather assuring and peaceful contrast to the Old World, which is in flames. Nothing less, perhaps, could have afforded that mutual ground upon which we are about to stand. Our has been a fast-growing and rapacious nation. If we were not above the conquest of California and Porto Rico, or did not much care how we got the Panama Canal strip so long as we got it, there could hardly be an easy feeling in Latin-America with respect to other things we might want or the means we might employ to obtain them. I found on a visit to Central America three years ago that none of the people down there shares our own faith in the purity of our intentions. One would suppose that the Latin-American would hail us down there as Latin-America's savior from the Powers of Europe. Not so. What he does think is that we have saved that part of the world for ourselves. It is much clearer in his philosophy that they will all have to get together down there some day and give us a good beating than that we shall continue to leave their sovereignty unmolested and be the good neighbor we profess to be. We have few friends down there, nor can it be expected that sending human legions like Minnie Root on tour through those republics is the way to make more. A mutual interest in confining hell to the other side of the ocean is much more promising—or did you ever hear Minnie Root speak?

## SILAS THE SHORTSTOP! Buy Him Quick, Col Hedges

Scenario by W. H. James,  
Pictures by Carlisle Martin.













## WATER LILIES NOW AT BEST IN SHAW'S GARDEN

Visitors Must Rise With Lark to See Nocturnal Plants in Bloom.

The water lilies, for which the Missouri Botanical Garden and Tower Grove Park are famous the world over, are again coming into their own. They are planted in two water gardens this summer. The larger, containing the various hybrids of both the day and night blooming Nymphaeas, is situated midway between the main gate and the new conservatory. The smaller is in front of the Zinnia House and contains the Victoria Regia—the great water platter.

To see the nocturnal lilies at their best one must be up with the lark. However, these beauties are accommodating enough to bloom on cloudy days. They usually are in bloom until 8 o'clock in the morning unless the sun is too intense.

Shaw's Garden and Tower Grove Park are spoken of in floriculture circles as the "home of the water lilies," as through James Gurney, gardener, and George Pring, more rare types of these water nymphs are said to have been created in the ponds of these two gardens than in any other place. Some of the productions of Gurney are named the "Frank Trelease," "D. B. Francis," "Rufus J. Lackland," and "James Gurney," the latter being the darkest of all water lilies. It is a beautiful Roman purple.

The day-blooming plants open petals full in the bright sun and keep them open until late in the afternoon. This type has many blue varieties. The plants are more tender than the night-bloomers and produce less showy flowers. They are a native of Australia.

The Hardy water lilies are in the branch to the left of the Water Gardens containing the delicate night-bloomers, which are natives of Asia and Africa. The glossy, massive foliage of these plants with their delicate tinted and pure white blooms are especially attractive to the amateur water gardener. The Victoria Regia is one that always attracts the attention of visitors because of its enormous leaves which will bear the weight of a man. The leaf is broad and flat with the edges turned up like a cake pan. Its thick veins contain large air cells, which give it great floating power. The flowers of this lily are rather insignificant in size and not especially attractive. Its native habitat is the Amazon River.

In the Agave House, which contains the succulent plants of the arid regions of Africa, Arabia, India and America, will be found the Century Plant, which is now in bloom.

## U. S. Could Have Prevented European War, Says Von Mach

Continued from Preceding Page.

to match England's. Making such a bargain, Sir Edward would have won the praise, perchance, of the von Machs, the Hardens and the Lokals. And he would have been driven from public life by the wrath of his own people. The fact that England is a democracy, where public opinion really counts, has hardly sufficient weight with Prof. von Mach, or with other critics of Sir Edward.

A list of "canards" which Prof. von Mach undertakes to refute, is headed by the German naval toast, to "The Day." He demonstrates categorically, that there could not have been any such toast. However, the toast is quoted in Liebenow's "Chant of Hate," and the drinking of it "in the officers' mess, in the banquet hall" is quite vividly portrayed in that amiable ballad, whose writer was decorated by the Kaiser. But then, perhaps the "Chant of Hate," and the decorating of its author as a "canard" also. Devilish sharp chaps, these British!

Prof. von Mach shows facility at turning some unpromising material into pro-German argument. This particularly in the case of the Chant of Hate, which, former Italian premier, last December made known the fact that Austria had proposed an assault on Serbia in 1913, and had abandoned the idea only after Italy lodged a protest with Germany. Most pro-British writers have taken Sir Gilbert Parker's view, that this showed a long-nurtured plot of the Teutonic allies for war. But Prof. von Mach remarks cheerfully that, "Thanks to Gloghi, the world now knows of a definite instance when Germany put a restraining hand on her ally, Austria."

Exportation of Arms.  
The chapter on "The Exportation of Arms" begins with this declaration: "The assumption that an embargo on the export of arms might insure to the benefit of Germany is not the reason why an embargo is demanded. On the contrary, it is a reason why many shrink from asking for it publicly, for they dislike to appear as the defenders of a cause, the fruition of which would result in material benefits to themselves or to their friends."

This should silence the carping critics of the American Neutrality League.

What Mach Said Last Week?

See the "Amusement" ad in the news page, also the "MOVING PICTURES" Column, page 1. Real Estate and Want directors.

Relative of Daniel Boone Falls Dead NEW FLORENCE, Mo., Aug. 7.—Mrs. John Boone, a relative of Daniel Boone, fell dead at her home near Montgomery today while at the breakfast table.

Look for the "Not Advertised"  
Special Values Tomorrow in  
Our More Than 100 Specialty  
Shops and Save Money



ESTABLISHED IN 1880  
**Scuggs-Vandervoort-Barney**  
OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH  
The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price

Out-of-town Shoppers and Buyers  
Are Cordially Urged to Make Use  
of This Store and Its Many  
Conveniences While in St. Louis

## Buy in Saint Louis From Vandervoort's—the Saint Louis-owned Store

Vandervoort's, the Most Complete Specialty Store West of the Mississippi River, Is Now  
**STRICTLY a Saint Louis Institution—Owned and Operated by Saint Louis People (of Whom Many Are Employees), Making It the Largest Co-operative Store in the United States**

### You Are Invited to Inspect Our New French Millinery

On Monday we shall have on display, in our French Millinery Section, our own importation of French Pattern Hats, together with a splendid selection from some of New York's best designers. Added to these will be exclusive productions from our own workrooms. Out-of-town shoppers and buyers are especially invited to view this showing.

#### Reproductions of French Hats

Exact reproductions of French Model Hats will be offered at \$15, \$18 and \$20

#### A New Lot of Tailored Hats

In our Tailored Section, we will show an exceptionally attractive group of Velvet and Satin-trimmed Hats which are most reasonably priced at \$5 to \$15

### Women's New Autumn Suits

You cannot appreciate how attractive is our display of Women's new Suits for Autumn until you have given it an inspection.

We have suits of broadcloth serge, whipcord, mixtures, checks, gabardine, etc., some of which are trimmed with fur, braid, velvet and self-material.

There are many style-changes which are sure to interest you.

Prices \$16.50 to \$85

### The New Coats for Autumn

We have also added to our stock of Women's Coats for Autumn many new models, in three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths, made on both belted and full, flaring lines. The finer Coats are handsomely trimmed with fur, braid, velvet and self-trimmings. The materials include broadcloth, zibeline, Bolivia cloth, corduroy, fancy mixtures and plaids.

Priced \$17.50 and Upwards

### Autumn Styles in Skirts

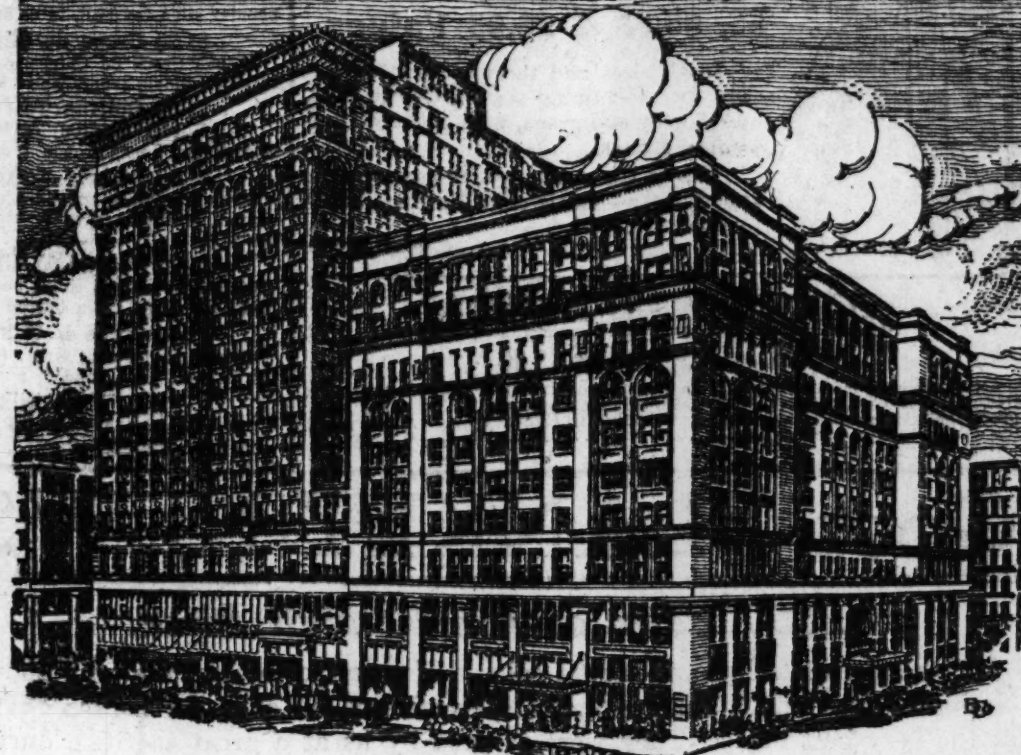
Among the new Autumn Skirts for women, which we have received, are those of worsteds, stripes, checks and solid colors.

One of our new models is of a soft Melton cloth in "sport" style and buttoning down the front, side pockets and finished with a striped kid girdle; choice of navy, blue or red. Price \$9.95

### \$12.50 to \$17.50 Silk-fiber Sweaters

We have one lot of Women's Silk-fiber Sweaters—V-neck style—in various colors. These were formerly marked at from \$12.50 to \$17.50. Sale price, while a limited number lasts \$8.95

No Credits—None on Approval—None C. O. D.



An Entire City Block—Olive and Locust From Ninth to Tenth.

### Women's New Costumes for Autumn

Quite a number of new and beautiful Fall Costumes for Women are now being shown in our Costume Salon, together with a number of Summer garments upon which the prices have been greatly reduced.

The new Fall Frocks are made of serge, serge and silk combinations, fur-trimmed satin, Gros de Londre and velvet, in the charming dull colors, which include: African brown, Mouse and Moorish blue, with plenty of navy and black, and some lovely shades of gray. These garments are reproductions of models designed by Cheruit, Lanvin, Jenny, Parry, Groult and Paquin.

Prices \$25.00 to \$55.00

### An Important Clearance of Summer Dresses

We have an odd lot of Women's Summer Frocks of taffeta, crepe de chine, lace, net and voile, in some very charming models, which we will offer, while they last, at the following prices.

Women's Summer Dresses; valued up to \$7.50. Sale price	\$3.95	Women's Summer Dresses; valued up to \$40.00. Sale price	\$12.75
Women's Summer Dresses; valued up to \$17.50. Sale price	\$8.95	Women's Summer Dresses; valued up to \$55.00. Sale price	\$19.75

September Deliverator, 15c a copy. (Subscription rate), \$1.50 a year. The Autumn Butterick Fashions, including one pattern free, 25c. Butterick Patterns for September, each, 10c and 15c.

## Our First Floor Specialty Shops Join in Offering You Some Very Exceptional Values

### A Sale of Laces

Odds and ends of Val., Torchon and fancy cotton Laces, including both Edges and Insertions—from 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide; value 15c a yard. Sale prices 1c, 2c and 3c

French and German Val. Laces—Insertions only—up to 1-inch in width; value 25c a dozen yards. Sale price 1c

Or 12 yards for 10c.

Novelty Wash Laces—Bands and Gallions—in white and ecru; also some Linen Cluny Laces. These are worth from 10c to 25c a yard and are 2 to 10 inches wide. Sale price 5c

Handmade Lace Medallions—odds and ends of crochet, Cluny, etc., laces. These being slightly soiled are specially priced at, each 3c

Handmade Macramé Laces—white and ecru—in short lengths and broken lots; also Imitation Cluny, Cotton Fillet, Lierre and many Novelty Laces, valued up to \$1.00 a yard. Sale price, while they last 10c

Real Fillet, Princess, Bruges and lots of exquisite Novelty Laces—many hand-made; values up to \$7.50 a yard. These are odds and ends which we wish to close out, while they last at 25c to \$2

### Sale of Trimmings

Short-lengths and samples of Novelty Trimmings, including Bands, Spangles, Embroideries, Sequins, etc., in lengths of from one-half to 5 yards each; values up to \$5 a yard. Sale price, the length 25c

### Neckwear Sale

Women's Cretonne Collars with embroidered ornate designs and in the new shapes; value 50c each. Sale price 25c

Hand-embroidered Collars in many exquisite, shapes and in the season's best styles; regular 75c and \$1.00 values. Sale price 50c

Ostrich Feather Boas in black-and-white, black, white, taupe and blue; regular \$5.75 values. Sale price \$2.00

### Sale of Ribbons

5 to 7 inch Dresden Ribbons; valued up to 85c a yard. Sale price 35c

Moire and Satin Ribbons—6 1/2 to 8 inches wide; valued up to 65c a yard. Sale price 35c

Roman, Bayadere and fancy Dresden Ribbons—valued up to \$2.00 a yard. Sale price 75c

### Sale of Umbrellas

Men's and Women's \$1.00 Gloria Umbrellas—fast color and rain-proof—Mission or natural wood handles; sizes 28 and 28 inches. Now 75c

Women's Parasols, including black-and-white stripes, etc.—some slightly soiled; values up to \$3.50. Now \$1.10

### Silk Glove Sale

Women's 2-clasp Pure-silk Gloves in white only and with double finger tips; regular value 50c a pair. Sale price 35c

Women's 16-button-length Pure-silk Gloves—white, black and color; double finger tips and regular value 85c a pair. Sale price 50c

Women's 16-button-length Milanese Silk Gloves with double finger tips; white and black; regular value \$1.00 a pair. Sale price 85c

The above Gloves may be had in all sizes from 5 1/2 to 8 and will be sold on the Aisle Tables.

### Women's Stockings

Women's Fiber Silk Stockings in black or white—Summer weight—with spliced heels and toes. These are termed "slightly imperfect" and are 25c values; sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10. The pair 15c

Women's full-fashioned black Gause-lisle-thread Stockings with reinforced heels, soles and toes; a splendid value at the pair 25c

Women's fast-black; full-fashioned Gause-lisle-thread Stockings, with double heels, soles and toes and with knee-guard. The pair 35c

Or 3 pairs for \$1.00

72 pairs of Women's full-fashioned White Silk Stockings—cloaked with black and white; also 120 pairs of Women's heavy-weight Black Silk Stockings—discontinued throughout; regular \$1.50 a pair. Sale price \$1.17

### Handkerchief Sale

Women's all-pure linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with quarter-inch hems; regular value 10c each. Sale price 6c for 45c

Women's All-pure-linen Embroidered-corner and Plain-hemstitched Handkerchiefs; regular value 25c each. Sale price 15c

Women's new Hand-embroidered Black Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. These handkerchiefs are specially priced, ea. 17c

Men's All-pure-linen Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with quarter-inch hems; value 19c each. Sale price 12 1/2c

### Sale of Notions

Kirby-Beard Needle Books fitted with the best quality of English needles; regularly 25c each. Sale price 15c

All-silk Colored Corsets and Tassels—suitable for neckwear or fancy work; value 10c and 15c each. Sale price 5c

Pearl Buttons in an excellent variety of sizes suitable for shirt waists and underwear; values up to 50c dozen. Sale price 10c

We have received another shipment of Ocean Pearl Buttons in the large sizes, suitable for skirts, etc.; 3 to 9 on a card and including values up to \$1.50 a dozen. Sale price, the card 10c

Warren's Athletic Girdles—made of porous stock; values up to 9 inches wide—with suspender elastic stocking supports. Special at 85c

### Clearance of Embroideries

Embroidery Flouncings—cambric with eyelet and blind effects; value 25c a yard. Sale price 19c

Short-sleeved long-sleeved and remnants of Embroidery Flouncings—36 and 45 inches wide; values up to \$1.50 a yard. Sale price 35c

Nettleton's \$6.50 Oxfords (discontinued lines), now \$5.50

Nettleton's \$7.00 Oxfords (discontinued lines), now \$5.75

Nettleton's \$9.00 Oxfords (discontinued lines), now \$7.50

Peter's \$4.00 Oxfords (discontinued lines), now \$3.25

Peter's \$5.00 Oxfords (discontinued lines), now \$4.25

Peter's \$6.00 Oxfords (discontinued lines), now \$5.25

### Special Sale of Men's Shirts

600 Men's fine Summer Shirts, made in Saint Louis by a leading shirtmaker from a variety of the most desirable fabrics and in patterns to suit every taste.

We have all sizes from 14 to 17 and we guarantee these shirts to fit well, to wear well and to launder well; values \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Sale price

Earl & Wilson's (E. & W.) fine Shirts which regularly sell at \$1.50 to \$2.00 each are now being offered at \$1.15 to \$1.35

### Clearance of Men's Straw Hats

All of our Men's Milan, Mackinaw and China Split and Sensit Straw Hats—in a wide variety of both soft and stiff-brim styles—will be offered, while they last, at Half-price.

Men's \$5.00 Leghorn Hats are now \$2.95

Men's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Panama and Bangkok Hats \$3.65

About 200 Men's \$3.00 Rough Straw Hats now \$1.00

### A Special Sale of Cigars

El Paratus Blunts and Rothschilds—made in Tampa; regular \$1.00 straight, special, while they last, at each 6c

Delarado Bravas, regular price 10c straight, now 7c

Casa Marica Grand Cabinets, regularly 3 for 25c, now 3 for 25c

Eureka Sublimas and Epicures; very special at 3 for 10c

Flor de Villa Bonquet; regularly 3 for 25c, now 6 for 35c

Rey Oma Boston Club; regularly 10c each, now 3 for 25c

El Sidelo Resagos; regularly 5c each, now 3 for 25c

Casa Marica Royal Perfectos; regular 10c straight, now 3 for 25c

### OUR 4-FOR-25c SPECIALS

Murial—El Roi Tan—Chancellor—Preferencia.

### Special Sale of Cutlery

Dressmaker's Shears, 6 to 8 1/2 inches long—worth 65c to \$1.10 a pair. Sale price 35c

Guaranteed Razors made from the best English and German steel; full hollow-ground and with 5 1/2-inch blades; round or square points; regular \$2.00 to \$3.00 values. Sale prices \$1 and \$1.50

### \$15.00 Traveling Bags at \$8.95

High-grade English Leather Traveling Bags—18-inch size; hand-sewed, sewed corners; leather lined, brass bolts and good look. Sale price \$8.95

All of our Men's Bathing Suits in stock will be offered at a count of 50 and 75c down. Sale price removing and putting tires on rims; value, \$1.00. Sale price 45c

Genieve Tailor Fishing Tackle—hand-made; regular value, \$10.00. Sale price \$6.00

Ford Repair Kits, consisting of eight high-grade, tempered tools in canvas case, value \$1.75. Price \$1.49

### Toilet Goods Sale

(For Monday Only)

No Phone or Mail Orders

Pure Rubber Bathing Caps—we will close out all of our 50c to \$1.25 Bathing Caps, various styles and colors—at the very special sale price of

"Mary Garden" Extract—the ounce \$1.00

Walke's extra fine Toilet Soap—octagon 6-ounce cakes; regularly 10c a cake. Sale price, the dozen 49c

Pears' Unscented Soap. Sale price 7c

S. V. B. "Geranium" Bath Soap; regularly 10c a cake. Sale price, the dozen 85c

Wood-back Nail Scrubs, with white or black gristles; 25c, 35c and 45c values. Sale price, choice at 19c

Ivory Dressing Combs—all-coarse or coarse and fine. These are 8 and 9 inches long, with heavy backs; regularly 50c and 75c. Sale price 25c

Extracts in the American Beauty, Lily-of-the-Valley, Violet and Heliotrope odors. Very special at

Limit of 2 ounces. 23c

"Hygienique" Soap—large size cakes; regularly 48c a cake. Sale price

3 cakes for \$1.00

Limit of 3 cakes.

Drug Store Specials

U. S. F. Boric Acid, the pound 19c

Compound Licorice Powder, half pound 16c

Sal Hepatica; the \$1.00 size, sale price 67c

Lyolol, the \$1.00 size, sale price 75c

No. 2 Fountain Syringes, regularly \$1; sale price 69c

No. 2 Combination Fountain Syringe; regularly \$1.25; sale price 79c

"Monarch" Bath Mitts—entirely new—made of rubber. Special value at 49c

### Silverware Sale

Wm. Rogers & Son's make of Silver-plated Ware in a Colonial design, with thread edge, is specially priced for this sale as follows:

Teaspoons, set of six for 65c

Dessert Spoons, set of six for \$1.00

Tablespoons, set of six for \$1.30

Dinner Forks, set of six for \$1.30

Dinner Knives, with hollow handles, set of six for \$7.50

Sugar Shells, each 25c

Butter Knives, each 35c

12 Dwt. Silver-plated, Flat-handle Knives and Forks of plain design and bright, burnished finish; usually \$3.50 for a set of six, now

Heavy Silver-plated Sandwich Plates with floral worked pierced design and thread edge. Special value at \$1.00

Cheese Dish with Sterling silver deposit on crystal glass. Special at \$1.50

Sterling Silver Cheese Knives in a plain pattern. Special at

\$2.50

Gold-shell Vanity Cases, with square back chain and fitted with powder puff, two coin holders and mirror; value \$10.00. Sale price \$6.00

Uniform Pearl Neckbeads, usually \$6.00 a string, now \$3.00

Uniform Pearl Neckbeads, usually \$6.00 a string, now \$3.00

Opera-length Graduated Pearl Neckbeads; usually \$10.00 a string, now \$5.00

Opera-length Pearl Neckbeads, usually \$10.00 a string, now \$5.00

Dessert Powder Boxes—gold plated on steel—\$6.00 each. Sale price \$3.95

Rhinestone and Black Enamel Circle Pins; valued up to \$1.00. Sale price \$1.00

Entirely new Flexible Bracelets with square stones set in sterling silver—jet, sapphires, or pure white sapphires. Price \$2.00 a pair

Pearl Earrings in five different sizes—\$1.00 a pair

Jet Earrings and Earrings in Sany, Black and white colors. The pair \$1.00

### Belt and Bag Sale

A special lot of silk,



Reserved Seat Tickets for Park Theater and Forest Park Highlands—at Public Service Bureau, Main Floor.

Wash  
Goods  
Clearance

White Seed Voles—29-in., formerly 35c...  
White Dotted Swiss—38-in., formerly 25c...  
White Voles—39-in., formerly 25c...  
White Batines—36-in., formerly 25c...  
White Oxford Skirtings—formerly 50c...  
Imported Voile Lisse—formerly 35c...  
White Galateas—formerly priced 20c...  
White Crepe Cords—36-in., formerly 25c...  
Printed Irish Linette—formerly 19c...

Choice,  
**12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c**  
Yard.

# Stix Baer & Fuller

GRAND LEADER SIXTH WASHINGTON SEVENTH & LUCAS SAINT LOUIS

Sample  
Strips of  
Embroid'y

Direct From St. Gall, at Half-Price  
Very fine quality Edges, Insertions, Readings and  
Flouncing, in lengths of 4 to 6 1/2 yards. Patterns that  
are suitable for every trimming purpose imaginable,  
arranged in lots and priced—  
**5c, 10c, 15c and 25c Yd.**

**\$15 Dinner Sets, \$8.95**

English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, pretty blue ground and  
conventional border design. Included are:

12 Dinner Plates 2 Meat Dishes  
12 Pie Plates 12 Covered Round Vegetable Dish  
12 Bread and Butter Plates 12 Open Oval Vegetable Dishes  
12 Soup Coupes 1 Gravy Boat  
12 Dessert Dishes 1 Covered Butter Dish  
12 Teacups 1 Covered Sugar Bowl  
12 Tea Saucers 1 Cream Pitcher  
1 Pickle Dish 1 Round Bowl 1 Salad Bowl

**\$6.95** for 100-piece Dinner Sets  
—of English porcelain.  
The well-known "Copenhagen"  
design—open stock pattern—usu-  
ally \$10.

**\$9.25** for 100-piece Dinner Sets  
—of English porcelain—  
rich blue underglazed coloring—  
open stock pattern—usually  
priced \$12.50.

**\$12.50** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of American  
semi-porcelain. Pretty olive  
green, gold lace border—open  
stock pattern—usually \$16.95.

**\$13.25** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of American  
semi-porcelain, attractive all-over  
pink spray decoration, with two  
fine gold lines on edge—open  
stock pattern—usually \$17.50.

**\$19.98** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of American  
china, which will outlast any  
other china. Decorated with  
Dresden flower design. Open  
stock pattern—usually \$29.50.

**\$18.50** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of Pope Gosser  
high-grade porcelain. Artistic  
small pink rose and green foliage  
design—open stock pattern—usu-  
ally \$24.50.

**\$17.75** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of Austrian  
china, pretty shaded green leaf  
border design—edges gold lined—  
open stock pattern—usually  
priced \$27.50.

**\$21.45** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of fine Austrian  
china. The well-known "Indian  
Tree" design—usually \$39.

**\$59.50** for 100-piece Dinner  
Sets—of Theo. Haviland  
finest French china, with  
delicate border designs on ivory  
tinted background—usually \$81.50.

**\$63** for 100-piece Dinner Sets  
—of Theo. Haviland high-  
grade French china, decorated  
with rich matt coin gold band be-  
tween two fine black hairlines—  
usually \$85.50.

## Genuine Italian Marble Busts and Figures at Lowest Prices

Every piece sold "as is." In other words, with slight  
imperfections.

\$57.50 Bust, "Empire," \$19.50  
\$24.50 Bust, "Beatrice," \$8.95  
\$17.50 Bust, "Eileen," \$8.75  
\$5 Bust, "Fisher Girl," \$2.50  
\$10 Bust, "Baby," \$4.50  
\$125 Group, "Idyl Pastoral," in  
this sale, \$62.50  
\$24.50 Bust, "Study," \$6.95  
\$3 Bust, "Eleanore," \$1.50  
\$24.50 Bust, "Dante," \$8.95  
\$9.98 Group, "Three Graces,"  
in this sale, \$4.99  
\$21.50 Bust, "Jenny," \$10.75  
\$25 Bust, "Louise," \$12.50

(Fifth Floor.)

## Cut Glass—Three Groups in the August Sale

Cut Glass Nappies  
Regularly \$1.25  
**65c**

Cut Glass Tumblers, with or with-  
out handles, cut in the beautiful  
whirling star design. Come in the  
6-inch size. Regularly priced  
\$1.25—special at **65c each**

Extra In addition to the above special offerings, our en-  
tire line of exquisite cut glass is now on sale at **20% Discount** (Fifth Floor.)

Cut Glass Tumblers  
Sets of Six  
**\$1.98**

Cut glass Tumblers, in the at-  
tractive sunburst and hob star de-  
signs, cut on heavy crystal blanks.  
Tumblers usually selling at \$8  
dozen—special at **six for \$1.98**

Water Sets  
Usually Priced \$9,  
**\$5.98**

Cut glass Water Sets, of heavy  
rock crystal, richly cut in beau-  
tiful white rose pattern. Set con-  
sists of large heavy cut glass jug  
and six tumblers to match, \$6.98

35c Silk Stockings,  
17c Pair

Women's fiber Silk Stockings,  
black, white and colors—Sum-  
mer weight—double heel heels  
and toes—slightly imperfect,  
three pairs for 50c

15c Stockings, 10c Pr.  
Women's black cotton Stock-  
ings—medium weight—double  
heel heels and toes—slight seconds,  
three pairs for 35c

Child's 15c Socks, 7 1/2c Pr.  
Children's white cotton Socks,  
with fancy tops—double heel  
and toes.

(Basement.)

Handkerchiefs, 5c  
Women's, of lawn, linen and  
cambric, plain and embroidered  
corner effects—regular 10c and  
15c qualities.

Also Men's, of soft-finished  
cambric, full size, hemstitched  
and perfect. Some with fancy  
colored borders. (Basement.)

Lace Curtains,  
98c Pair

Nottingham Curtains, in de-  
signs which are exact copies of  
handmade Battenberg, Arabian  
and Brussels laces. Full width  
and 3 yards long.

Lace Curtains, 79c Pr.  
Nottingham Curtains, in new  
designs, with overworked stitched  
edges which do not pull off in  
laundry.

Lace Curtains, \$1.49 Pr.  
Extra fine quality, beautiful  
designs, in white and Arabian  
colors. (Basement.)

## The Basement Importers' Sample Linens

Slightly soiled from being used as sample pieces, but when cleaned  
will be as good as new. To sell

At About Half the Regular Prices

1 NAPKINS of all kinds—plain, scalloped and hem-  
stitched, in lots of 4, 5 and 8 of a kind.

2 TABLECLOTHS, square or round, service style, with  
plain hem, hemstitched or scalloped.

3 SCARVES and SQUARES in a great variety and in all  
sizes. Some with plain hems, others hemstitched.

Pillowcases, 19c  
Readymade, bleached, embroid-  
ered initial and scalloped Pillow-  
cases, made of excellent cotton.

Apron Gingham, 6c  
Best Amoskeag Mills Apron  
Ginghams, in different size checks  
—blue and white.

Lingerie Cloth, 10c  
Soft finished, White Lingerie  
Cloth, 42 inches wide, for women's  
and infants' underwear.

35c Gabardines, Yard, 25c  
Fine mercerized White Gabar-  
dines, 36 inches wide.

19c Batiste, Yard, 10c  
Fine, sheer White Batiste—40  
inches wide.

Crash Towelings, Yard, 5c  
Red-and-white checked Crash  
Towelings, 17 inches wide.

12c Vests, 7c  
Women's Swiss ribbed cotton  
Vests, taped neck and arms, in  
extra sizes.

Women's jersey ribbed cotton  
Pants, lace trimmed at knee,  
French hand—"seconds" of 25c  
quality, 12 1/2c. (Basement.)

Silk Gloves, 85c

"Niagara Maid" Gloves, of best  
quality Milanese silk, with Paris  
Point backs, full 16-button-length  
and with double finger tips. Come  
in black, white and colors. (Basement.)

## Extraordinary Values, Monday, in

15c Embroideries, Special, 7 1/2c Yard

18-inch Embroideries, of good quality Swiss, deeply embroidered  
in violet, floral and scroll effects—some with beading tops—(limit  
of 5 yards to buyer)—special, Monday, at **7 1/2c yard**

50c Embroideries, 19c Yd.  
45-in. Embroideries, of Swiss  
voile and crepe, embroidered 3/4  
width, in floral, scroll and con-  
ventional effects.

10c, 15c Trimming Laces, Special, 5c Yard

Trimming Laces of many kinds and descriptions—Platte Vals,  
Shadow, Torchon, cotton Cluny and Venice Laces, in both Edges  
and Insertions. (Basement.)

## Summer Dresses

Formerly Priced

\$5 to \$10

Choice

**\$2.98**



This is to be a clearance of some  
of the best and prettiest styles of  
the season, in Summer Dresses of  
net, voile, linen, tissues, lawns and  
net-and-taffeta combinations.

Some of these Dresses are all  
white, others in striped and  
floral effects, in pink, blue and  
lavender. There are semi-tail-  
ored and trimmed styles, in all  
sizes for women and misses.

This sale price in some instances  
represents less than the cost of the  
material.

None sent C. O. D., or on approv-  
al, and none will be exchanged.  
(Basement.)

## The Sale We Promised You A Decisive Clearance of

# Pianos and Player-Pianos

Savings of \$50, \$100 and More on Instruments  
of Established Quality

And remember, the savings are measured according to our own price  
standard. We include in this sale more than 120 instruments.

Many of them are new, while others have been taken in exchange  
on Player-Pianos; but they are  
all guaranteed by us, and you  
have the privilege of exchang-  
ing any time within one year for  
a higher priced Piano or Player-  
Piano, and all money paid on the  
first instrument to be allowed on  
the second transaction.

Free with each Piano—a  
new stool and scarf. With  
each Player-Piano a new  
bench, scarf and 12 rolls of  
music (your own selection).



Very Special!

**16 Player-Pianos**

that we have been fea-  
turing at a special price  
of \$395, will be offered in  
this clearance sale at \$100  
reduction, **\$295**

## Player-Pianos

	Original Price	Sale Price
Conover Inner Player (new),	\$900	\$750
Cable Inner Player (new),	\$800	\$650
Auto Player (used),	\$650	\$295
Burmester (used),	\$625	\$295
Knabe Bros. (new),	\$1000	\$555
Waldorf (new),	\$500	\$295
Euphonia (used),	\$550	\$295
Waldorf (new),	\$500	\$297
Krell Auto (used),	\$650	\$297
Kingsbury Inner Player (used),	\$700	\$500
Boudoir (used),	\$400	\$165
Hardman Autotone (new),	\$850	\$725
Lindeman Player (new),	\$550	\$500
Lindeman Player (new),	\$450	\$400
Lindeman Player (new),	\$450	\$400
Sterling Player (new),	\$555	\$500
Sterling Player (new),	\$555	\$500
Sterling Player (new),	\$635	\$600
Sterling Player (new),	\$555	\$500
Huntington Player (new),	\$585	\$495

## Pianos

	Original Price	Sale Price
Reutner (used),	\$300	\$155
Reutner (used),	\$300	\$155
Lindeman (new),	\$375	\$195
Brinkerhoff (used),	\$850	\$160
Huntington (used),	\$300	\$155
Howard (used),	\$375	\$155
Huntington (used),	\$300	\$155
Huntington (used),	\$300	\$160
Howard (new),	\$375	\$195
Howard (new),	\$375	\$195
Gabler (used),	\$450	\$255
Gabler, Mission (used),	\$450	\$170
Fischer (used),	\$375	\$160
Bollman (used),	\$350	\$150
Steinway	\$550	\$375
Sterling (used),	\$350	\$170
Thibbes (used),	\$375	\$95
Crowa (used),	\$450	\$145
Knabe Bros. (new),	\$500	\$380
Steger & Sons (used),	\$425	\$295
Vose (used),	\$375	\$240
Baldwin (used),	\$400	\$160
Behr Bros. (new),	\$475	\$295
Behr Bros. (new),	\$400	\$295
Behr Bros. (new),	\$475	\$325
Schaff Bros. & Co. (used),	\$275	\$80
Reutner (used),	\$300	\$165
Davenport & Tracy (used),	\$350	\$135

(Fourth Floor.)

## A Feature of the August Furniture Sale Monday, a Sale of Chairs

Rockers, Arm Chairs, Dining Chairs, Settees,  
High Chairs—every imaginable style and size

THESE are from the stock of the Mound City Chair  
Co., sold at auction under the direction of the  
United States Court, and secured by us at

About 40c on the Dollar

The variety is too great to attempt a detailed description. There  
are so many styles that you will be able to supply every require-  
ment. This concern's speciality was good, medium grades of  
Chairs in greatest demand. Some examples follow:

Library Rockers at \$7.75

That Would Be Priced Regularly Up to \$11.

Bedroom Chairs and Rockers at \$1.75

That Would Be Priced Regularly Up to \$3.95.

Birch Mahogany Rockers at \$1

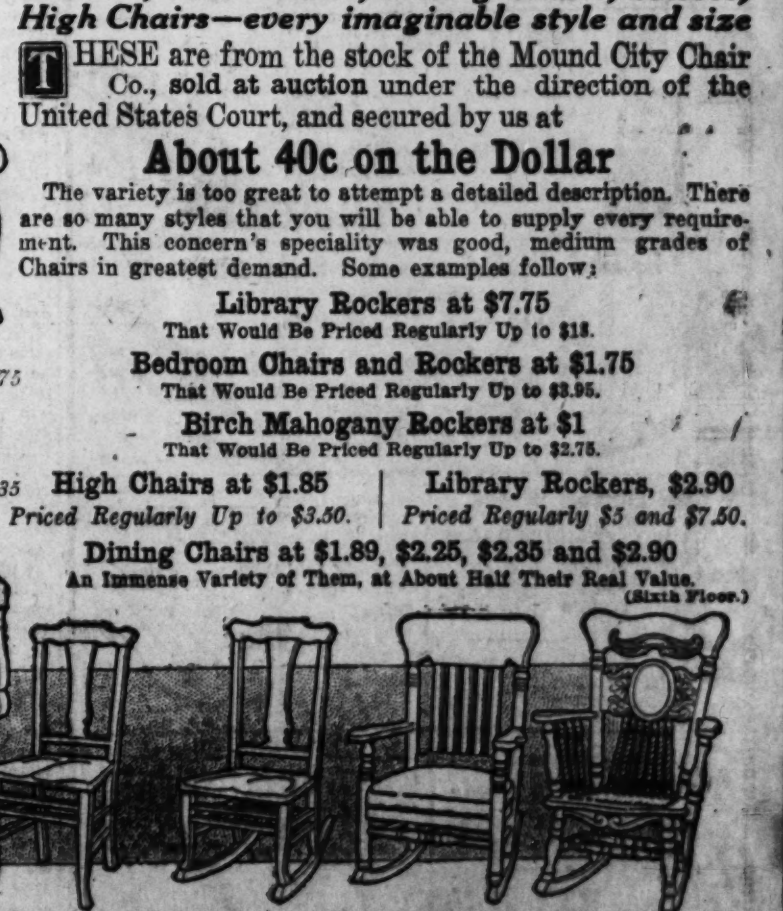
That Would Be Priced Regularly Up to \$2.75.

High Chairs at \$1.85 Library Rockers, \$2.90

Priced Regularly Up to \$3.50. Priced Regularly \$5 and \$7.50.

Dining Chairs at \$1.89, \$2.25, \$2.35 and \$2.90

An Immense Variety of Them, at About Half Their Real Value.





## Build Battle Cruisers War's Lesson to America

Continued From Page One, Editorial Section.

dreadnought in which, in order to install more powerful machinery for greater speed, the thickness of the armor and the number, but not the caliber, of the main battery guns have been reduced. Thus, the dreadnought Iron Duke—which is, or was, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship—is a ship of 23,000 tons displacement and 21 knots speed, carrying ten 13.5-inch guns in her main battery and having 12 inches on the turret. As compared with her, the battle cruiser Lion of 26,300 tons has seven knots more speed, but carries only eight 13.5-inch guns, and has only a 4-inch belt and 9 inches on the turret.

### Advantages of the Battle Cruiser Over the Ship.

THE latest British dreadnoughts are intermediate in speed between the battle cruiser and the typical

dreadnought type, and the guns are fewer but larger than in the latter. Thus, the five ships of the Queen Elizabeth class have a displacement of 27,500 tons and a speed of 25 knots, and carry eight 16-inch guns in the main battery. The thickness of the turret armor is 14 inches; that of the belt is not publicly known. The tendency in this design toward greater battleship speed, is, however, noteworthy and important.

It should be borne in mind that the battle cruiser is, in no sense, an "armored cruiser" of the type so popular in all navies 10 years and more ago. Take our Montana class, the most powerful armored cruiser ever built; their displacement is 14,500 tons; their speed 23 knots. They carry four 10-inch rifles in turrets in their main battery, and six-

teen 6-inch and twenty-four 3-inch guns in their intermediate and secondary batteries. The maximum thickness of armor is 5 inches on the belt and 9 inches on the turret. Modern progress has made such ships obsolete in all navies. With their relatively weak mixed batteries, thin armor and low speed, they cannot face battle cruisers, they are too slow to scout in company with 30-knot light cruisers and destroyers, and they cannot protect trade routes and such faster, although lighter-armed and less-protected, raiders as the German Emden. Designed primarily to guard steamer lanes and to capture merchantmen, their gun power and armor are now both too great and their speed too small to make them effective in these days of change.

The essential qualities of the battle cruiser are: Large size and—as compared with the battleship—a speed about one-third greater, heavy, long-range guns, fewer in number, but the same in caliber, and armor slightly less in thickness. Let us consider briefly the relations and effect of this combination.

First, as to size: A ship of large displacement is proportionately much more powerful than one of small size. This follows from the geometrical principle that the surfaces of similar solids vary as the squares of like linear dimensions, while the volumes vary as the cubes of those dimensions. In a ship, these surfaces represent the "dead weight"—that is, the hull and deck which the volume corresponds with the "useful weights," or those of armor, armament and propelling machinery. Thus the dreadnought Pennsylvania, of 31,400 tons, is 600 feet long and the old battleship Oregon (1923 tons) has a length of 345 feet. The cube of 600, divided by the cube of 345, is about five times that of the Pennsylvania is equivalent in useful weights to about five Oregons, although her displacement is only about three times as great.

Again, other things equal, the shorter a ship is for a given gun power, the more compact and flexible will be the fleet formation. This is a great advantage in battle tactics, since not only can maneuvers be executed in less space and time, but there is a much greater concentration of fire per mile of fleet length. Eight Pennsylvania's in line-ahead formation would sweep 500 yards from the center of each ship to that of the next, will make a column about two miles long, with a possible concentration of 48 14-inch guns per mile. Assume the Oregon's four 13-inch guns to be replaced by four modern 14-inch, dispersing her eight-inch battery as unavailable at the given range, and take the Pennsylvania at 400 yards. Then, to get the same fleet power—96 guns—would require 24 Oregons in a fleet five miles long, with a possible concentration of about 19 guns per mile.

Finally, large displacement has a further advantage in that the big ship can be fought more effectively in a heavy sea, since she not only holds her speed better, but gives a steadier gun platform than the small vessel.

### ADVANTAGES OF BATTLE CRUISERS' BIG GUNS

SINCE high speed requires an added weight of propelling machinery, which, in a slower ship, could be devoted to guns and armor, it has been a moot point since steam entered navies. Admiral Mahan contended that "speed at its best is a less valuable factor in a battleship than fighting power" and that "it must be kept severely in its proper place of subordination in the design of battleships." On the other hand, Capt. William S. Sims, U. S. N., gives the unquestionable advantages of speed in fleet action thus:

"Assuming equal tactical skill, the slow fleet can neither gain an advantage nor accomplish a definite object, while a fleet that is slightly faster can bring the slow one to action, or refrain from doing until the conditions suit him." "A commander chooses his own range and change it at will; can close to fighting range when the wind and sea and sun are in the most advantageous positions for increasing the efficiency of his own gun fire, withdrawing outside of effective range when these conditions become unfavorable to him."

The power of a gun depends on several elements: Its caliber (diameter), its length; that is, the space and time through which the projectile is subjected to powder pressure; the weight of the projectile, and the amount and composition of the charge, which determine the pressure in the powder chamber. These factors combine to fix the muzzle energy of the projectile, which, roughly, is the measure of the interdependent range and penetrative power of the gun, since that energy is the product of one-half of its mass (weight, divided by 2.2) by the square of its velocity. As the air resists the passage of a projectile, this energy is gradually reduced and the energy remaining when it strikes is the measure of its penetrative and smashing power. Further, as gravity also acts on the shot, the gun is not aimed directly at its target, but is elevated so that the termination of the curved path of trajectory of the projectile will lie on the target.

If a pitcher throws a baseball horizontally at a high board fence near by, the trajectory will be a very flat curve and the ball will have great horizontal striking energy. If, again, from the same location and with the same energy, he throws the ball over the fence, its trajectory will be a deep curve and it will go much farther, having thus a greater range, but when it strikes, it will have relatively little horizontal velocity, the latter being replaced by the approximately vertical velocity due to its fall from the height of the fence.

### WHY GUNS ARE BUILT WITH SUCH LONG BARRELS

NAVAL guns are given their high power and great length in order to secure a flat trajectory for three reasons: To have large energy when the shot hits, so that it will penetrate; to strike approximately vertical armor an approximately horizontal blow, and to secure a long "dang zone"—that is, the space in which the height of the section of trajectory does not exceed that of the ship fired at.

chamber for the same hitting power and range, with less erosion in the chamber and less strain on the metal of the gun. Further, the larger caliber gives the shell not only greater perforating power, but it can carry a higher proportion of bursting charge for explosion within the hull.

There is an apparent restriction, however, on the increase of caliber for extending the range, for, owing to the curvature of the earth, about 11 miles is the limit of sight and hence of fire control. It is useless to fire any ship which cannot be seen even from the fire control station, in the top. Our navy, however, has built and tested a 16-inch gun, which is the last word in naval ordnance. Its increased power seems scarcely needed as yet, since our 14-inch guns have about the same range and penetrating power as the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch, owing to the lower muzzle velocity of the latter.

The utility, amount and distribution of armor have always been vexing questions. In the first place, it is impossible adequately to protect any existing dreadnought from the tremendous power—the smashing effect particularly of modern guns. Under the full fire of another dreadnought, she would be destroyed in less than five minutes. "Two men, encased in egg shells, striking at each other with sledge hammers" is someone's graphic description of the present conditions. Suppose, for example, that the Pennsylvania let loose her full battery power on a 30,000-ton dreadnought at battle range. Her 12 14-inch guns have each a muzzle energy of 73,000 foot-tones and each can be fired three times a minute. Then, in one minute, she would strike her foe with an energy of 2,616,000 foot-tones, or—enough to hit her 30,000-ton antagonist 86 feet in the air.

### HIGH SPEED AND LONG-RANGE GUNS THE DOMINATING FACTORS

THE armor for the California, our latest dreadnought, will cost \$3,750,000. Roughly, the armor of a battleship represents about one-fourth of its total cost. Its weight ranges from one-fifth to one-third of the normal displacement, and is about 1.5 that of the armament. In other words, the battleship—primarily a gun platform carrying guns—expends in displacement, 50 per cent more on its fighting power, the guns. The military value of all this is a disputed question—one who only fleet actions on a grand scale can throw sufficient light for an adequate answer.

Thus far, in the engagements of the European war, high speed and long-range gun power have been the dominating factors. The winners of those actions have escaped with their armor virtually unscathed, and the losers seem to have gained little by armor protection. Further, as the London Engineer points out, "Admiral Cuthbert, in his essay, 'The Ship of the Line in Battle,' has shown how, in almost all cases, armored ships have been beaten before they have been sunk, and have been beaten without being sunk, or without their armor being perforated"—that is, their unarmored superstructure became an untenable wreck and shambles, as was the case with the Russian Orel in the battle of Japan.

So, the battle cruiser, with its barker of reduced armor for higher speed, may be pointing the way for battleship development, especially as, since our famous Oregon of 20 years ago, accuracy in gunnery has increased enormously, the number of guns per ship has grown from four to 12, and the rapidity of their fire is more than 10 times greater.

The battle cruiser is a swiftly growing factor in the great navies of the world. Great Britain has 10, Germany 7, Japan 4, Russia is building 4, manning 2, 3,000 tons displacement and 30 knots speed. Roughly, the proportion of battle cruisers to dreadnought battleships in these navies is one-third. On this basis the United States should now have completed one-third of four of these vessels, and should have another under construction. But we have none.

### ACCUMULATING POWER QUICKLY AT THE ENEMY'S WEAKEST POINT

M. ORBANOWSKI, a distinguished Russian naval constructor, who has designed dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers for both Russia and Germany, says:

"The lack of battle cruisers becomes a serious question in the development of the United States naval armament. Without a sufficient number of this type, a battleship fleet remains a torso, apt to be attacked at tactical disadvantage by a powerful, adequately equipped enemy. A battle cruiser squadron as a fast division, or fast division wing of the battle line, can, because of superior speed, quickly accumulate power at the enemy's weakest point, attacking head or rear unexpectedly, or repulsing similar attacks of the opponent."

"Their strategic value is without doubt. They can cut off and repulse the enemy's scouting forces (cruisers) and throw a complete veil over the movements of their own battle fleet, especially on the high seas where the use of aircraft is still very limited. Their speed enables them to rush to points of a coast menaced by an enemy's raids, double-ended coasts as the United States, with many industrial towns in reach of attack. Their powerful armament holds the enemy in check until battleships arrive."

The problem of our apparent deficiencies in this respect, the action, trusts with full confidence for its adequate solution to the general board of the navy. In view of the fact that the battleship is still unquestionably the backbone of every fleet, the board has restricted its recent recommendations to big guns, and lots of them, on fast ships." (Copyright, 1915, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Man Burned in Rescue Attempt Dies

MUSCATINE, Ia., Aug. 7.—Martin Wright of Los Angeles, Cal., 60 years old, died here today. He was badly burned last Saturday at Keota, Ia., when he tried to rescue a woman, Mrs. John A. Wright, whose clothing had been ignited by an explosion of a gas-line stove. She died.

## SECOND WEEK—BIG LINEN SALE

Last week was tremendous—many big lots were completely sold out. New shipments have been brought forward and stocks are refilled for Monday's selling with bigger values and still greater sales. Those who attended the first week will be here Monday—be waiting when we open at 8:30.

<b>10c Toweling Samples</b> Lengths about a yard long; heavy bleached and unbleached, cotton and linen, crapes, twills, absorbent and bed sheets; many pieces to match; worth up to 10c; choice at 5c.	<b>9c Sheet</b> 40 inches wide, good quality; round thread unbleached Sea Island Sheet; 10 yds.; 9c value, a yd. 5c.	<b>Fruit of the Loom</b> BLEACHED MUSLIN. Greatest muslin value ever offered; immense purchase of yard-wide "Fruit of the Loom" bleached muslin, Monday morning, 9 to 11 o'clock; 11c value; no phone orders; per yard.	<b>\$1.40 Scalloped Spreads</b> A big shipment of scalloped Bedspreads; large double bed size, being 7½ inches; neatly scalloped all round and with cut-out corners.
<b>55c Hemstitched Sheets</b> Neatly hemstitched Sheets of good bleached sheeting; double bed size, 72x90; extra special, 3 for \$1, or, each.	<b>85c Scalloped Sheets</b> Real hand-cut scalloped bleached Sheets of splendid linen finish quality; large double bed size; worth up to 85c; value at 58c.	<b>Penny &amp; Gentles</b> BROADWAY & MORGAN ST. St. Louis BARGAIN CENTER We Give & Return SECURITY STAMPS	
<b>75c Hemstitched Sheets</b> Seamless bleached Sheets of extra heavy linen finish sheeting; some have slight imperfections; easily remedied; 300 on sale Monday at 49c.	<b>75c and 85c Sheets</b> \$1.90 and \$1.39 splendid quality seamless Bleached Sheets; one of the greatest values we've had in a long time; 75c and 85c values at 59c.		

<b>DAMASKS</b> 40c Damask—Very fine bleached damask; dainty satin stripe design. 50c Damask—72 inches and 64 inches wide; beautiful rich satin damask; solid colors. 60c Damask—70 inches wide; all pure linen; in dainty floral designs. \$1.25 and \$1.50 Damask—72-inch; our very finest all-linen damask; in exquisite designs.	<b>THIS IS TOWEL DAY</b> IMMENSE PURCHASE OF TOWEL SECONDS Big surplus stocks and mill lots from Eastern Towel Mills. Bath Towels, Huck Towels, and Damask Towels; scalloped, hemstitched, hemmed or fringed, in all sizes, at big reductions; some have slight mill stains or a dropped thread, but will give splendid service; worth from 85c to 95c; each; on sale at 25c 19c 15c 10c 7c 5c.	<b>PILLOWCASES</b> 9c Pillow Slips—42 by 36 bleached hemmed slips. 10c to 15c Slips—Extra heavy bleached in linen; 42x36; 42x45; 42x48. 16c to 20c Slips—42x36 and 42x48; splendid quality; no drawing; worth to 20c. Scalloped Hemstitched Slips—42x36; excellent quality; with both hemstitched and scalloped border; 50c value.
<b>Round Scalloped Cloths</b> Bleached Satin Damask, 72 inches in diameter; 42 values; extra special.	<b>\$1.49</b> 25c 19c 15c 10c 7c 5c	<b>30c Embroidered Slips</b> 42x36 Pillowcases, of splendid quality; bleached muslin, with large embroidered scroll and other designs.

<b>\$2.50 to \$3.50 Low Shoes, \$1.55</b> Women's stylish Low Shoes at less than actual cost. You can choose from Oxfords, Colonial, Peggy Pumps and Mary Jane styles, plain and fancy cloth tops; low or high heels; sizes in the lot to fit all. Instead of \$2.50 to \$3.50, buy tomorrow at \$1.55.	<b>Final August Clearing in READY-TO-WEAR</b> 2d Floor \$3.50 WOOL SKIRTS Brilliant moiré and serge; latest belt flare and pockets; regular value \$2.50.	<b>\$1.98</b> \$1.00 25c \$1.00
<b>\$1.55</b> \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.29	<b>2d Floor</b>	<b>2d Floor</b>

<b>WASH GOODS</b> 10c Cretonne Remnants, fast colors. 36-inch Percale, in red and white figures. 10c Printed Madras, in remnants. 10c Cheviot Gingham, best quality. 45c Dress Silks, yard wide. 50c English Rep, colors and black.	<b>Infants' Needs at 1/2 Price</b> Infants' 35c Kimonos 25c Long; trimmed with colored border; useful garment for the baby. Child's 35c RIMPERS Petticoats 15c HOSE 10c 25c Made of good quality flannel; Gertrude Petticoats; 10-12; 12-14; 14-16; 16-18; 18-20; 20-22; 22-24; 24-26; 26-28; 28-30; 30-32; 32-34; 34-36; 36-38; 38-40; 40-42; 42-44; 44-46; 46-48; 48-50; 50-52; 52-54; 54-56; 56-58; 58-60; 60-62; 62-64; 64-66; 66-68; 68-70; 70-72; 72-74; 74-76; 76-78; 78-80; 80-82; 82-84; 84-86; 86-88; 88-90; 90-92; 92-94; 94-96; 96-98; 98-100; 100-102; 102-104; 104-106; 106-108; 108-110; 110-112; 112-114; 114-116; 116-118; 118-120; 120-122; 122-124; 124-126; 126-128; 128-130; 130-132; 132-134; 134-136; 136-138; 138-140; 140-142; 142-144; 144-146; 146-148; 148-150; 150-152; 152-154; 154-156; 156-158; 158-160; 160-162; 162-164; 164-166; 166-168; 168-170; 170-172; 172-174; 174-176; 176-178; 178-180; 180-182; 182-184; 184-186; 186-188; 188-190; 190-192; 192-194; 194-196; 196-198; 198-200; 200-202; 202-204; 204-206; 206-208; 208-210; 210-212; 212-214; 214-216; 216-218; 218-220; 220-222; 222-224; 224-226; 226-228; 228-230; 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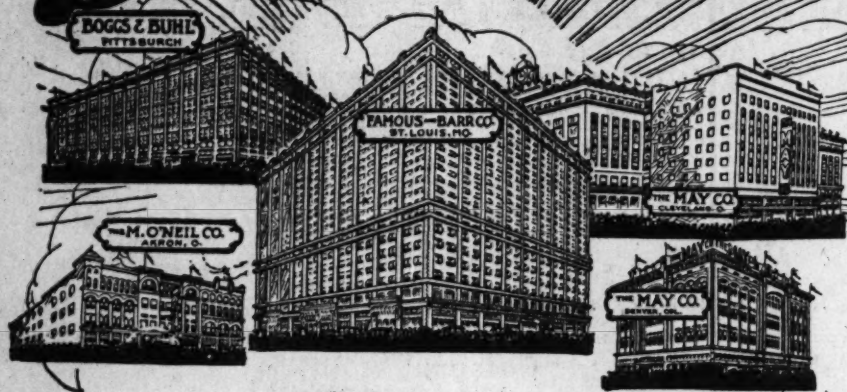


*It Pays to Pay Cash*  
WASHINGTON AVENUE AND EIGHTH STREET

and out size. (Main Floor.) Navy, tan, Copenhagen and  
 Av. and **LINDELL**



# 3 Million Dollars In August



## A High Goal in Sales Figures Set for Our Five Stores to Do & Which Has Prompted This Vigorous Sales Campaign

**A**T first this seemed a Herculean task, & indeed it is a merchandising feat to accomplish in what is usually regarded an "off" month. The first week of the event just passed, demonstrates forcefully that this sale will be an event unprecedented in the annals of St. Louis retailing & every indication is that the Three Million Dollar Mark set for our 5 stores will be met. Thousands of people have, during the past week, learned of the tremendous advantages of our great FIVE-STORE BUYING ORGANIZATION & of the money-saving benefits which accrue to those who shop here—not alone during special events but EVERY day.

*The Second Week of This Trade Occasion Starts Tomorrow, Seeking New Laurels With Great Lots of New Goods & Proving Conclusively That This Is*

## A SALE UNLIKE ANY ST. LOUIS HAS EXPERIENCED

On such a vast scale has this sale been planned it has been impossible to bring forth all the offerings the first week. Additional lots, newly arrived & further purchases just made join in making the array of values here for choosing Monday equally as good as at the opening of the sale.

Every day brings new goods & new opportunities, so many that listing is impractical. Those who attended last week know the manifold benefits of this colossal merchandising campaign & have a fair conception of what to expect.

The values are each a brilliant demonstration of the superior purchasing power of our great FIVE-STORE BUYING ORGANIZATION, & exemplify one of the fundamental laws of trade that greater distribution brings lower prices in a generous ratio. Some idea of our unique position as a buying factor in the markets is gained then when it is known that the yearly sales of our FIVE STORES are

SIX MILLION DOLLARS GREATER than the combined yearly sales of our six largest competitors in St. Louis.

### LOOK FOR THE SPECIAL PRICE TICKETS

They are bulletins for buyers, that herald the good news of this stupendous merchandising event. Wherever you see the YELLOW CARDS look for items of an exceptional nature & expect to find savings that are not to be equaled elsewhere. You cannot help saving in this sale, just how much depends upon your own requirements.

Come with the throngs that will be here for the opening of the second week Monday morning at 8:30 & make your savings mount high into dollars in the desirable things to be had.



(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 32)

### Solid Gold Genuine Cameo Rings at 1/2 to 1/3 of Regular Worth

The benefits of our vast distribution are to be shared handsomely by those who select these rings, for they are indeed extraordinary values.

We secured the entire stock of 750 Rings from a lapidary at from one-half to two-thirds less than they were originally made to sell for.

Rings are solid gold & set with genuine pink shell, coral, cornelian, rosebud & onyx cameos, ranging from the smaller sizes to the large dinner ring effects. All are the Italian variety, of varied & beautiful cuttings, some being set with genuine diamonds. Included are rings for women, men, misses & boys with a number of the long effect little finger rings, bringing a saving of 1/2 to 2/3 the regular selling prices when marked, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.25, \$2.98, \$3.75, \$3.95, \$5, \$9 & \$10.00.

Main Floor, Alamo 5

(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 25)

### \$3, \$3.75 & \$4.50 Lace Curtains

**\$1.85**  
Pr.

A prize lot of Curtains, including Marquisette, Voile, French Cable Net, Saxony, Egyptian & hand-made Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains. These are with narrow, medium or wide borders, & direct copies of handmade imported Lace Curtains. Colors are white, ecru, ivory & Arabian, & there are from 3 to 25 pairs of a kind.

Fourth Floor

(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 34)

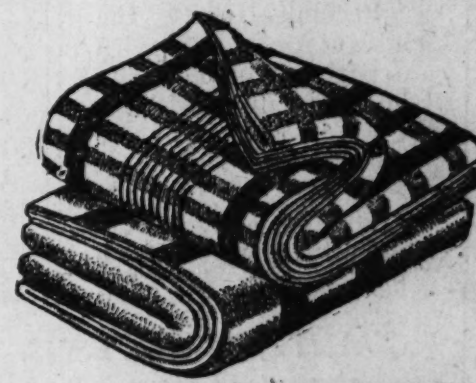
### 10,000 Pairs of Blankets: SAVINGS WONDERFUL & TRUE

Striking evidence of our great FIVE-STORE BUYING POWER is given in these Blanket values. Weeks ago when the mills were having a dull season we gave our tremendous orders, securing discounts which bring these Blankets to August purchasers at very worth while reductions.

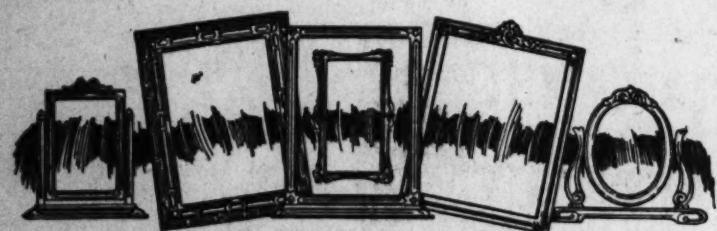
Included are Blankets of every kind one might desire, cotton, woolen, part wool—in various weights & different style borders & bindings.

Now is the time for practical housewives to anticipate the Fall & Winter needs while such extraordinary values are to be had. A few instances of the savings. The price reductions are bona fide, the difference between the valuation stated and the selling price is the actual saving you make.

\$5 All-wool Fancy Plaid 11-4 Blankets.....\$3.75  
\$6.50 All-wool small & broken Fancy Plaid Blankets.....\$4.95  
\$7.50 All-wool Fancy Plaid Blankets, pair.....\$6  
\$10 finest Lamb's Wool Fancy Plaid Blankets.....\$7.50  
\$4 11-4 White Wool-mixed Blankets.....\$2.95  
\$8 White Wool Blanket, 70x82 inches.....\$4.38  
\$7.50 All-wool White Blankets, 70x80 inches.....\$6.25  
\$9 extra size St. Mary's Wool Blankets.....\$7.50  
\$15 12-4 finest Lamb's Wool White Blankets.....\$11.50  
\$3 11-4 Fancy Plaid Woolnap Blankets.....\$2.25  
\$3.50 11-4 Fancy Broken Plaid Woolnap Blankets.....\$2.50  
\$3.75 11-4 Beacon Mills Fancy Plaids.....\$3  
\$4 11-4 Gray Wool-mixed Blankets.....\$2.95  
\$6 11-4 All-wool Gray or Tan Blankets.....\$4.95  
\$2.50 11-4 Gray Woolnap Blankets.....\$1.90  
\$3 12-4 Gray Woolnap Blankets.....\$2.25



Fourth Floor



(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 33)

### Sample Picture Frames Savings of 1/4 to 1/2

This event is the clearing house for a factory surplus lot of 850 handsome Picture Frames, in a wide diversity of styles & shapes that is sure to meet with approval. There are black & brown Antique & Roman gold finishes, some being handsomely & elaborately hand carved in burnished & gold leaf combinations. It's one of those rare occasions which brings the handsomest Frames at prices that will prompt the selection of several. For instance:

\$1.50 to \$2 Cabinet, to 16x20 size, at.....\$1  
50c Frames, various sizes, at.....35c  
\$1 & \$1.50 Frames, various sizes.....69c  
\$3 to \$3.50 Cheval & Stand Frames.....\$2  
\$5 Stand Cheval & Hanging Frames.....\$3.50

Fifth Floor

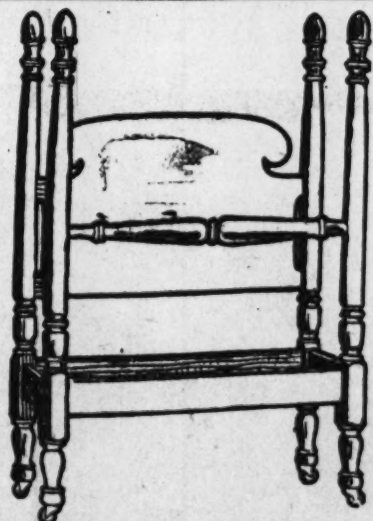
(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 36)

### \$26 Colonial High Post Beds, \$18.75

Beds like shown in the illustration in 4 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft. 3 in. sizes. The posts are 54 inches high, & all turned parts are made from 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 highest grade solid Mexican mahogany. The panel & head board are veneered on both sides with highest grade figured African mahogany.

This item is possible through the advantageous purchase of a limited number of these Beds, & spirited interest will prevail. Monday, among those who appreciate the luxury of handsome Beds, & recognize in these an extraordinary value.

Fourth Floor



(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 35)

### \$3, \$4 & \$5 Summer Dresses

Women's & Misses' Sizes **\$1.45**

A wonder purchase lot of 600 clean, fresh, new Summer Dresses direct from the maker's hands & incorporating the very latest fashion ideas.

Here are styles suitable for porch, street & other occasions, in a wide variety of pretty models, fashioned from voile, tulle & mulls in plain white, colors, striped, checked & figured patterns & attractively trimmed with laces, embroideries, etc.

This is without exception the most remarkable lot of Dresses we have offered this season & early selection is advisable to get your share.

Basement Economy Store



**Famous-Barr Co.**  
ENTIRE BLOCK: OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West

We Give Eagle Stamps & Redeem Full Books for \$2 Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Are Excepted.

Reserved seats are on sale here exclusively for "War of Nations" at Priestley's Park Motor-drome  
Also for PARK THEATER  
"Fra Diavolo"  
Main Floor Gallery

(EXAMPLE ITEM No. 38)  
**\$1 Cotton Sheets, 67c**

Hammed & ironed, ready for use, size 72x104 inches, snow white & seamless. These are a well-known high grade make & subject to slight mill stains, while 80 dozen last & limit of \$ to a customer.

Basement Economy Store



## What "Movies" Shall I See This Week?

SEE The "Amusements" ads in news pages, also the "Moving Pictures" column. Page One Real Estate and Want Directory.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Pages 1-16.

Circulation Last Sunday, 339,343.

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today, 72 Pages  
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
THIRD AND FOURTH NEWS SECTIONS, 14 PAGES  
WANT DIRECTORY, 16 PAGES  
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 16 PAGES  
ROTOGRAVURE SECTION, 4 PAGES  
COMIC SECTION, 4 PAGES  
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

PARTS 3 AND 4 (NEWS AND SPORTING SECTION)

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1915.

PRICE (FIVE CENTS ON TRAINS SIX CENTS)

## CARRANZA FILES BRIEF PROPOSING PEACE CONFERENCE

Attitude of United States Toward Mexico Officially Stated to Be That Neither Carranza Nor Villa Are Eligible for Provisional President.

## FINANCIAL PROBLEM IN MEXICAN QUESTION

Lansing to See McAdoo in New York—Money Interests to Be Consulted About Future Government of Southern Republic.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Two developments of first importance today brought the Mexican situation into a position regarded by American officials as more encouraging than for many months.

Gen. Carranza, in a brief filed in his behalf with Secretary Lansing, virtually asking recognition, receded from his refusal to join his adversaries in a peace conference and indirectly proposed such a meeting. Gen. Villa was at once notified by his Washington agents and an early response is expected.

The attitude of the United States, outlined officially for the first time since the Pan-American conference was called, made clear that it considers the purpose of the Mexican revolution was accomplished when Huerta was deposed; that all the fighting since has been only over factional differences; that neither Carranza nor Villa controls Mexico to an extent which entitles either to recognition, although it is admitted that both must be taken into consideration; and that the first problem to be solved is to find a man for provisional President who represents the cause of the original revolution against Huerta, but who is not necessarily identified with any of the present warring factions.

Next Conference in New York.

While steps are proceeding to bring about negotiations between Carranza and Villa efforts to shape the situation to conform with the views of the United States as outlined today will be continued so they may again be discussed at the next session of the Pan-American conference in New York, probably during the coming week.

Secretary Lansing said the Carranza brief had not been formally submitted to the conference. It was learned, however, that copies were sent to each member and also to President Wilson.

"An exhaustive report on the conference, including a transcript of the discussion, has been forwarded to the President. It contains a tentative draft of the address to be forwarded to the Mexican leaders, which also has been sent to Latin-American Governments represented at the meeting."

It is expected that Gen. Scott, chief of the army, en route to the Mexican border, may be able to persuade Villa to give to Carranza that measure of consideration in adjustment of Mexican affairs which his military achievements warrant.

Financial Problem Involved.

Secretary Lansing of the State Department and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury will confer in New York tomorrow on the Mexican situation. Secretary Lansing left here tonight expecting to return Monday. He said he would meet Secretary McAdoo tomorrow and that the conference had to do with Mexico, but declined to say what phase of the problem would be discussed.

Secretary McAdoo who has been at his summer home at North Haven, Me., was summoned by a telegram late today and also was en route to New York tonight.

During the Pan-American conference here there was considerable discussion of the question of financing any government which might be set up in Mexico. It is known that this subject was put over for consideration in New York next week.

Undoubtedly American officials will have to be consulted and it was suggested here tonight that Secretary McAdoo will be charged with the duty of sounding them. If this is true he will have to be acquainted with the whole purpose of the Washington Government and the South and Central American Powers which join in restoring peace in Mexico. Secretary Lansing's mission, it was inferred, might have to do with this phase of the problem.

Points in Carranza's Brief.

Gen. Carranza's brief, submitted by Charles A. Douglas, his American counsel, sets forth the formal suggestion of a peace conference in the following language:

"We have in Washington Mr. Arredondo, in the capacity of a special representative of the Constitutional Government and at this time Mr. Carranza, a member of Mr. Carranza's Cabinet. They are men of fine ability and excellent character and are anxious to serve their country in the highest and best sense. Either or both of them, I am assured, will be glad to confer with any element of the Mexican people, with a view to furthering the common interest, the peace and the welfare of the nation."

The proposal to restore the Constitutional succession to the presidency where it was broken by the death of Madero by elevating Venustiano Carranza, was also included.

## PARTLY CLOUDY; NOT MUCH CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE

Will Novogorodsk fall letter by letter?

Humidity at 7 p. m. yesterday, 74 per cent.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Misouri and Illinois—Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

## SOCIETY GIRL'S YELLOW HOSE SAVED HER FROM MOSQUITOES

Physicians at a House Party Near Atlanta Makes Important Scientific Discovery.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—The yellow silk stockings of a society girl have led to an interesting scientific discovery. The young woman in question was invited to a house party at a country home near Atlanta, where mosquitoes are prevalent.

One evening the "skeeters" were particularly active, making savage attacks upon the silken-clad ankles of all the girls but one. Nobody could understand why the mosquitoes had not bitten her. Suddenly somebody observed that all the girls except this one were wearing stockings of black and white. Here were a pronounced yellow.

There was a physician in the party who knew that insects of various kinds had been found peculiarly susceptible to colors, and he proceeded to make some experiments with the result that he found that mosquitoes, at least those in that locality, will never alight on anything that is yellow in tone.

## 100,000 TONS OF ROCK BROKEN LOOSE BY BLAST

Explosion in County in Wall 300 Feet Long Shakes Buildings Three Miles Away.

A wall of limestone about 260 feet long, 80 feet high and 15 feet thick, was shattered yesterday afternoon at the quarry of the St. Louis Cement Co. by a blast containing 18,000 pounds of dynamite. The blast was set off by officials of the Continental Portland Cement Co., and it is estimated that 100,000 tons of rock were broken into bits of workable size.

The explosion was set off by electricity. There were 26 holes, 80 feet deep, filled with dynamite. The explosion caused buildings to tremble in towns several miles away from the quarry. It was reported that the houses of J. Edgar Parrott, three miles away, trembled as if there had been an earthquake.

The superintendent of the plant said that the blast would supply limestone to the cement factory for four months.

## REFUGEE WOULD EXILE HIMSELF

Asks in Appeal for Parole That He Be Debarred From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Abraham Ruef, once a political power in San Francisco, now serving a 14-year term in San Quentin Penitentiary for offering a bribe to a San Francisco supervisor, included in his application for parole now on file with the State Prison Board a request that he be debarred from entering San Francisco County within 90 days.

Ruef today completed service of four years and five months, half the net time of his sentence, allowing for good behavior.

George B. Keane, attorney for Ruef, said Ruef feared his presence in San Francisco during the municipal election campaign, now in progress, might result in charges by enemies that he had resumed political activity.

## "INDISPENSABLE MAN" KILLED

Expert English Needle Maker Falls at Dardanelles.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 7.—Private Horace Gee, who became known throughout England as "the indispensable man" as the result of a debate in Parliament, has been killed in action in the Dardanelles.

After he had enlisted, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce petitioned Parliament to release him from military service on the ground that his services as an expert maker of needles were indispensable to the boot trade of Central England. The matter was brought up in Parliament and the Government was compelled to defend its refusal to release Gee, stating that the shortage of needles had not so far affected the rate of production of army boots.

## HAS EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

Grafton Man Enters Contest for \$1000 Prize.

M. H. Riehl, living near Grafton, Mo., has entered a contest for a \$1000 prize for an ever-bearing strawberry. He has shipped to R. N. Kellogg & Co. of Three Rivers, Mich., a plant containing 27 berries and blossoms.

Riehl propagated the ever-bearing strawberry several years ago and has been quite successful with it since.

## GOVERNOR IN RACE TO GET RELATIVES ON STATE PAYROLL

Son Draws Salary as Messenger; Three of His Kin Hold Other Positions.

## CONTEST A CLOSE ONE

Politician Suggests That Winner Receive "Jefferson's Observations on Nepotism."

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 7.—When Elliott Major Jr. drew his salary from the State Treasurer for work in the office of his father, Gov. Major, yesterday, it developed that the question as to what State official will win high honors in the race to get the most relatives on the State payroll has become as uncertain as the pennant race in the National League.

A Democratic politician suggested that a prize be awarded to the winner, and that it be a volume of "Thomas Jefferson's Observations on Nepotism."

For a long time the championship had been conceded to State Auditor Gordon, until with the addition of another daughter to the roll at a salary of \$1800 a year, Secretary of State Roach was admitted as a dangerous contender, especially when the size of his family was considered.

## Other Relatives on Payroll.

The addition of the Governor's young son led to an investigation which disclosed that a number of the Governor's relatives are scattered in various State jobs, and the indications now are that with less than three years of the present administration gone, the chief executive, himself, will be leading the race for first honors at the three-quarters pole.

Besides his son, who receives \$30 a month as a messenger in the Executive Department, Gov. Major has in his office Miss Elsie Belle Smith, a niece of Miss Elsie Belle Smith, a niece of E. T. Major, a brother of the Governor, is secretary of the State Fair board at \$2000 a year; E. L. Major, a cousin, is excise commissioner in Kansas City, according to the State Blue Book, and Edgar L. Major is a deputy State coal oil inspector at a salary of \$2000 a year. Employees in the Governor's office today said they did not know whether this Edgar L. Major is the same man as E. L. Major, Kansas City excise commissioner. Gov. Major is out of town.

## Against this list the relatives of Gordon and Roach loom up as follows:

Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State and ex-officio member of State boards, salary about \$4000; Miss Nadine Roach, daughter of Auditor Gordon, secretary in the State Department, salary \$1800; Miss Celestine Roach, another daughter who succeeded her sister, Miss Pauline, clerk in the State Department, \$1800; Miss Lina H. Millard, sister-in-law of Cornelius Roach, stenographer in State Department, \$1200.

## Here is Gordon's list:

John P. Gordon, State Auditor and member of State boards, salary about \$4000; Mrs. Oma Gordon, his wife, clerk in Auditor's office, \$1800; Morris Gordon, son of Auditor Gordon, stenographer in the loan department, \$2400; Nellie Gordon, wife of Morris, clerk in building and loan department, \$900; Willard King, brother-in-law of Morris Gordon, chief clerk to Auditor Gordon, \$2400.

The winning of the race will depend largely on the rules. If the official who makes direct appointments of the largest number of his relations is to win, Secretary Roach with his sister-in-law and two daughters, all of whom are his personal appointments, has the advantage. If, however, only two direct appointments, that of Elliott Jr. and Miss Smith. The other relatives of the Governor were appointed by his appointees.

## THE ONLY DIRECT APPOINTMENTS MADE BY GORDON ARE HIS WIFE AND KING, HIS CHIEF CLERK. HIS SON, MORRIS, WAS APPOINTED TO THE SUPERVISOR OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN DEPARTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR. MORRIS APPOINTED HIS WIFE TO BE HIS CLERK.

## ALLIES HAVE BOUGHT 150,000 HORSES ON THE EAST SIDE

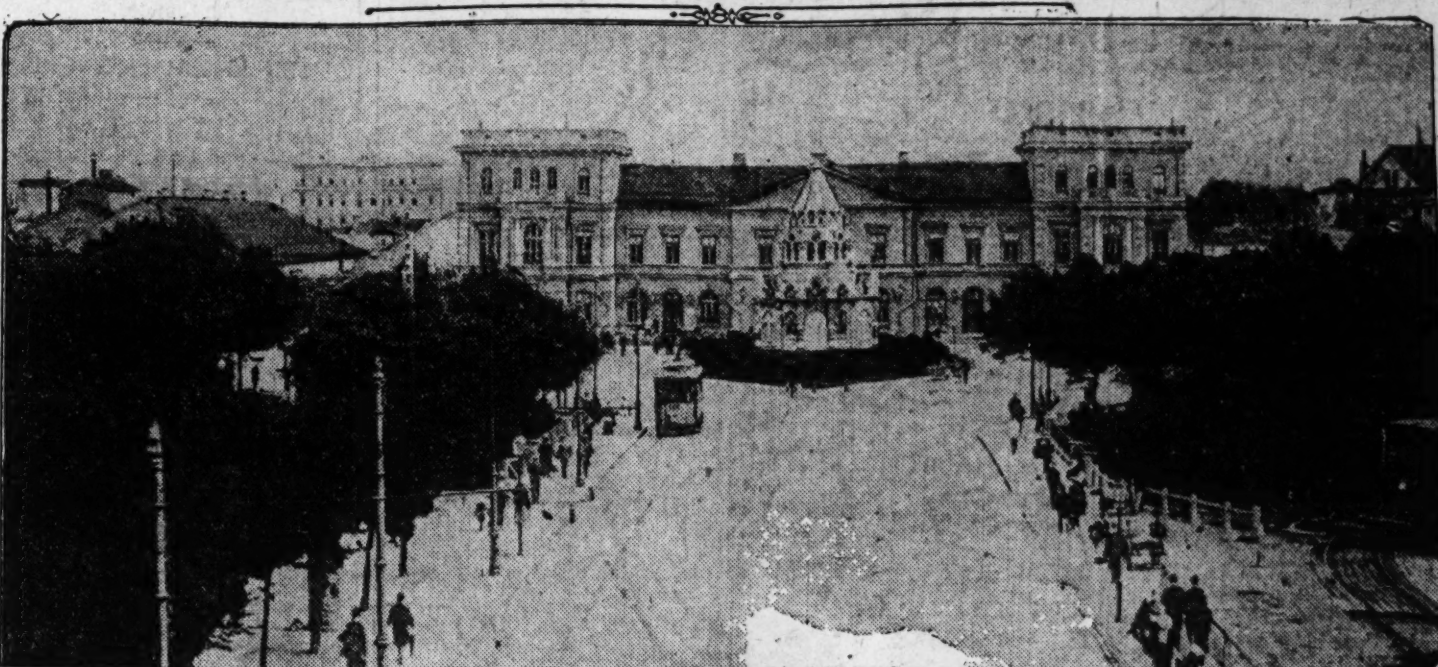
British to Resume Purchases After Having Been Stopped by Lack of Transports.

The British army inspectors in St. Louis tomorrow will resume the purchase of war horses at the National Stockyards. They stopped eight days ago because there was not enough transports available at Newport News to handle the animals.

The British usually buy an average of 200 horses a day. The French, Italian and Belgian inspectors purchased a total of 2000 horses at the yards last week. One thousand were shipped East yesterday. The shipping points are supposed to be kept secret, but it is understood that most of the French purchases are going out of New York.

About 150,000 horses have been bought at the stockyards by the allies since the beginning of the war. The average price is said to be \$170 each.

## Railway Station at Riga, Russia's Important Naval Base on the Baltic Which Germans Threaten to Capture



Riga is after Petrograd, Russia's most important and commercial city on the Baltic. It is the outlet for most of Russia's exports, and is in itself a thriving manufacturing center. In point of population, Riga comes sixth among the Czar's dominions. The latest census figures credit the city with more than 300,000 inhabitants. Fully 50 per cent of the population is German.

## PART OF LOVEJOY PRESS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN FOUND

Casting Unearthed at Site in Alton Where Abolitionist's Office Was Wrecked.

A large iron casting, unearthed in excavating for a new mill in Alton, is believed to be the main part of the wrecked printing press of Elijah P. Lovejoy, martyr of the abolition cause, who was killed by an Alton mob Nov. 7, 1837.

Four presses, used by Lovejoy in issuing anti-slavery papers, were at different times the objects of mob violence. He first printed his paper, a Presbyterian church organ, in St. Louis. Because of paragraphs against slavery which appeared in this paper, Lovejoy's office was broken up and his press destroyed by a mob.

He then went to Alton, and began the publication of the Alton Observer. Many sympathizers with slavery lived there, and an Alton mob soon followed the example of the one in St. Louis, demolishing Lovejoy's office and throwing his press into the Mississippi. This press was later taken from the river and sold, and it was being used, at last accounts, in printing a radical socialist paper in a Kansas town.

## Mob Attacks Repeated.

Lovejoy, with the aid of some sympathizers, bought a third press, and resumed publication of the Observer. Again his office was wrecked and his press broken to pieces. This act aroused widespread indignation, and Lovejoy announced that he would resume publication of the paper and that he expected protection. According to a historical account, "a Mr. Gilman" offered his store as a place of refuge for the new press, when it should arrive. The press arrived on the night of Nov. 6, 1837, and was deposited in "Messrs. Godfrey & Gilman's store."

The next evening, a mob gathered in front of the store threatening to burn the building, which contained goods valued at \$100,000. If they could not otherwise get at the press, Gilman warned the crowd that the building was defended by armed men, and when an attack with stones and bullets was begun, the defenders of the building fired, killing one man and wounding another. The mob retired, but returned with ladders and torches. Lovejoy stepped out, carrying a musket, and aimed at one of the incendiaries who was on a ladder. He was instantly fired upon, and fell, pierced by five bullets. The rioters entered the building and wrecked the press, parts of which they threw into the river.

## The Death of Lovejoy gave a great impetus to the abolition movement, and it was at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, held to discuss the Alton tragedy, that Wendell Phillips made his first and perhaps his most famous speech against slavery.

## Casting Part of Printing Press.

The Godfrey & Gilman building stood on the site now occupied by the Sparks Milling Co. The large casting found there in the course of the recent excavations was recognized by oldtime printers as the main part of an old-fashioned hand printing press of the "Washington" type. This was verified by a New York manufacturer of printing presses, to whom a photograph of the casting was sent. The presence of the casting in the place where it was found could not be accounted for, except on the theory that it was part of the Lovejoy press.

The Associated Press News Service has received and printed exclusively by the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

## LABORER WHO WAS STRUCK BY AUTO OF WOMAN, DIES

Mrs. Julia A. Dougherty Told Police Henry Redohl Stepped in Front of Car.

Henry Redohl, 64 years old, a street cleaner of 4115 Camella avenue, who was knocked down by an automobile driven by Mrs. Julia A. Dougherty of 5047 Highland avenue, last Tuesday afternoon, in front of 5365 Easton avenue, died at the city hospital yesterday morning. He suffered a fracture of the skull and a fractured right thigh. Redohl was taken to his home after the accident, but later removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Dougherty was arrested at the time and told the police that as she was driving west on Easton avenue she turned her car to avoid striking a wagon and Redohl stepped in front of the machine.

Bond was furnished for Mrs. Dougherty and she was released, to answer a charge of felonious wounding. Her sister, Miss C. F. Huber of Texas, was in the machine at the time of the accident. Mrs. Dougherty is the wife of John M. Dougherty, president of the D. & T. Mfg. Co., heating contractors, 1417 Olive street.

## BREWERY WAGON DRIVERS MAY BE ARRESTED IN KANSAS

Persons Making Illegal Deliveries of Liquor Equally Guilty With Drivers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—A driver of a brewery wagon and officials of breweries and wholesale liquor houses may be arrested in Kansas for making illegal deliveries of liquor in the state, was the ruling of the Kansas Supreme Court today in which it held that delivery of liquor to joint-licensors and bootleggers was "aiding and abetting" a nuisance. Those found guilty, the opinion adds, could be sent to jail and for repeated offenses, to the penitentiary.

Referring especially to brewery drivers the ruling said: "It is only necessary to prove that they made deliveries of liquor unlawfully and the drivers are subject to the same punishment as the one who sells the liquor or maintains the nuisance."

## The Case before the court was one growing out of the arrest of brewery wagon drivers in Kansas City, Mo. Brewery men in Kansas City, Mo., have formed as the case on the ground that the deliveries were made from another state.

## FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT HURT IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Chauffeur Killed When Machine Turns Over Near Summer Capital.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 7.—Several neighbors and friends of President Wilson in the Cornish summer colony were in an automobile accident today at South Royalton, Vt., near here.

A machine carrying Mrs. C. A. Platt, wife of a New York architect; Miss Elvan Shipman, daughter of Louis Evan Shipman, the novelist, and William Platt, Mrs. Platt's son, turned over, killing Charles Sherwin, the chauffeur, and bruising the other occupants of the car.

## Slide Delays Panama Canal Traffic.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—An earth movement at Gallard cut in the Panama Canal has reduced the depth of the channel at that point to less than 20 feet. This has delayed the passage of 10 vessels including the steamer Finland, bound from New York to San Francisco with 566 passengers. It is stated that traffic probably will be resumed Monday.

## SWISS SUGGEST NOVEL WAYS TO RESTORE PEACE

Put German Royalty and France Camelots Du Roi in Opposing Trenches, Writer Says.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Chronicle's Zurich correspondent cables that a prize of 500 francs (\$100) has been offered for the best proposal for restoring peace, by a Swiss newspaper. It has drawn from its readers a number of original suggestions. One is that all members of reigning German houses should be put into the front line in the trenches, accompanied by all deputies of the Prussian Diet, directors of Krupp's and members of the Pangermanist Association. In the trenches on the other side, should be put the members of the Franciscan Camelots du Roi and editors of French nationalist papers. The originator of this suggestion declares that the first volley fired, after all these gentlemen had been placed in position, would insure speedy and satisfactory peace.

A French-speaking Swiss woman proposed that Swiss wives and mothers should band themselves together, under their Federal flag, and call to their side women from all the belligerent countries. The whole army then would march along the front, from the Vosges to Arras, and would interview the Generals of the three armies, demanding the restoration of husbands and sons now serving in the ranks.

## Forty-five competitors favor the formation of an army of neutrals, which shall force the combatants to listen to reason.

To overcome the difference of each belligerent to make the first proposal, it is suggested by one competitor that each belligerent should submit proposals in a sealed envelope. When all have submitted their proposals, the envelopes will be opened simultaneously.

To prevent the outbreak of a similar war in the future, one competitor recommends total prohibition of sports, alcohol, betting and gambling, and all other excitements tending to encourage a bellicose state of mind.

Another competitor recommends that all governments should send today at Pattenau, Wis., 30 million francs, in order that they may broadcast on their minds by travel among foreign people.

## BODY OF MAN FOUND TIED TO SLEEPING CAR'S VENTILATOR

Man Card of a Restaurant in Minneapolis Thought to Indicate He Had Been Killed in That City.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 7.—Blood dripping across one of the rear windows of a sleeping car of a Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie train today at Pattenau, Wis., 30 miles from here, led to the discovery on the top of the car of the body of a man about 24 years old tied with rope to the ventilating stack. There was a hole in the back of his head, evidently caused by a blow.

Most of his pockets were inside out. The only thing found in any of the others was a menu card of a Minneapolis restaurant. There were no marks of identification on the body or clothes, which were of a style and quality that indicated their wearer had possessed means.

The police believe the young man was murdered and robbed while in Minneapolis and his body tied to the ventilator when the train was in that city, although it was suggested he might have died himself of the stack and been killed accidentally.

## JUDGE WHO SENT INNOCENT MEN TO PRISON, RESIGNS

Dean of Chicago Jurists Broken in Health Over Mistake Made 20 Years Ago.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—His health poor and heart broken over the fact that 20 years ago he sentenced to the penitentiary for life three men, whom he later discovered to be innocent of the murders with which they were charged, Henry Varnum Freeman, Dean of Chicago Jurists, today resigned his place on the Superior court bench.

His resignation was forwarded to Gov. Junne from Harbor Point, Mich., where the aged jurist is attempting to regain his shattered health.

The cases which worried Judge Freeman into physical decline were those of Thomas McNally and Charles Kurth, who, together with Edward Warren, were sentenced to the penitentiary in April, 1894, for the murders of James Prunty and his son, Peter, on Nov. 15, 1893. Warren died in prison. McNally, a white-haired veteran of the Civil War, and Kurth were paroled a few weeks ago.

Judge Freeman had made strenuous efforts to obtain the release of the two men for years after he became convinced of their innocence and his inability to do so proved on his mind.

## All Had Served Time.

The Pruntys were killed in their home at Thirteenth street and Center avenue, now Racine. The police arrested the three men, who were afterward convicted, all of whom had served time before. The men were said to have been identified by Mrs. Prunty and a daughter, who also had been shot.

Six years after he had imposed sentence, Judge Freeman obtained evidence of what he believed was "police frame-up" to convict the men. It was shown that Prunty on his deathbed had failed to identify them, but that the police practically had forced the Prunty women to swear they were the murderers.

Judge Freeman made several appeals for a pardon, but no Governor would take the responsibility of setting the men free, but the Judge finally obtained their parole.

## TROLLEY COMPANY REFUSES TO ACCEPT STATE ARBITRATION

Strike at Holyoke, Mass., Ties Up Traffic and 65,000 Citizens Walk.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 7.—Sixty thousand citizens of this city and 600 citizens of Amherst went without trolley service of any kind today because the directors of the Holyoke Street Railway Co. and its 250 striking employees could not agree on any method of arbitrating the questions of wages and working conditions at issue between them.

The directors of the company today decided not to accept the services of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation as arbitrator in the dispute. The declaration was announced to Commissioner Woods in a public hearing at which John H. Readon member of the executive committee of the trolley men's international organization reiterated the men's determination to accept no form of arbitration other than that offered by the State board.

## The charge was made today by company director Jeremiah F. Sullivan that corporations could not expect justice from the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Money itself will never move it must be moved by the State. The trolley men want to see the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation will never move it must be moved by the State. The trolley men want to see the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

## RUSSIANS RETIRE AFTER 3 WEEKS' BATTLE ON NAREW

Von Hindenburg Wins One of Most Desperate Engagements of War Near Lomza, While Von Buelow Continues to Gain in Poland.

British Critics Assume That Muscovite Resistance in North and South Has Permitted Armies to Escape.

Czar's Troops Still Hold Warsaw Suburb and Are Shelling City—Novogorodsk Holds Out.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The German official report tonight says the resistance of the Russians has been broken between Lomza and the mouth of the Bug River. Thus, whether the Russians have been defeated or have fallen back voluntarily to a new position, one of the bitterest battles that has been fought since the beginning of the war has ended.

For just three weeks the Germans, under the supreme command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, have been trying to force this front, which usually is referred to as that of the Narew, and to cut off the Russian armies in their retreat from Warsaw. That not until three days after the evacuation of Warsaw has this line given way leads British critics to the conclusion that the Russian withdrawal was voluntary and that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces, certain of the safety of his Warsaw army, has abandoned his struggle on the Narew.

Russians Hold Warsaw Suburb.

There is little change in the other sections of the Polish salient. The Russians are still holding the eastern bank of the Vistula, including Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, and at least are delaying the German advance across the river, while in the southeast neither Gen. von Mackensen nor Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has made much progress, being still little more than 20 miles north of the Lublin-Chelm railway, which they crossed a week ago. The resistance which the Russians are offering here and that which delayed Gen. von Hindenburg in the north have kept the roads clear for the escape of the Russians from the inner encircling operations.

In Courland and Kovno, Gen. von Buelow, with 340,000 men, is carrying out sweeping flank movements much on the same lines as those with which Gen. von Kluck opened the campaign in the west, though in different circumstances and in a much more difficult country. Gen. von Buelow's left wing, which joins with the separate army operating south of Riga, has made a further advance toward Dvinsk, the Russians retreating across the Jara River, while his right is approaching Kovno, which, according to report, the Russians already are evacuating.

Hereafter Gen. von Buelow's progress is likely to be slower. Between the Jara and the Dvinsk there are great swamps, while between Kovno and Vilna, his second objective, lies the Niemen River to the south and the Svents and many other streams to the north and east, all of which lend themselves to defense.

The besieged fortress of Novogorodsk, at the junction of the Vistula and Narew rivers, the most westerly place retained by the Russians, still holds out, although the Germans claim to have captured one fort.

Russians Bombard Warsaw.

Today's official report from Berlin regarding operations in Russia says: "East of Ponewesch, the Russians retreated behind Jara."

Toward the west front of Kovno progress was made and 500 Russians were captured and two machine guns taken.

"The armies of Gen. von Scholtz and Von Gallwitz have, after stubborn fighting, broken the resistance of the enemy near Lomza and the mouth of the Bug River."

"The total results of the fighting from Aug. 4 to Aug. 6 amount to 55 officers and more than 14,500 men being taken prisoners. Six cannon, eight bomb-throwers and 59 machine guns were also captured."

"The troops investing Novogorodsk have penetrated as far as the Narew River."

"The Fort of Dombé (comprising part of the Warsaw fortifications on the right bank of the Vistula) was taken from the south. The Vistula, as far as Bialkow, has been reached. "In Warsaw the position is unchanged. The Russians continue to bombard the town from the eastern bank of the Vistula."

"Our aircraft dropped bombs on the railway stations of Wloclawek and Spidkow."

"Near and north of Invaroged the position remains unchanged."

"Between the Bug and the Vistula."

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.



the German troops stormed the enemy positions near Ruskowka, south-east of Labarow and northeast of Lentschna, and forced the enemy to evacuate his positions there.

Lively fighting in West Prussia has been going on since the outbreak of the war in the western theater, but nothing of outstanding importance has been reported.

According to an unofficial report the Italians have rendered themselves masters of the summit of Monte San Michele, dominating Gorizia, the fall of which is expected. This would open the road to Trieste.

A second Italian submarine, the Nerale, is reported to have been destroyed in an engagement in the Adriatic with an Austrian submarine, while in the waters around Great Britain, six British fishing smacks have been sunk and a Danish steamer set on fire, presumably by German undersea boats.

## MUNICH JUBILATES OVER VICTORIES

Fall of Warsaw and Ivangorod Leads to Greatest Celebration in City's History.

MUNICH, via Berlin and London, Aug. 7.—More than 100,000 persons, representing all classes of society, assembled last evening on the historic Königsplatz to celebrate the German victory at Warsaw and Ivangorod. The gathering is said to have been the greatest in the history of the city.

The manifestations of patriotism were remarkable in themselves, but they were overshadowed by the evidences of deep religious feeling. People stood with bared heads and before giving expression to the national pride in the success of German arms in Poland, a fervent prayer went up to God. During the celebration the aeroplanes circled over Königsplatz, and the hum of their motors could be heard constantly above the sounds of thousands of voices.

Every inch of the great square from the Glyptothek to the art museum, and from the Propylaea to the Areolstrasse was filled.

The remarkable celebration began with the ringing of all the church bells in Munich. For two hours crowds had been streaming to the Königsplatz, decked with flags for the occasion. At 7:30 to the accompaniment of a military band which had taken up its position on the pillared portico of the Art Museum the crowd sang the Ambrosian Te Deum. The Te Deum was followed by another chorus.

Detachments of police and firemen had been ordered to the square to preserve order, but their services were not needed. These men joined in the singing of the second anthem, "Now Thank We All Our God," in which they were led by Herr von Borscht, Lord Mayor of Munich. After this the Lord Mayor made a short patriotic address, closing with a call for three cheers for King Ludwig of Bavaria, Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph.

The assembly then joined in singing "Hail to the King," the melody of which is the same as "America."

## RUSSIANS STILL HOLDING KOVNO

Germans Attacking It and Also Fortress of Osowetz, Both Northeast of Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—Attacks upon the fortresses of Kovno and Osowetz by German forces have been begun, according to an official statement issued tonight at the Russian war office. The works of Sosna, part of the Osowetz fortress, were stormed Friday under cover of a gas attack but the Germans were dislodged by counter attacks, the statement says.

"The text of the announcement follows: "Between the Dvina and the Niemen rivers the fighting continued Friday without any essential change of front. "Near Kovno the enemy attacked the positions of the first line of the fortress on the left of the Niemen. Our heavy batteries are bombarding them vigorously."

"Near Osowetz the enemy at dawn Friday developed an intense fire and, launching great clouds of asphyxiating gas, began an assault on the fortress positions. He carried works near Sosna, but was dislodged by our fire and by a counter attack."

"On the Narva there was desperate fighting. On the roads to Ostrov the enemy on Friday after a series of sanguinary collisions succeeded in progressing somewhat and extending the ground which he had occupied. Desperate enemy attacks in the Serok region on the previous evening were successfully repulsed."

"On the Vistula there was a cannonade. Our heavy artillery successfully counter attacked the work of pontoon parties on the Vistula during Thursday night."

"Between the Vistula and the Bug rivers most desperate actions were fought in the direction of Kurov to Kozak and in the region on the right bank of the Vistula north of Leszno."

Unofficial reports that Kovno was being evacuated by the Russians reached London today, but the Russian official statement indicates that they still are in possession of the city which is the capital of the government of Kovno in Lithuania. It is a fortress of the first class.

Osowetz, also strongly fortified, is about 10 miles northeast of Warsaw on the Narva river and about the same distance southwest of Kovno.

Austrian Artillery Starts Great Fire at Montefiore.

ROME, Aug. 7.—An official communication given out tonight says: "On the right wing enemy artillery fired incendiary bombs on the depot of Montefiore, succeeding in starting a big fire, and by violent salvos of artillery tried to stop our detachments which sought to extinguish the fire. Nevertheless, the dash and energy of our troops enabled them after a while to confine the fire and to limit considerably the damage."

## Detailed Map of Poland Showing Cities Taken by Germans and Directions of Their Advance



The principal Polish cities occupied by the Germans are indicated by squares, the places invested are shown by circles. The arrows indicate the heads of the several advancing German columns.

## Carranza Ready to Discuss Peace With His Rivals

Continued From Page One.

member of the Madero Cabinet, to the office of provisional President, the brief says, would defeat the aims of the revolution.

The argument contends that there has been no member of the Carranza family, unless he be a member of the Carranza family, who could legally assume the office.

"Assuming for the purposes of the moment," the brief continues, "that Tagle is technically legally in the line of succession, it cannot be hoped that he can be a member of the Carranza family, unless he be a member of the Carranza family."

"When the revolution has triumphed so far as to have with it more than 90 per cent of the Mexican people, can it reasonably be expected that one not a native though revolutionary, will have support of even a minority of the Mexican people?"

and would this support be weaker or stronger if he be installed in office at a time and under circumstances that would bring surely the defeat of the principles for which the revolution is fought?"

After an outline of Gen. Carranza's qualifications, the brief says he admits Mexico can scarcely prosper without the co-operation of the United States and says that if recognized as United States will find in Carranza an active, loyal friend."

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sent to a neutral and civilian for Carranza to discuss peace with his rivals.

"However, with the start already made, it may be possible to effect a compromise advantageous for all concerned. I am glad Carranza has at last modified his former refusal to deal with his opponents on any terms."

Officials close to Villa let it be known tonight there would be no further confiscations of foreign property in Chihuahua by Villa, or in fact, any action whatever regarding mercantile and mining interests, until the United States has been notified.

Gen. Villa has summoned his military officials from all parts of the territory he controls for a meeting tomorrow at Juarez.

Copies of the official manifesto received today, dated Aug. 2, fixed execution as the punishment for failure of merchants to declare all merchandise in their possession. The manifesto reads:

"We make known to all the inhabitants of this capital, who have merchandise stored in warehouses or private dwellings that they must declare the existence of the goods within 24 hours to the municipal president. If this order is not complied with the guilty persons will be executed."

An emphatic denial of the report that Sebastian Vazquez, State Treasurer of Chihuahua, was executed today by Gen. Villa. The report had stated he was captured while in flight from Chihuahua City, returned there and executed.

TWO MINISTERS TO LEAVE MEXICO CITY

Guatemalan Representative Ordered to Depart in 24 Hours—Brazilian Official Recalled.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—Dr. Juan J. Ortega, Minister to Mexico from Guatemala, was given his passports today and informed that he must leave the country within 24 hours.

The reason for this step was not announced, but it is supposed that he is persona non grata with Carranza.

Jose Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has been recalled and who has been representing the interests of the United States, will leave Tuesday in a special train for Vera Cruz with an escort provided by Gen. Gonzalez. He intends to spend several months in the United States.

The Brazilian legation will be closed and Brazil's interests looked after by the Brazilian Consul, C. Heynen. The Minister declares he does not know the reasons for his recall. It is thought that America's interests will now be turned over to the British legation.

Gen. Gonzalez is maintaining perfect order in the city.

Gen. Scott, in Chicago, says he is in the subject of the Carranza family. He is in the subject of the Carranza family. He is in the subject of the Carranza family.

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## GREECE REFUSES TO AID ALLIES IN WINNING BALKANS

"Will Never Cede Inch of Territory to Bulgaria," Premier Announces.

## QUEEN IS KAISER'S SISTER

King Got Military Training in Leipzig and Entered Prussian Infantry Regiment.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The latest news from Athens is to the effect that the Greek government has refused to aid the allies in winning the Balkans. The Greek government has refused to aid the allies in winning the Balkans. The Greek government has refused to aid the allies in winning the Balkans.

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## WARSAW'S POPULACE HAILS GERMANS AS LIBERATORS

Poles, Jews and Russians Wave Their Hats as Troops Enter Flag-Bedecked Streets—City Little Damaged.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 7.—The German troops were welcomed in Warsaw as liberators, according to the report forwarded to Berlin by Kurt Aram, a special correspondent of the Lokai Anzeiger.

Telegraphing under date of Aug. 5, Aram places emphasis on the statement that the city was not evacuated without a conflict. The forts were protected by barbed wire, trenches, pitfalls and mines against infantry attacks. The city is not mentioned as having been damaged.

The inhabitants of the Polish capital, the correspondent says, filled the streets and welcomed the marching troops with every sign of real enthusiasm and rejoicing. The Polish peasants who long had been heavily engaged for their farms, driving their livestock and conveying their household effects. They greeted the Germans with tears.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt confirms the report that the German troops met with a joyous reception. The streets, he says, were filled with Poles, Jews, Germans and Russians, who waved their hats joyfully to the German soldiers. Many of the inhabitants were standing in the vicinity of the castle, although an infantry battle with the Russians was proceeding to the east of the building.

The electric street cars were running as usual, the correspondent says, and almost all the shops were open. Very little damage had been done in the city proper. The earthworks about the forts show the German artillery made many fair hits.

The correspondent at Ivangorod of the Lokai Anzeiger points out the occupation of that fortress in itself is less important than the fact that it makes possible an important increase of pressure upon the Russian troops in South Poland.

While the fort of Warsaw has fallen virtually undamaged into the hands of the Germans, according to information reaching here, the defenses of Ivangorod were destroyed by the Russians before the fall of the city.

The fall of the west front of the fortress occurred almost simultaneously with the capture of the southern fort by Prussians. Mixed divisions of Saxon, Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops carried the western forts, so that all four German kingdoms were represented in the victory.

Troops attacking from the west had at times to do severe fighting in working their way within storming distance of the forts. The Russians resisted stubbornly and retired under cover of night.

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## VON JAGOW SAID TO BE ON VERGE OF RETIREMENT

Germany's Foreign Secretary, Amsterdam Hears From Berlin, Is to Resign Soon.

## TWO BLUNDERS ALLEGED

Austro-Hungarian Note to U. S. and Proposed Division of Belgian Congo Reported Causes.

By Associated Press. BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Co., hears from Berlin the early resignation of Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, is probable. The Minister's retirement will be attributed to ill health, but the real reason, according to the correspondent's advice, is two blunders, the first being the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States regarding the exportation of munitions, which was sent to Washington without consulting him, and the second being the revelation contained in the Belgian Congo book that Herr von Jagow urged the division of the Belgian Congo between Germany and France.

The Foreign Secretary's successor, the correspondent adds, probably will be Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

No confirmation of the rumor that Herr von Jagow is about to give up the Foreign portfolio has been received from any other source.

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## INQUIRIES ORDERED INTO SEIZURE OF 3 AMERICAN SHIPS

Cases of Oil Vessels and of Pass of Balmaha, Detained by Germans, Taken Up.

### NECHES NOTE EXPLAINED

United States to Protest Against Prize Court Decision as to Coffee Ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Lansing announced today that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin had been instructed to make investigations regarding the two American oil ships, the Llama and the Wico, intercepted by German authority, on their way to Stockholm and taken to Swinemunde.

The Llama was seized Aug. 4, near Lillegrundet and the Wico on the following day near Oresund.

The Wico, while in charge of a German marine officer, ran aground at Lornbush, near Swinemunde, and was badly damaged. Payment for the injury is asked for by the Standard Oil Co. and facilities are sought to repair the ship.

A report on how a British prize crew of an officer and four men was taken into the American bark Pass of Balmaha, was told today in a cable to the State Department from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The State Department will investigate the seizure of the ship.

The German authorities are expected to contend the cotton was contraband intended for Russia and subject to seizure.

Note on Neches Case Explained. Colville Barclay, Charge of the British Embassy, called up the State Department today to explain the recent British note on the seizure of the American ship Neches. The British note, he said, because of its brevity did not fully present the British reasons for the action; that the ship was not taken in retaliation for violations by Germany of the rules of naval warfare and that the rule regarding such detentions and seizures was not intended to apply to the United States, but to all neutral nations.

State Department officials said the explanation placed the case in a different light which will be recognized in the forthcoming reply to the London Foreign Office.

Decision in Coffee Case Displeasing. The United States will protest against the decision of the German prize court in the case of the British steamer Indian Prince, sunk with a cargo of American-owned coffee, in the South Atlantic last winter by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The court had justified the sinking.

The State Department takes the view that it is another clear violation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1913 and the principles of international law. Ambassador Gerard will make a formal protest which is expected to bring the case up for diplomatic discussion.

American Importers Willing to Pay Through London for Holding Up Goods. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—American importers who have contracted for Belgian merchandise and whose shipments have been held up by the British Order in Council are flooding the State Department with requests for an opportunity to release their goods, even under the last British proposal that payment be made through London financial agents to prevent any possible benefit to German interests.

Arrangements probably will be made soon for release of a small quantity of goods under this plan.

Much of the Belgian products now held at Rotterdam and other neutral ports has been paid for already and the importers are urging the department to secure a concession from Great Britain that will allow their shipments to come out, holding that they cannot be expected to pay twice. This phase of the question has been presented to Great Britain through Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial attaché here.

Arranging final details to life the Russian embargo on exports to the United States, a conference here today completed a tentative scheme for handling the traffic, representatives of the Russian embassy and the State and commerce departments participating. The plan will be laid before the Russian Minister of Finance for endorsement. Under proposals made by the United States and accepted in Petrograd all Russian exports to this country will be consigned to the Secretary of Commerce and delivered by him to local consumers under guarantee by bond that none of it will reach Russia's enemies by re-exportation.

Imports from Russia include hides, furs and fur skins, mineral oil and vetech seed.

### DENTAL BOARD DENIES CHARGES

Gov. Dunne Says He Will Dispose of Case Tomorrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—Dr. N. W. Cox of Cairo and Dr. E. A. Smith of Champaign, members of the State Board of Dental Examiners, appeared before Gov. Dunne today and filed formal answers denying the charges of irregularities in office made in a report to the Governor by James A. Burdette.

The Governor said he would dispose of the matter Monday morning.

The Associated Press News Service is received and printed exclusively by the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening files.

## Periscope, a Telescope That Can "Turn a Corner"



French Writer Says There Are No Less Than 10 Types, Simple in Construction, Yet All Problems for Opticians.

In building your submarine you may now have your choice of periscopes. In an article contributed to La Nature (Paris, June 26), Ernest Coustet describes no less than ten types, and prescribes this catalog by no means exhausts the possibilities. Simple as the instrument may seem, says Mr. Coustet, its construction has proved a complicated problem for the opticians. The simplest form is a vertical steel tube about 20 feet long, with a reflecting prism at the top and the lenses of a telescope at the bottom. It is, in fact, a simple telescope whose lines of sight "turn a corner" from horizontal to vertical. It passes through the prism, which reflects the light at 45 degrees of the horizon, or one-eighth the total field, at one view. By turning the tube on its axis, the rest comes into sight successively. Says Mr. Coustet, in substance:

"This periscope gives very clear images, but as it can be used with only one eye at a time it does not allow of distinguishing the different planes of vision very well, and tires the observer's eye rather quickly. Binocular periscopes have been attempted, but luminosity is lost by gaining the advantage of stereoscopic vision.

The so-called combination periscope allows of vision with both eyes, though it is not stereoscopic. A real image is thrown on a ground-glass screen, much like that of a photograph-camera; it may be looked at with two eyes. The screen avoids excessive fatigue, but it can be used only in bright light. The size of the image is often insufficient to bring

out detail. To obtain greater enlargement without diminishing clearness too much, magnifying-lenses are sometimes added.

"The preceding periscopes do not enable a commander to take a rapid survey of the horizon; it takes five to ten seconds to make a complete circle. Again, the observer must himself move around with the eyepiece. If the image is to remain upright without moving the eyepiece, it is necessary to use a compensatory prism whose movement makes up for that of the eyepiece.

"This is the principle of the panoramic periscope whose tube is fixed and bears at its summit a glass ball containing a reflecting prism mounted on a base that may be turned with a handle. There is a compensating prism that turns at half the speed and keeps the image straight.

"To observe successively all points of the horizon, it suffices to turn the crank, without its being necessary for either observer or eyepiece to change place.

"Nevertheless, however rapid the operation, it does not enable the observer to see the whole horizon at once. This is realized in the periscope with ring-shaped eyepiece. At the top of the tube is a ring-shaped lens which refracts toward the base of the tube rays that reach it from all sides. A panoramic image is thus obtained that includes all surrounding objects, though they appear smaller and more distant than with the naked eye. The observer also sees in the center of the panoramic image, a portion of the field on a larger scale."

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## ST. LOUIS HUNTERS WORKED HARD FOR NEW GAME RESERVE

Agitation for Arkansas Project Started by Missourians, Says Herman Mardorf.

### HUNTING OF BIRDS TO END

Tract Is Greatest Resting Place in Country for Migratory Birds.

A news dispatch from Washington yesterday announcing that President Wilson has signed an executive order creating the Big Lake Reserve, in North-eastern Arkansas, for the protection of birds, brought great satisfaction to a number of St. Louisans who have worked hard in support of this project.

The order will bar market hunters, and sportsmen as well, from a district which has supplied more ducks and geese for the market than any one other district in America, according to Herman Mardorf, of 2122 Victor street, president of the Missouri Fish and Game Association.

Mardorf told a Post-Dispatch reporter last night the efforts to restrict shooting in this district have led to the burning of two handsome clubhouses and the shooting of two sportsmen within the last year.

The new preserve is about nine miles in length with a width varying from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile. It is the greatest known resting place for migratory ducks and geese between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada and is the leading refuge for snipe in America.

Agitation Began by Missourians. Mardorf, in speaking of the order signed by the President, said that the Arkansas preserve is really the result of agitation begun by residents of Missouri, in which Adolph Winkelmeyer, former president of the Missouri Protective Association, has taken a leading part. The movement was also supported by the American Protective Association.

"We have been trying to have a reserve created in Missouri," said Mardorf, "but the natural spot for such a reserve is in the southeastern part of the State, and such extensive canal and drainage work has been begun there that it has been impossible as yet to arrange for a proper site."

"It is good news to all persons interested in the preservation of game birds, that the Arkansas preserve has been set aside by the Federal Government. That means that henceforth the sound of a shotgun will not be heard in the greatest duck district in the country unless the owner of the gun is willing to run the risk of setting with 'red' in the greatest.

Greatest Known Resting Place. "I would be unwilling to make an estimate of the number of ducks, geese and snipe that have been sent to market annually from this district. It would sound like the report of a dream. It is the greatest known resting place for ducks and geese in their migratory flights. It has been the paradise of market hunters with their various methods of wholesale slaughter of birds. I do not recall the names of the men, but I know that two sportsmen have been killed in this district during the last year or two by market hunters who objected to individuals having any share in their great semi-annual harvest of birds."

"Within two years two handsome clubhouses erected by sportsmen who secured a lease upon a portion of the land in the district, have been burned. The supposition is that the houses were burned by market hunters, in their effort to keep individual sportsmen out of the district."

"As I remember it, the movement to have this district set aside as a national reserve was started by the American Protective Association about 1910. Two or three years later the State of Arkansas offered the district as a reserve to the Federal Government. During all this time market hunting continued with avidity and the number of ducks and geese killed would be impossible to estimate."

Will Mean Great Increase. "The result of the creation of the reserve will mean a great increase in the number of wild ducks and geese in this country and in Canada. It will stop the wholesale slaughter at the birds' resting point, and in all ways is a fine movement for the protection of the national food supply."

"Illinois, Iowa and Louisiana already have large reserves for migratory birds. The Louisiana reserve was given to the Government by Mrs. Russell Sage and consists of Morris Island and a part of the surrounding territory. But this new reserve is the greatest of all. Now that the Federal Government has taken over the reserve it will be policed by Federal officers. The market hunters have ever been inclined to show small respect to State officials, but they will find themselves up against a different game now."

"The district is a mass of small rivers, widening out at times into lakes and filled with the food loved by the migratory birds. We need just such a reserve in Southeastern Missouri."

At the preliminary hearing Miss Coppling, who is 20 years old, said that on her first visit to the farm she and Valkey discussed platonic love and that after her third visit he began making violent love to her. She went to the police with the names of the other girls, which were found in Valkey's notebook.

Valkey is held in jail in default of \$2000 bail for trial in the juvenile court.

### PRESIDENT TO END VACATION

Probably Will Be Back in White House Before End of Week.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 7.—President Wilson is planning to return to Washington. He probably will be back in the White House before the end of next week.

The President arose early today to play golf with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, and Prof. George Howe of the University of North Carolina, his nephew. They were out on the private links of F. A. Kennedy, near here, before 8 a. m.

The President entered today upon the third week of his present visit to the "summer camp."

## RUMSEY FORBIDS SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS IN SALOONS

Announces That Violation of Order Will Cause Revocation of License.

### Excise Commissioner Rumsey Yesterday, After the Exposure During the Month of the Sale of Baseball Lottery Tickets in Saloons, Issued an Order Forbidding their Sale in Dram-Shops, and Announced he Would Revoke the License of any Saloonkeeper Violating the Order.

Circuit Attorney Harvey, in a movement against the promoters of the baseball pools, has caused the arrest of six persons, against four of whom he has issued warrants charging them with violation of the laws against the vending of lottery tickets.

In many of the saloons in St. Louis the tickets have been sold since the baseball season opened. The Circuit Attorney and the police have been trying to learn the identity of the promoter of what is known as the "Consolidated Score Card, Semi-monthly." The cards contain the names of the three league baseball teams, and prizes are offered for winning combinations. The tickets are sold for 25 cents to \$1, and prizes of \$50 to \$3000 are offered for winning combinations.

Investigation shows that there is very little chance for the purchaser of the tickets to win, and that most of the profits go to the persons backing the lotteries. In some instances purchasers have complained that when they held the winning combinations, as advertised, payment of the prizes had been refused on the ground that another winning ticket had been presented and that the holder had received the prize.

Police Raid Place After Woman Writes That Husband Is Losing His Wages There—One Man Caught.

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The police found the device which resembled a wheel of fortune and which had the names of the baseball clubs in the American and National leagues between the spokes. Antonio Bardol, 48 years old, the only occupant of the club when the police arrived, was arrested. At Police Headquarters Bardol said the contrivance was used for the entertainment of club members only and it was not run for profit. However, the police found a slip of paper which announced that prizes of \$5 to \$25 were awarded at drawings.

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Mistake Caused the Death of German Painter in Connecticut.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 7.—Alexander Schroeter, a portrait painter of New York City, died here tonight as a result of eating toadstools, which he had mistaken for mushrooms.

He was born in Germany 45 years ago, was a graduate of Leipzig University and had been in this country 15 years.

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## "KIDDING" LED TO KILLING AT PARTY, WITNESS SAYS

Guest at Gathering Declares He Saw Mulderig Shoot Fogarty.

Michael J. Fogarty and his wife of 4734 Leduc street, mourned yesterday the death of their son, Michael, 21 years old, killed at the home of James Mulderig, 402 Spaulding avenue, Friday night, after a quarrel with Mulderig. The mother, who was called home from Okawville, Ill., by the news of young Fogarty's death, was prostrated. The father vowed vengeance, should he ever have an opportunity to take it, on Mulderig, whom the police are now seeking.

"If the law doesn't punish him, I will," the father declared with great earnestness.

Mulderig, who is 25 years old, entertained a party of friends Friday night with beer and cards. John Gallagher of 4818 Cottage avenue, one of the guests, said afterward that young Fogarty "kidded" Mulderig about an affair of the revolver which was supposed to have been offered to Mulderig by a negro saloon porter.

Gallagher said Fogarty accused Mulderig of having let the negro porter shoot Fogarty's mother, and told him he ought to "get" the negro. After this taunt was repeated in several forms, he said, Mulderig exclaimed, "I'll get you." He said he saw Mulderig shoot Fogarty, and that as he (Gallagher) started to call a physician, Mulderig, still holding the revolver, asked him where he was going. Gallagher hurried away and called a policeman as well as a physician. When the policeman arrived Mulderig had disappeared.

Fogarty, who was wounded in the abdomen, died in a few minutes. Gallagher, Mulderig's parents and three brothers, Anthony Ford, who lives at the Mulderig home, and Harry Roberts of 4846 Brannon place, were held by the police Friday night, and were released yesterday on bonds of \$50 each.

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## AUDITOR GORDON DIVERTS \$500,000 FROM SCHOOL FUND

Revenues \$600,000 Higher This Year, but Schools Will Receive \$300,000 Less.

AUTHORIZED BY BARKER

He Holds That Special Fees May Be Turned Into the General Revenue Fund.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 7.—Acting on an official opinion rendered by Attorney-General Barker, State Auditor Gordon today struck from the public school fund more than \$500,000 of revenue which always have been recognized as belonging to the public schools, and turned it into the general revenue fund, to help cover the greatly increased salary rolls of the various state departments.

Though the general revenues for the year ending June 30, 1915, exceed those of last year by more than \$600,000, and though the statute says that one-third of all ordinary revenue shall be paid into the public school fund, Gordon has apportioned to the public schools, this year, \$300,000 less than was apportioned to them for 1914.

When asked for an explanation he referred to the opinion of Attorney-General Barker, which sets aside certain branches of the State revenue fund as not subject to division for the schools.

Special Fees Exempted. Beer, oil and grain inspection fees and other special fees, totaling \$154,506.88, which heretofore have been apportioned for the school fund, are exempted by Barker, who designates them as "extraordinary revenues," and says they do not come within the meaning of the statute which sets aside one-third of all "ordinary" revenues for the school fund.

The total revenues for 1914 were \$5,509,980.46. This year the revenue was increased to \$6,114,742.04. The public school fund, however, is only \$1,512,715.17 this year, while last year, with a smaller total revenue, it was \$1,812,000.02.

Under the present apportionment, as outlined by Barker, the public schools of Missouri will receive less for 1915 than they have received since 1909, though the revenues have increased every year since the Civil War.

Big Deficit to Be Faced.

The funds allotted to the schools also have increased every year until the present, when the enormous expenditure of the State government and the appropriations made by the last Legislature brought about a condition which will leave the State facing a deficit of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 at the end of this biennial period.

The public school fund, since the year 1909, has been as follows:

1909	.....	\$1,812,000.02
1910	.....	1,746,954.96
1911	.....	1,875,081.35
1912	.....	1,850,881.85
1913	.....	1,920,668.00
1914	.....	1,812,000.02

## TWO DAUGHTERS OF DIAZ IN HIDING IN MEXICO CITY

News of Father's Death Reaches Them in Related Telegrams—

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—News of the death of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who for 30 years ruled Mexico with an iron hand, reached here in a belated cablegram. His death caused a profound sensation, but few persons here were aware of the fact that two of his daughters are living in obscurity in this city.

Not only have they been in hiding a greater part of their lives, but they have been compelled to make a living by the sale of jewels and household effects, trusting these to a faithful servant to pawn or sell outright that food might be brought to their hiding place. An effort is to be made to smuggle them out of the country that they may join the family in France.

That they are not in Europe at the present time is due to the fact that they refused to leave their husbands when the Diaz regime came to an end five years ago. Since then it is said the two women have lost their husbands. Their properties have been burned and looted by various military factions until little more than the land remains and this has been divided among Zapata's General.

## KAISER WILL BE GODFATHER TO ANY SEVENTH SON IN GERMANY

Formerly It Was Rule That Boy Had to Be Seventh Son of One and Same Marriage.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Emperor William is probably godfather to more boys than any other person on earth, but he is so well able to stand up under the strain that he has issued an order that presently will increase the number of his proteges.

The rule formerly has been that he would assume the responsibility of being godfather to a seventh son born to any family providing the boy was the seventh son by one and the same marriage. Under this ruling many seventh sons have had to do without the honor, because the mother had been twice married.

The Emperor has modified the rule and announced that he will be godfather to any seventh son, regardless of the number of marriages the mother has contracted, provided all seven boys are living.

Lieut. De Lancy Is Dismissed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Orders announcing the dismissal from the army of Lieut. John D. de Lancy of the Seventh Infantry, an officer of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich., have been issued by the War Department. The order follows a court-martial on charges of false statements to the department.

## New Workers Joining Ranks of the Milk and Ice League Continually

Group No. 1. Top Row, Left to Right: Louise Bernero, Carmen Bernero, Martha Schuyler, Ruth Gram. Front Row: Barbara Schuyler, Myra Gram.



VIRGINIA MCCARTHY, LUCILLE HIRSCH, JUSTIND AND JOSEPH MCCARTHY.



CHARLOTTE FRIEDMAN, SARAH TURBOSKY, PAULA FRIEDMAN, FANNY TURBOSKY

## Intense Personal Satisfaction Experienced by Those Who Devote Time and Effort to Cause of Saving Babies.

THERE was no relaxation in the campaign by the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund army in the last week, but failure to lift the total sum raised thus far in the season to \$2500 has to be recorded.

To have accomplished this by the close of the week would have meant that more than \$500 was added since Monday, an achievement that would have richly merited highest commendation of the girls and boys engaged in the philanthropic work.

Had the total suggested for the week been realized there still would have been a wide margin in favor of last year, about \$1000, to be bridged before the season's close. If the record of the fund is to be one of almost unbroken progress, as is the demand upon it.

Almost daily the Post-Dispatch is informed of additions to those children who are so in love with the work of affording relief to and saving the lives of babies that they are continuing the campaign, striving to make each undertaking in that line surpass the results of the preceding one.

This strongly suggests that those boys and girls who have never experienced the intense satisfaction of reaching to effort in behalf of the needy babies are neglecting something worth while. Hundreds have become aware of this and this season joined the workers, but there are thousands who have not. And it is a fact to keep in mind that very few children who once enlist in the benevolent enterprise fall out of ranks unless they remove from the city. Some of the helpers who have thus changed residences are, in fact, attesting their determination to retain the gratification arising from the service through mailing contributions. There should be something in this for the earnest consideration of every girl and boy in St. Louis, and even for their parents.

Many Wars to Be Won. Such a small amount from every one would create an immense aggregate and be the means of bringing the flush of joy to hundreds of mothers who are appreciative as to the fate of their little ones.

The ensuing few weeks before school duties interfere with the campaign should be filled with a zealous activity on the part of an army that ought to embrace every girl and boy in the city. The means open to adding to the fund are many and easily adapted to the circumstances surrounding each child.

The event scheduled today for the benefit of the needy infants is a carnival at 621 Page boulevard, the residence of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, in which she and nine young champions are to be principals. They have brought to the planning of the affair a vast deal of skill and industry.

Two days evening a carnival along



MARGARET DONLON, ADDIE HOWARD, NORINE BUSCH, HAZEL BORUFF.



MILDRED LUEBBERS, CECILIA LUEBBERS, GERTRUDE SUEKEMEYER.



ARTHUR SOMMERMAN, NAOMI GERLING, FRANK MAURER, MAMIE HALEY.



LUCILLE HIRSCH.

man street; Grace Kleykamp, 384 St. Louis avenue; Edythe Kleykamp, same address, and Eleanor Kilo, 3840 St. Louis avenue.

A penny show given by Frances and Marjorie Chopin, Adele Guhman and Mary Dowling, yielded \$2.02, showing an audience of 202 attracted by the cause and the entertainment offered by these little ones in support of it.

Corinne Ballard and Marie Pate, two little misses, reported \$4.45 as the fruit of their active concern for the well-being of the poor babies.

Ruth Stockman, Ormond O'Brien, Samuel Westlake, Billie Westlake, Fredrick Hodson and William Wood conducted a lemonade stand at Washington and Hamilton avenues and, as a tribute to their popularity and industry, patrons gave them \$4.50.

Gift Organizes Vaudeville Show. Little Lucille Hirsch, the talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Hirsch, 5074 Waterman avenue, organized a successful open-air vaudeville performance for the benefit of the babies, which yielded \$15. In addition to coaching and managing the performance, Lucille contributed eight striking numbers, notable among which was the interpretation of a Spanish dance in costume, which was exceptionally well done and received with enthusiasm.

The children desire to extend special thanks to Mrs. A. Bernero, 633 Waterman avenue, for the loan of her Victrola.

After the show, dancing, at 10 cents a couple, was enjoyed, this feature being accomplished by the use of an inclosure between the apartments. The dancing was productive of substantial returns. The children who appeared in the production are: Virginia and Justin McCarthy, 6262 Westminster place; Louise and Carmen Bernero, 609 Waterman avenue; Myra and Ruth Gram, 608 Waterman avenue; and Martha and Barbara Schuyler, 644 Waterman avenue.

Each child had a special part in the program which was very well rendered. The carnival and lawn festival held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William F. Heyde, 254 Rutger street, Friday evening, wherein nine children of the immediate neighborhood, assisted by their parents, earned \$30 for the benefit of the babies, was a triumph. No small part of the work of the entertainment was done by the mothers of the children who took part in the carnival.

About ten days prior to the carnival the children called on merchants in the neighborhood and on those downtown, soliciting articles to be disposed of at the carnival. Florence Holthaus and Florence Heyde were exceptionally successful collectors. The other children also did well in this work.

Children Used Own Ideas. During the 10 days the children planned each move eagerly. Suggestions and ideas for the carnival were mainly from the children. There were booths throughout the Japanese lantern-lighted and attractive bunting draped the fences.

Fancy goods, cake, candy, ice cream, soda water, and many other articles were sold.

The children who made this affair a success are: Elsie Dinlage, 2610 Caroline street; Helen Turbulla, 2448 Whitmore street; "Patia," Florence and Myra Heyde, 254 Rutger street; Amy Turnbull and Wilbur Sommer, 2109 Fair avenue; Florence Holthaus, 2348 Park avenue; and Bernice Kallme, 254 Park avenue. A little niece of Mrs. Heyde, living at 2119 Adelaide avenue, contributed valuable aid in the conduct of the fund.

Play Brings in \$13.55. The production of "A Lost Necklace," at the home of Ruth Blumeyer, 2610 Milton avenue, Tuesday evening, realized \$13.55 for the benefit of the babies. This sum no doubt would have been greatly mentored had it not been for the rain. On the evening of the play the children had arranged a dancing booth, which they expected to bring good returns, but the weather prevented. However, the show was excellent. The yard was beautifully decorated, electric lights and many flags being used. Tickets were sold at 5 cents, and more than 100 were disposed of.

Those who had a part in the entertainment are: Marie Estep, formerly of St. Louis, but now residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary Farbelton, 3614 Bauberg avenue; Stella and Dolly Galant, 2017 Hawthorn boulevard, and Mildred and Ruth Blumeyer. These children were assisted by Bernice Collins and Irene Schillinger, who sold lemonade and lemonade, and Robert Mue and Norman Stupp, who contributed much aid in the erection of the stage.

A most interesting event for the benefit of the babies was that at 180 Coleman street. In this there were two plays, entitled "Grandma" and "The Street Scene," and a pagetone. Then there was an excellent dance by Madge Rosenthal. The performance was productive of \$1.50. Those who took part in the play are Helen and Genevieve Foley, 3140 Kingsbury boulevard; Margaret Habbitt, 1322 Coleman street; Grace, Margaret and Mamie Foley, 1810 Coleman street, and Madge Rosenthal.

A pretty and delightful entertainment for the benefit of the babies was given at the residence of Miss Geraldine Randolph, one of the participants, 6948 Romaine place. The sum of \$1.15 was realized. Other contributing valuable cooperation are Misses Leah Feinberg, 3035 Romaine place; Marian Zink, 3035 Romaine place, and Irene Zink, 1441 Hamilton avenue. None of these children is above 5 years old, yet they organized and carried through an entertainment that drew general commendation from a large audience. They were assisted by Miss Ruth McKenna, a gifted young pianist, and Leah Feinberg, who gave a reading in which genuine talent was manifest. Geraldine Randolph, Marian McGrath and Leah Feinberg delighted the audience with several well executed dances.

A lemonade stand at 229 Dayton street, Monday and Friday afternoons, which earned \$1.65 for the benefit of the babies, and which was operated by Beatrice Grossman, 3023 Dayton street, and Pearl Lachman, 384 Dayton, called to the attention of the Post-Dispatch the fact that Miss Minnie Grossman, an older sister of Beatrice, worked for the fund more than eight years ago, earning \$4 at that time by selling flowers.

Several children on Dayton street are completing arrangements for a "show"

## GERMAN OFFICER DESCRIBES FIGHT BETWEEN AIRSHIPS

English Aviator Tries to Blow Up Enemy's Aircraft Building.

TEUTON FLYER RESISTS HIM

In the Battle English Plane Is Hit and Pilot and Officer Are Killed.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—With the few rare cases of duels between airships and submarines as the only exception, air battles between flying machines have furnished the spectacular and dramatic features of the present war. They have been by no means common—whenever the rest of the war has been a feature—any they have invariably demanded of the participants a degree of nerve that the average man can hardly conceive of.

Such an air battle took place recently on the west front. Two French and one English aeroplanes were pitted against one German flying machine. The Frenchmen soon withdrew, leaving the German and the Englishman to match their skill and nerve against each other. The fortunes of war were against the Englishman, and he was killed, but not before he had given an exhibition of nerve that compelled the admiration of the Germans who witnessed the battle.

How thrilling the contest was may be judged from the following account, written by a Berlin officer.

"Our airship building possesses, very naturally, a strong attraction for our opponents, the French and the English. We have to be constantly on our guard, and the sentries dare not take a moment's rest lest they fail to give us warning of the approach of the enemy at the earliest possible moment.

The battle in the air. Recently our airship building has been visited repeatedly by the French, who have tried to hit it with bombs.

"Yesterday afternoon three biplanes were signalled, and Lieut. G— rose to meet them and prevent their coming, if possible. Two of the biplanes got into the crossfire of our guns, turned and went back. The third flyer, however, who was about 700 yards up, continued onward and started for his goal with persistence.

"About 150 yards from the front of the airship building two bombs were thrown, one of which did not explode and the other went off harmlessly. In the meantime our flyer, who had first satisfied himself that the other two biplanes had left, turned toward the third enemy and steered toward him as fast as he could.

"Our biplane, it could be plainly seen, was not as fast as the other—which later proved to be English—but the aviator attempted, nevertheless, to get into the same attitude. At first the maneuver was not clear to us, then we realized that Lieut. G—'s tactics were a ruse. From guns in the rear of the building the Englishman received a couple of shrapnells that burst unaccountably near to him.

Both Occupants Were Dead. "Nevertheless, he made a short curve and steered toward the building again. He was again taken under heavy fire. One shrapnel struck his machine. The Englishman, however, wanted to do what he came for, and so, in spite of the quick-firing guns, dropped from 300 to 400 yards lower so as to be able to aim the better.

"This maneuver was his undoing. Lieut. G—, who now was at least 500 yards higher up, decided to overcome the inequality in speed in the two machines by a dangerously steep "plane," and shot down to a point about 50 yards above the Englishman. The observer in our machine at once began to fire upon the enemy.

"The English aeroplane reared suddenly, toppled over to the right, and fell sharply. As we found later, the propeller had been torn away by several bullets and the side steerer was badly mangled. Then about 30 yards above the ground the machine turned twice over and plunged 600 yards. As it struck the benzine tank exploded and we, hurrying up from all sides, found nothing but remnants. The two occupants were dead."

which will be produced in the latter part of August.

Dolly Made by Gift Sold. Disposition of a hand-made dolly, the work of little Margherita Sigillio, of 5943 Kingsbury boulevard was productive of 75 cents for the benefit of the babies.

In making final return on the production of "Turandot, Princess of China," at the Victoria Theater, a week ago, Mrs. Kantowitz requested special acknowledgments be made to these helpers who sold tickets: Queenie Fanaler, Mary Coplan, George Johnson, Ruth Burton, Dorothy Winters, Edwin Drescher, Nellie Yoselin, Walter Hausknecht, Miss Bessie, Grace Moore, Elsa Schepflin, Herman S. Wolfheim, Leon Weinberg, Dorothy Hottmann, and Frank E. Hirschstein. Also to these Boy Scouts, who served as ushers and in selling ice cream: Eric Altenbernd, Donald P. Atterbury, John Meyer, Roland A. Altis, Howard M. Alvis, Willis "Kicker" Warren Sellers, Raymond Seisel; and those who helped on the night of the performance in other ways: Elmer Upton, Thomas G. Frost, Alvin Russell, Myron Stout, Robert Porter, Earl Whitely, Julius and Harry Kantowitz. In addition, Mrs. Kantowitz states that she and the children are under real obligations to many others including those who so skillfully coached the young people in the dramatic, dancing and singing features of the affair, and to the business concerns and individuals who contributed most generously of time and product to the success of the annual benefit for the needy babies.

## ADMIRAL VON SPEE'S REPORT OF HIS VICTORY OVER BRITISH SQUADRON

Heavy Sea and Darkness Made It Difficult to Get Range, but British Ships Monmouth and Good Hope Were Destroyed.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—Full eight months late, as an echo of the days when portions of the German fleet were still abroad on the high seas, and naval battles were not the rare occurrence they are today, the report of Vice Admiral Count Spee, commander of the cruiser squadron of which the ill-fated Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were a part, concerning the battle between the Germans and the English off the Bay of Arauco, Chile, near Coronel, has reached the Admiralty.

The naval engagement, in which three English cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser, and two German cruisers and three smaller vessels, took part, occurred on Nov. 1, 1914. Vice-Admiral Spee's account was written on Nov. 2. It has taken eight months for it to reach Germany, where it has been in the long intervening months, may never be made known.

One by one the German ships, the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Niernburg, the Leipzig and the Dresden, have met their fate. Admiral Spee's report of the battle off Coronel indicates, however, that they rendered a good account of themselves first. His formal and precise story, with the careful inclusion of the exact time of firing, the distance between the squadrons and other details, is however, by no means lacking in genuine thrills as he categorically described the engagement.

Thrills in the Report.

Following is Vice Admiral Spee's report in full.

"The squadrons under my command, consisting of the large cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruisers Dresden, Niernburg and Leipzig, about 20 miles from the Chile coast, at a 12-mile rate, toward the south, in order to catch an English cruiser which, according to reliable information, had anchored off Coronel the night before.

"Yesterday afternoon three biplanes were signalled, and Lieut. G— rose to meet them and prevent their coming, if possible. Two of the biplanes got into the crossfire of our guns, turned and went back. The third flyer, however, who was about 700 yards up, continued onward and started for his goal with persistence.

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While we ran parallel, and later, as it grew dark, when we increased the distance between us, their two armored cruisers remained covered by our fire, while they, so far as could be determined, hit the Scharnhorst only twice, and the Gneisenau only four times.

Good Hope Hit 35 Times. "At 8:52, when only 4500 yards apart, I ordered the course one point away from the opponent. They were firing more slowly at this time, while we were able to count numerous hits. We could see, among other things, that the Monmouth's top of the forward turret had been shot away, and that a violent fire was burning in the turret. The Scharnhorst, it is thought, hit the Good Hope about 15 times.

"In spite of our altered course, the English changed theirs sufficiently so that the distance between us shrank to 3000 yards. There was reason to suspect that the enemy, despairing of using his artillery effectively, and was maneuvering for a torpedo boat attack. The position of the moon, which had risen at 8 o'clock, was favorable to this move. Accordingly I gradually opened up further distance between the squadrons by another deflection of the leading ship at 7:45.

"In the meantime it had grown dark. The range finders on the Scharnhorst used the fire on the Monmouth as a guide for a time, though eventually all range finding, aiming and observations became so inaccurate that firing was stopped at 7:30. At 7:30 a column of fire from an explosion was noticed between the stacks of the Good Hope. From that time, as it seemed to me, that vessel fired no more. The Monmouth apparently stopped firing at 7:30.

No Rescue Work Attempted. "The small cruisers, including the Niernburg, received by wireless at 7:30 an order to follow the enemy and to attack their ships with torpedoes. Vision was somewhat influenced at this hour by a rain squall. The light cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Niernburg encountered the Monmouth, which with a heavy test steamed at first ahead and then parallel with her. At 8:54 the Niernburg was able, by shots at closest range, to capsize the Monmouth without being able to fire in return. Rescue work in the heavy sea was not to be thought of, especially as the Niernburg immediately afterward believed she had sighted the smoke of another enemy ship and had to prepare for a new attack.

"The Otranto turned about as soon as the first shot struck her and later apparently ran away at full speed. The Glasgow was able to keep up longest its fire, even though it was ineffective, and succeeded in escaping in the darkness. Both the Leipzig and the Dresden thought they saw several salvos of hits strike her.

"The small cruisers had neither losses nor damages in the battle. On the Gneisenau there were two men slightly wounded. The crews of the ships went into the fight with enthusiasm, and everyone did his duty and played his part in the victory."

The German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Niernburg, which gave such a good account of themselves in the battle which Admiral von Spee describes, were sunk in a battle with the British squadron off the Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914. The Dresden also participated in the Falkland Islands battle, but escaped and disappeared for a time, and later it became known that she made her way around the Horn. Some weeks later she encountered British cruisers off the island of San Juan de Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island) off the coast of Chile. After an engagement in which she was badly disabled, the Dresden was sunk by her own crew. The British cruiser Glasgow, which occupied in the battle of Nov. 1, was the ship which sunk the Leipzig in the Falkland Islands engagement.

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# STORY OF 3 DAYS AMID SHOT AND SHELL OF TURKS' FRONT TOLD BY A CORRESPONDENT

Associated Press Man Goes to Sid-el-Bahr Across Stretch Where Steel Has Rained— Sees Land Dotted With Dead Men.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.  
KIRTHIA, Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, June 21.—To be for three days on the firing line with the Ottoman forces facing the allied armies in this field of operations is an experience which, so far as is known, only the Associated Press correspondent has enjoyed up to this time.

Field Marshal Liman von Sanders Pacha had previously indicated that the situation of the Turks had no secrets in its make-up. Sanders Pacha, commander of the Ottoman North Group, at this writing, holding in check the British at Ari Bourne, was willing also that the region under his control be visited, and Weber Pacha, commanding the South Group, opening against the allied forces under the British, merely asked what was desired to be seen.

"Go anywhere," said Weber Pacha, "Turkish right wing, left wing, center, artillery positions, firing line—anywhere."

He summoned one of his aides and instructed him to take the correspondent wherever he wanted to go.

In approaching Weber Pacha's camp it was demonstrated that it is as dangerous behind the modern front as in the firing line. The allies were giving much attention to a Turkish trench, shot high, missed the trenches, with the result that the bullets by that time almost totally spent, flew over the summit and hummed past the heads of the party.

It was 2:30 p. m. when the camp was reached. Gen. Weber had been taking a nap, but accepted the intended interruption good-naturedly.

"No objection at all," said Weber Pacha, after he had read a letter from Liman Pacha, in which the correspondent was given permission to visit the North and South Groups—provided their commanders had no objection.

Every square yard bombarded.

The situation was most favorable to the Ottoman forces, he continued. Had it not been that the allied ships literally overwhelmed the peninsula with artillery fire during the landing operations, not a single British or French soldier would have set foot ashore. But for days and days the allied ships had bombarded every square yard on the southern extreme of the peninsula, making it impossible to move the Ottoman troops, without exposing them to almost instant annihilation. But day after day the Turks dug more trenches, and improved them. Then it was that the allied land forces ran into a wall of Turkish pluck and endurance.

In those days Weber Pacha was in command of the Ottoman forces behind Kum Kale. Here the French tried their luck. Gen. Weber forced them back. The operations against the Asiatic side at Kum Kale were no feat. Weber Pacha has in his possession the "General Order" of the French landing troops. Kum Kale and its neighborhood were to be taken and held at all cost in order that the Turkish batteries in that locality might be captured. It was feared that these batteries would prove a thorn in the side of the allied troops at Sid-el-Bahr; because they could sweep, and at present do sweep, every day, the positions on the allied right wing.

The French failed to hold Kum Kale because the Turkish batteries mowed down everything on the ground held by the French troops, and the Ottoman infantry waded in with the bayonet in a manner which not even the French, no mean performers with the bayonet themselves, could stand. So they re-embarked and went to Sid-el-Bahr, where today they form the allied right wing and are almost daily subjected to a galling fire by the Turkish batteries they were to silence. At any rate, the British forces form the left wing at Sid-el-Bahr, which is out of effective reach of the Turkish "Kum Kale" batteries.

Early in May Gen. Weber was transferred to command the south group of the Ottoman forces of Gallipoli.

Where Steel Has Rained.  
About 4 in the afternoon the first visit to the actual Sid-el-Bahr front was made. The route taken led across a stretch of country on which the allied ships and land artillery have thrown tens of thousands of shot and shrapnel. For miles the earth is scarred with the holes and furrows of exploded projectiles. Fragments of steel are almost as common as rocks on a New England field. Within a few square yards one can find parts of projectiles of every caliber and description, from the three-inch shells of field artillery to the 15-inch giants of the superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth. Some of the holes torn into the ground are large enough to hide several men on horseback. Despite this withering fire the Ottoman troops held their ground.

The spirit of the Turkish soldiers in this position was excellent. The men were resting on the ground when the party approached. Instantly they were on their feet. A lusty "merhaba" came from hundreds of strong throats. To an inquiry how they felt the men replied with a sincere "Very good, sir," and smiling faces, despite the shrapnel which kept on coming, and the spent allied rifle balls which hummed above their heads.

"We're not afraid of the English and French," said several to whom the question implied was put.  
"Now comes a part of the approach which is very dangerous," said the officer who acted as guide. "We must take that at a smart pace. The British infantry can't see us, but every bullet which goes high lands on that spot."  
Off he started at a canter, followed

by the others. The road now led at a right angle to one of the British trenches and bullets whizzed past every instant. Meanwhile some other British battery had taken up the fire and several shrapnel increased the "interest" of the party, which, nevertheless, kept close to a clay bank and continued on its way to the front. More reserve troops were passed and more "merhabas" were heard. Everywhere smiling faces and eyes grateful for the recognition of a salute.

## Riding Under Fire.

The ride to the actual firing line continued under a shrapnel and shell fire which at times became rather critically uncomfortable. Wounded men were being met now. Most of them walked, a few were carried on stretchers—all were well bandaged, as an inspection established.

"Here is another danger zone," said the officer-guide, and sped off. This time the ground had to be covered at full speed. Through low shrubs and across rocks he led the way. When the party halted in a dry plover bed, the trenches of the Turks had been reached. In the shelter of a high embankment more Turkish soldiers. Most of them were men on fatigue. They had been making a portable barbed wire entanglement known as "Spanish horse." A few of the men had come from the trenches for water, others for the evening meal. The same good humor was met in their case, though few of the men had slept the previous night, owing to an attack they had made on the British in front of them.

The correspondent was received by a Captain and his Sergeant, presiding geniuses of a machine gun section. Coffee was offered in a little wooden shack which the two inmates. The attack on the previous night had been severe, said the Captain. The British had thrown hand grenades, but the Turks had oc-

cupied part of the trench and were still holding it.

"I am against your going into the trenches this afternoon," continued the Captain. "The shrapnel fire is too severe. Come back tomorrow."

Just before sundown the party left for another section of the Turkish line. The artillery fire on both sides had become more severe; machine guns began to be heard and the bullets of one of them splashed into a clay bank nearby.

## Villages Wrecked by Shells.

"One of the oddest things we have around here is the village of Kirthia," said the officer-guide. "The allies have almost razed it with shell and fire and since then they have tried innumerable times to take it by assault. Do you want to go there?"

To reach Kirthia one had to traverse the broad ridge of a low hill swept by the shells of the allied batteries.

"When we get to that bush over there break into a gallop," cautioned the officer. "Ride for all you are worth until you get into the communication trench." This advice was followed, and the trench was reached just in time to escape two shells, compliments of the ever-alert allied gunners. Their range was poor, but a marked improvement was all too noticeable as an attempt was made to survey the contented terrain from a point from which it was visible in its entirety.

Kirthia, once a flourishing Greek settlement, presented a melancholy spectacle. The allied shells had wrecked every house and fire had consumed most of the debris. A few starved cats were its only denizens. One of the streets of the place is still swept by the rifle fire from a British trench. The party advanced as far as this street and then decided to return, instead of visiting the Turkish positions some 1000 yards south of the last house.

## Individual Riders Shelled.

There was a surprise in store for the party on the return. Just before the danger zone was approached the officer recommended that one man at a time cross the summit at full gallop. The interpreter, an Arab, went first, the correspondent second, the two riding about 300 yards apart. Evidently the allied gunners guessed that the men, who, half an hour ago, had raced down the slope, would return that way, and were ready. One after another the shrapnel shrieked over head or burst close by, but shelter was reached in safety.

"That was experience enough for one afternoon," said Gen. Weber that evening at dinner. "I must confess that the allied artillery is very, very efficient. Just why they go to the trouble of wasting shells on indi-

viduals, I don't know. No doubt they have plenty of them."

During the dinner, Gen. Weber went over the major features of the campaign of the allies against the Dardanelles. His praise of the Turkish soldiers was unstinted.

"The rare probably the most frugal of men," he said, "and uncompromising to a fault. I am beginning to understand the military successes of the Ottoman when more of them came to Europe. The Turkish soldier is satisfied with a piece of dry bread and a little water, when he can't get anything else. He is remarkably immune from disease, immune to hardship and almost shock-proof. He has nerves, of course, but I am sure they do not bother him. His indifference to the possibility of dying any instant is due, I believe, to his fervent adherence to his religion. The Mohammedan, generally, is very pious, and to him a life hereafter is much more of a reality than to most others. To be as sure of eternal bliss as the average Turkish soldier is, makes dying easy."

## Turk Prefers Bayonet Fighting.

The Turkish soldier prefers bayonet work to rifle fire because, in this manner he gets at his antagonist, thought Weber Pacha. There is an exhilaration in man-to-man fighting which all other phases of combat lack.

The second day's visit at the front started with a lively cannonade shortly after daybreak. A run through the fire zone, or bent low behind the trench parapets, and the advance trench was reached. On a low earth-bank running the length of the trench, under the parapet sat many men. Their rifles stood beside them.

Machine guns were passed. Little dugouts for officers and men were noticed. Here and there a fatigue squad was busy improving the trench. Some were mending their uniforms, some were smoking, several were writing. While others passed the time playing with pebbles. All these men were waiting for, and ready for, an attack, for which an English officer in the trench 200 yards away might at that very instant be issuing the orders.

"Just waiting for them," said a Turkish noncommissioned officer of the Nineteenth Infantry of the line. "We aren't afraid. Let them come!"  
Over the trench drolled a British aeroplane, the sunlight shining through its canvas wings. The machine was at an elevation of at least 3000 feet. Would the men in it throw steel darts or

bombs? Those in the trench were not interested in either possibility. There is lots of room outside the ditch, they said.

"By looking through this hole, you will see the British trenches," said the officer-guide. "But don't look too long. They have mighty good spy glasses on the other side."

## Dotted With Dead Men.

Between the Turkish and British trenches could be seen a 200-yard wide patch of sun dried grass with black dots here and there—the dots were dead men awaiting burial which the rigors of modern trench warfare denied them. Beyond the yellow patch and its black dots ran a low red line—the parapet of the British trench. Against this parapet rested more dead men.

After the distribution of a trench meal, consisting of the Turkish "pillars" mutton cooked with rice—an artillery communication trench had to be passed through before the station was reached. Again the ever-watching British gunners fired at three lone men.

The officer in charge of the station asked the visitor to observe the fire of the Turkish batteries. It was excellent. In a trench of the allies some unusual activity had been observed. With both eyes glued to the lower end of a periscope glass the visitor watched. The officer gave distance and command over the telephone and a minute later a piece nearby burst. Seconds elapsed and then the shell exploded in the trench in question.

A ride in the hot noon sun brought the correspondent to a neighboring camp. Lunch was served there and after that the clean, white sand of a river bed invited a rest which ended in sleep and a sudden awakening by a detonation nearby that seemed to rock the earth. A British aeroplane had dropped a large bomb, which exploded about 50 yards from the sleepers, killing eight horses and wounding two men.

In the stillness which followed the explosion the faint hum of a motor could be heard. Directly above hovered the aeroplane, its operator perhaps ready to let another bomb drop.

## Where Shall I Go This Summer?

See the "RESORTS and COUNTRY BOARD" Column today, page 1, Real Estate and Want directory.

## In Jail for Breaking Cow's Tail.

PEEVER, S. D., Aug. 7.—A hired man milking a cow at a farm near here became incensed when the animal swatted a fly with poor aim and struck him. With a clever twist he broke the cow's tail, and he is spending 25 days in jail for cruelty to animals.

# BELGIAN EXILES HAVE LITTLE TO DO BUT READ PAPERS

Refugees in Holland Long for News That Never Comes Because of Censorship.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7.—The Belgian exiles are the tragic figures of the European war. The state of siege which has been declared in most of the provinces near the frontier has driven them to North Holland and South Holland, the two provinces along the North Sea, where they can move at liberty. There in the small towns, but by preference in The Hague, they have established themselves according to their means. Most of them are well past the 30s while their wives may be a few years younger.

The men of middle age have either enlisted in the Belgian army or have been obliged to return to their own country to save whatever could be saved of the wreckage of their business. The older people, however, they could do no good, they would be in the way and they would not benefit their country in any fashion. They have got to stay where they are and wait for the ultimate end.

## People of Middle Classes.

Almost invariably they belong to the middle classes, for the rich people have gone to England or to the south of France. They have established themselves in some of the smaller boarding houses and their great aim in life seems to be how to get rid of the 24 hours which compose the day. In the morning they are seen in the parks, dressed properly and neatly, but often enough the coat is old and shiny, for funds from their fatherland can not easily reach them and their small deposit in the bank has to last perhaps for many years. Almost invariably husband and wife walk together, and judging by the few words heard in passing, the conversation is always and without exception of the war.

When they reach a comfortable bench they sit down and prepare for the morning's labor. That consists in reading the two Belgian papers printed in Holland, one the Echo Belge, printed in French, the other De Vlaamsche Stem printed in Flemish.

## Print Little That Is New.

These little sheets do not bring much that is very new. The frontier is carefully sealed against the transmission of all valuable news. To make up for items of international importance these two papers print the rumors—highly mysterious float through this colony of exiles and which fill the lives of many of them, ever optimistic, with the hope of a speedy change of the situation. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred these rumors have to be contradicted the next day on the same page. Then the community of patient wanderers exclaim "better luck tomorrow" and lose not a particle of their faith in the ultimate victory of their "cause." Anyway, the perusal of their native papers printed on foreign soil fills the entire morning and when luncheon comes the couples drift back to their boarding houses.

## Parks Visited Again.

After luncheon there is another visit of the parks and perhaps a walk to the nearby seaside, where, upon certain days (when there is a particular combination of atmospheric phenomena, and the booming of the guns in far-away Flanders can be heard. Then the discussion of the war, its causes and probable effects waxes hot to the accompaniment of the deeply vibrating "boom-boom" which tells the tale of further destruction in the Belgian lands.

This brings the day up to the evening hours when the principal Dutch papers appear and then these are studied and praised or condemned according to the side which they are supposed to take. With endless cups of ever weaker tea (a custom of Holland and Flanders) the last delivery of the mail, which takes place at 10 o'clock, is awaited in the vague hope for news from home, news which cannot come unless it possesses wings with which to fly across or the hands of a mole with which to burrow under the strictly guarded barbed wire fences which separate Belgium from Holland.

## Sunday Is Their Grievance.

In this routine of useless tasks and aimless promenades the days of the Belgian exiles pass. Most of them are too old to become an integral part of the foreign society into which they have been suddenly cast. When they speak with strangers, and this they do very readily, they all tell the same story: "We shall wait here patiently until the day of our deliverance. We are too old to help our country. We wait and hope, for the cause of our land is right, and the day of victory must come." They have, however, one grievance. That is the Sunday. For upon that

day of rest there is but one newspaper and the patient routine of the exile's existence is upset for 24 hours.

## France Honors Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been selected foreign member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, one of the sections of the Institute of France. The King is an authority on medals and coins. His Majesty's book on the subject was awarded the academy prize in 1914. The French Institute now has two heads of states, the King of Italy and President Poincaré of France, and one former head of a state, Theodore Roosevelt, among its members.

# GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

If you are losing your hearing—if you are troubled with buzzing and ringing in the ears—if you find that your nostrils are clogged—if you hawk and spit in the morning—if you have given up hopes of finding relief, just go to Johnson-Enderle-Paulley Drug Co., 6 stores; Judge & Dolph Drug Co., 3 stores, or any other drug store, and purchase one ounce of Fluid Eserol. Mix this with one pint of warm water. Put two drops in the affected ear every night. Put one tablespoonful in a fourth of a glass of warm water and gargle throat and snuff up nose night and morning. Keep this up for a few weeks and test your hearing and you will be pleased to note the improvement. You will also, no doubt, discover that your catarrh has disappeared and head noises gone.—ADV.

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**ALUMINUM COFFEE PERCOLATOR—FREE** With Every \$10 Purchase and Over

Attend this great sale early and get first pick of the bargains. As a great special feature during this sale we will give absolutely free with each and every purchase of Ten Dollars worth of goods or over a heavy aluminum octagon-shaped coffee percolator free. These fine percolators hold two quarts of coffee (or nine cups). You get one free whether you buy for cash or on credit.

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**1104-6-8 OLIVE ST. (NEAR 11th)**

British Battleship "MAJESTIC" Just Before Her Final Plunge, a Full-Page ROTOCRAVURE in Next Sunday's Big POST-DISPATCH



## 13 FIREMEN FAIL IN TEST; GET NO CREDIT FOR EXPERIENCE

Efficiency Board Does Not Consider Seven Months' Work of Temporary Appointees.

Thirteen firemen who were appointed temporarily to fill vacancies in the department last January will lose their positions because of their failure to pass the Efficiency Board examination with high grades. The board did not consider the experience they had gained in seven months of fire fighting.

The board yesterday certified to Chief Henderson 40 names from the eligible list of 200. On this list was only one of the 14 men temporarily appointed. He is John J. Fitzgerald of 2315 South Broadway. He was fourteenth on the list with a grade of 74.2.

The firemen had expected their experience would count in their favor, the board having established a precedent

when it gave Robert Walker, a Republican politician, a grade of 100 for experience in the examination for City Jailor. Walker's only experience had been as a deputy Circuit Clerk, a deputy Sheriff and as a Justice of the Peace.

Chief Henderson expressed regret that all 14 of the temporary firemen had not been certified to him. He said they had been at considerable expense in purchasing the regulation uniforms, and that because of their experience he would have liked to have appointed them.

Chairman Rogers of the Efficiency Board, when asked why the men's experience had not been considered, said the board thought such consideration would place the other applicants at a disadvantage as they had not had an opportunity to obtain experience.

Chief Henderson will appoint 24 firemen from the list of 40. The list is headed by Hugh Williams of 2315 Market street, who passed the examination with a grade of 74.2.

Would Best Where War Is Won.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The will of a wealthy woman resident of Marseilles, who died a few days ago, contains the following clause: "If I die before the end of hostilities, I ask that my body may be laid provisionally in the family vault, and that it shall eventually be interred in the field where the final decisive victory is gained. I leave the whole of my fortune to the town which bears the name of this victory."



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## BELGIANS ESCAPE THROUGH HOLLAND, GOING TO ENGLAND

Many to Work in Munition Factories, While Others Will Join Colors in Flanders.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. PARIS, July 14.—Scarcely a boat leaves Holland for England these days without its contingent of Belgians of military age who have evaded the registration of all male Belgians capable of bearing arms now required by the German authorities in Belgium. Many of them are on their way to England to work in the munition factories, while those who, at the beginning of the war, were called to the colors and on account of the speed with which the invasion of Belgium was accomplished were unable to respond to the call, are en route to join the Belgian army in Flanders.

Among the former there are various groups wearing bits of colored tape in their buttonholes or pinned to their clothing some purple, some green, some yellow, as the representatives of the British munition firms who are to employ them may recognize their men, their women, as the case may be, for many of these future workers in the manufacture of armaments are women.

Those who are going for soldiers are generally younger men, in their early twenties, for the most part. They have lived through much, and are sobered and saddened by what has passed in their country since last August. They talk together in little groups, in low voices, glancing over their shoulders constantly, unable to rid themselves of the fear of that continual surveillance to which they have so long been subjected.

Talk of Annexation. Their talk just now is all of the proposed annexation of Belgium by Germany, which they are convinced is imminent. They claim that this is a new measure on the part of the invaders—that Belgium once annexed and became thereby an integral part of the German empire, all Belgians of military age will be called upon to serve in the German army, and on refusal to do so will be treated as German deserters. For this reason, they say, every Belgian of military age now remaining in the stricken country is making desperate efforts to escape before the expected annexation can be proclaimed.

On each boat, also, may be found generally one or more prisoners of war who has escaped from one of the German prison camps, of which a few are not far from the Dutch border. Most of these are French, whose language being the same as that of most Belgians, renders their flight through Belgium less difficult. But occasionally there are Englishmen, left behind in the first retreat from Belgium and remaining in hiding ever since, or escaped directly from a military prison. Once in a while there is a Russian.

The Associated Press correspondent made the journey with two such escaped Russians, whose story of their flight seemed almost impossible of belief, yet was borne out by the detail with which it was filled, respecting the country over which they had made their way.

Escape Under Nose of Guards. Both were still in the full uniform of Russian private soldiers which they had neither been able to change nor to disguise during their flight. With their trousers thrust into high boots and the conspicuous round, khaki hats perched on the side of their heads, they were unmistakable as far as they could be seen.

They spoke nothing but Russian. Yet they told the Associated Press correspondent that, when out with a party of other prisoners working in the fields, they learned from some of their fellows who understood a little German that they were being employed but a few miles from the Dutch frontier. They decided to escape if possible. They discussed their plans under the very nose of their guards. Landsturm men who could not understand what was being said. The remaining Russians agreed to help them and when evening fell and the prisoners were returned to their camp, but these two were covered with hay by their companions and left in the field. Presumably they were not missed, for they got off safely, making their way by night and hiding in haystacks by day.

At first they went without food entirely, but finally approached a peasant woman who was milking in a field and she gave them some milk without the exchange of a word, plainly ignorant of what they were—doubtless thinking them German soldiers in one of the many new uniforms adopted by the Germans since the beginning of the war.

The third night they crossed the Dutch frontier without seeing a sentry. Ultimately, with immense difficulties engendered by their ignorance of any speech familiar to the Netherlands, they succeeded in reaching The Hague, where they were taken in charge by the Russian legation and furnished with the necessary funds for a return to the realm of the Czar.

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Remarkable cures effected from one bottle. Write D. J. Lane, Box 276, St. Marys, Kan., and tell him that you will try a bottle of his newly perfected remedy on his guarantee to charge you nothing if it doesn't cure, but that you will gladly pay him \$1 for this bottle when you are completely cured.—Advertisement.

STRANGLES AFTER LIMB BREAKS

Arkansas Made Life Although First Attempt Fails.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 7.—John Tuwess, 64 years old, today attempted to hang himself from the limb of a tree in the downtown section, but the limb broke.

The jerk which broke the limb, however, pulled the noose tight and Tuwess thereupon leaned against a fence and strangled to death without trying to untie the knot.

## GIRL HELD AS WITNESS AGAINST CAFE OWNER



ETHEL DELEHANTY

Chicago Painters' Strike Ends. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A three-year agreement providing for the return to work Monday of 30,000 union painters who have been on strike four months, was signed today. The painters won their demand for a closed shop and will get an increase in wages of 3 1/2 cents an hour during the third year of the period covered by the agreement. The employers gained the insertion of an arbitration clause providing that future disagreements shall be settled without strike.

She said she agreed to this plan, but that she and Rosenfeld ran away without waiting for a divorce. She said they went to Boston, then to Buffalo and to St. Louis. She seemed indifferent to the fact that she caused Rosenfeld to leave his wife and children destitute.

The police doubted whether the girl's name was Delehanty. She said her father was a steam fitter and that she had an uncle named James Delehanty, but she seemed never to have heard of the famous baseball players who have

## GIRL WHO ELOPED WITH A MARRIED MAN ARRESTED

Ethel Delehanty Held as Witness Against New York Restaurant Owner.

Ethel Delehanty, who says she is 18, and who appears to be not more than 16, was arrested at 294 Delmar boulevard yesterday as a witness against Morris Rosenfeld, 42, who is charged with having brought her here from New York, and who is to be prosecuted under the Mann act.

Rosenfeld was arrested at the same place last Monday, after the police had received an anonymous letter calling attention to the disparity in the ages of the pair. The girl was not at the house at the time. She did not call at police headquarters to see Rosenfeld, as the police had thought she might do, so they finally went after her.

The girl said she lived at 271 Audubon street, New York, and that she went to work a few weeks ago in Rosenfeld's restaurant, at St. Nicholas avenue and 15th street. Soon, she said, Rosenfeld proposed to divorce his wife and marry her.

She said she agreed to this plan, but that she and Rosenfeld ran away without waiting for a divorce. She said they went to Boston, then to Buffalo and to St. Louis. She seemed indifferent to the fact that she caused Rosenfeld to leave his wife and children destitute.

The police doubted whether the girl's name was Delehanty. She said her father was a steam fitter and that she had an uncle named James Delehanty, but she seemed never to have heard of the famous baseball players who have

made the name of Delehanty best known. The Mann act, a Federal statute, provides imprisonment as a penalty. A charge of wife and child abandonment is pending against Rosenfeld in New York, but the Federal authorities expect to hold him on the Mann act charge.

## VAGRANCY CHARGE AGAINST MAN MAKING \$500 A MONTH

Mrs. William T. Hays Gets Warrant for Husband—He Charges Her With Unlawful Detainer.

William T. Hays, general manager of the Scullin-Gallagher Iron Works, and his wife, Mrs. Nella T. Hays of 642 Clark avenue, Webster Groves, who a few weeks ago were parties to several court actions, following domestic disagreements, went to court again yesterday.

Mrs. Hays procured a warrant charging vagrancy for the arrest of her husband, whose salary is said to be \$500 a month. While Mrs. Hays was getting the warrant in Justice Stecker's court in Clayton, Hays was in Justice Matthews' court instituting an unlawful detainer suit in an effort to compel his wife to vacate the days home.

The warrant against Hays was issued after Mrs. Hays told Prosecuting Attorney Ralph that Hays had refused to provide for her and that she was "deserting and suffering."

## MOUNT ST. ROSE HOSPITAL BAZAR ON LABOR DAY

Dinner for Automobile Parties to Be a Feature of This Year's Garden Fete.

The Sisters of St. Mary, who conduct Mount St. Rose's Hospital, 901 South Broadway, a sanatorium devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis, will give their annual bazar and open day at the hospital, Labor day, Sept. 5. In 1914 the total number of patients treated was 28, of which 23 remained in the hospital Dec. 31. Of this number 115 were paying patients, 24 part paying and 200 charity patients.

The bazar is to raise funds for the

charity patients. The hospital is without endowment and must depend upon the public for assistance. Those in charge of the bazar are planning to make an all fresco dinner especially attractive to automobilists. Needlework of the sisters will be on display for sale. The grounds will be arranged for a garden fete, with many entertainment attractions.

## HISTORIC STREETS IN MINATURE

Reproductions Will Be Seen at War Relief Bazar.

Committees having in charge the decorative features of the St. Louis War Relief Bazar, to be held at the Coliseum during the last week in October, have progressed with the details. The undertaking is for the benefit of the German-Austrian-Hungarian Red Crosses.

The Coliseum oval is to be inclosed by artistic reproductions in minia-

ture of the principal thoroughfares of American and European cities. Here will be found replicas of the best known streets of the world according to models from photographs specially prepared for this occasion. At the south end of the hall is to be a panorama of the harbor of New York, with the Statue of Liberty.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

Woman Finds Fur, Refuses Reward.

Mrs. F. Lutz of 1222 Minnesota avenue, yesterday afternoon found a purse containing a diamond ring, eight gold rings, a gold bracelet, and about \$9.00 cash in Carondelet Park.

She took the purse to the home of Mrs. Regina Siegel, 6913 Michigan avenue, whose card was in the purse. Mrs. Siegel identified the jewelry which she valued at \$100 and Mrs. Lutz returned it to her, but refused to accept any reward.

## THE CRIME OF THE AGE

Is the selling of Spectacles and Eyeglasses by incompetent doctors in Department, Jewelry and Drug Stores. None of these men are physicians. Ask them for their licenses to practice medicine in Missouri.

NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN EYESIGHT

I AM a physician, oculist and optician and have practiced for many years in St. Louis; that I have been successful is attested by more than \$0,000 uncollected references. If your eyes are diseased I will cure for them, and should Glasses be needed, I will prescribe and make them correctly and the total cost for treatment and glasses will not exceed the price of a pair of glasses that may do irreparable injury to your eyes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I am both the oculist and the optician.

\$1.50 BI-FOCAL LENSES \$1.50

a pair. For far and near seeing—two pairs of Glasses in one. The usual price is from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per pair.

\$1.00 Gold Shell

Any Style frame, Guaranteed 12 years wear; regular \$3 and \$4 value.

\$1.00 A PAIR

A splendid rimless Finger-Piece Eyeglass mounted on a sanitary steel spring adapted for a regular mattress and bedding; the chair and rocker are made to match the Divan; the pieces are upholstered in genuine Imperial leather of the highest quality.

G. MORITZ, M. D., The Oculist-Optician

609 N. BROADWAY (Just North of Washington Av.)

FREE My Book on the eye, explaining the eye-clinic graft, the grafting oculist and the grafting optician, that makes interesting reading. Call or write for copy.

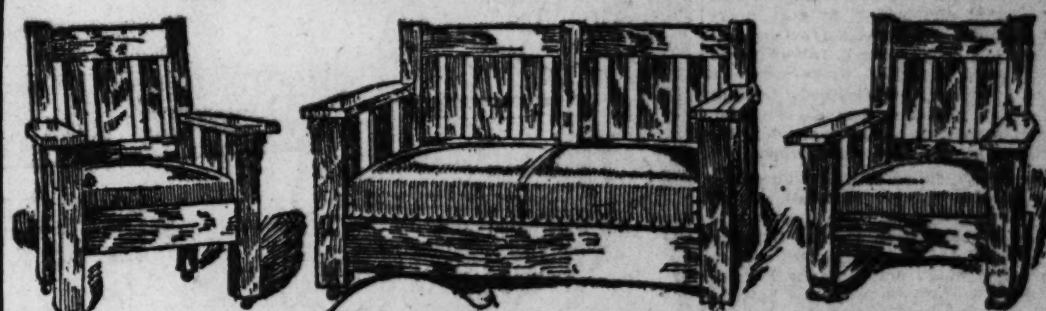
## ALTERATION SALE!

## NOW ON IN FULL SWING

This sale is entirely too big to try to enumerate the articles in this ad. Come to our store and see for yourself. Come early tomorrow morning and make your selection.

See Our Line of Davenettes, \$15.95 Up

## 3-Piece Bed-Davenport Suite

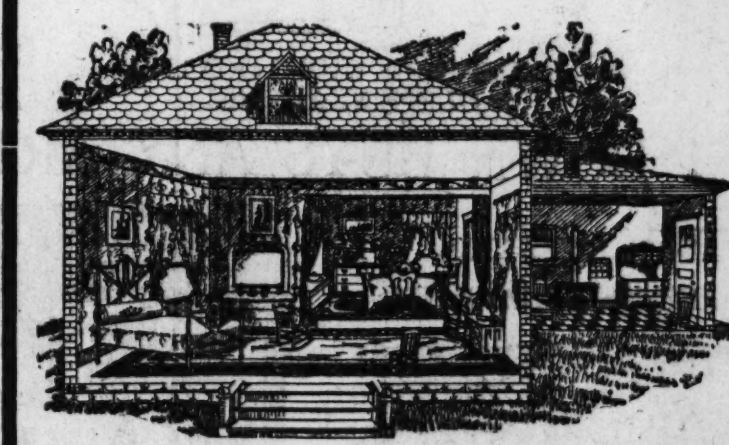
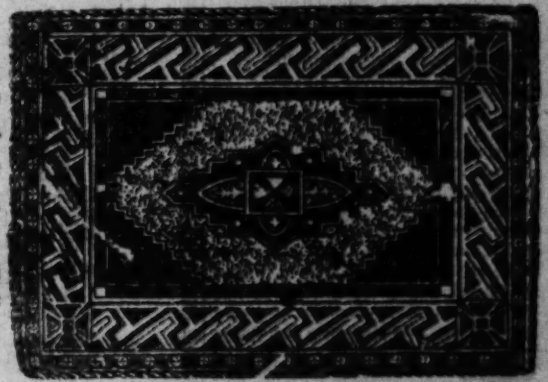


\$32.50

## Velvet Rugs

These 9x12 Velvet Rugs will give you perfect service. They are flawlessly and durably woven. There are many new designs to choose from. You can secure a Rug in any style or pattern at big savings. \$11.85

50c Weekly



3 ROOMS COMPLETE, \$79.00

\$7.00 Cash—\$1.25 Week



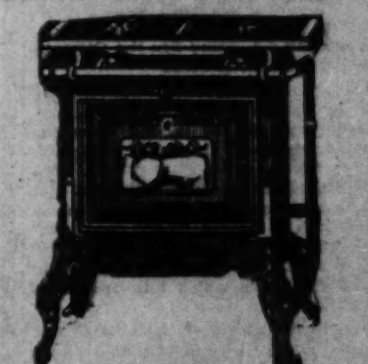
Refrigerator \$5.95

50c WEEKLY

We Give a Handsome Present With Every Purchase Amounting to \$10.00 or Over

Mackay FURNITURE CO.

1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST.



Gas Stove \$8.95

50c WEEKLY



AROR, Mich., Aug. 7.—Michigan may yet return two football players to the gridiron who were listed among the missing in ten years, planning his campaign for the fall.

Bob Watson, guard, and Karl Kauter, tackle, are the players who wear the big yellow "M" jerseys. They were reported to be unable to return, and if they are still Michigan stock will be several years old.

Both of these players are in the college, where, as in most schools, the football season was told they couldn't get their feet under them.

Both of them had, however, and are taking summer school again this year to make up for the studies they missed last year.

They expect to be eligible for the team this fall, as despite their coming back late, they have been in the game, both passed off their heavy work load.

Since Capt. Conkling's time there have been no medical students who have been in the game.

Kauter and Watson have shown that they are not only good players, but also good students.

He wants to bad enough, despite the increasing scholastic demands of the college.

First base on errors—Baltimore 2. Bases  
made—Off Davenport 2. Struck out—By  
Bender 5. By Bender 2. Wild pitch—  
Bender 1. Umpires—Brennan and Cor-  
bin. Time 1h. 50m.

is said the university athletic management stands ready to offer a financial guarantee.

Leach quit the fighting business is when they only offer him \$100 for a star bout. There is not a chance of him giving up the game. He can grab \$100 or \$200 for boxing 30 minutes.

received and printed exclusively by  
the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis even-  
ing Mail.

Coast League.

## A black and white photograph showing a large crowd of people gathered on a beach. The people are mostly seen from the back, looking out towards the ocean. The beach is wide and sandy, and the ocean is visible in the distance under a clear sky. The photo is taken from a slightly elevated position, looking down at the crowd.

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## A black and white photograph showing a large crowd of people gathered on a beach. The people are mostly seen from the back, looking out towards the ocean. The beach is wide and sandy, and the ocean is visible in the distance under a clear sky. The photo is taken from a slightly elevated position, looking down at the crowd.



# The Cubs Made George Stallings Think the Day of "Miracles" Has Passed

## PACKY GIBBONS MARCH SURPRISES FIGHT FLOWERS

If Purse Offered Is Bona-Fide It Will Establish a Record for Short Bouts.

M'FARLAND HAD RETIRED

But That \$17,500 Was Too Sweet a Plum to Be Passed Without Plucking.

By Robert Edgren.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. ACCORDING to the terms of their contract, Mike Gibbons and Mike McFarland are to receive \$22,500 for boxing 10 rounds or whatever part of 10 rounds they happen to box.

McFarland is to get \$17,500. Gibbons is to get \$15,000. It is said that Gibbons will be in a hurry to get up his mind before conferring with the promoters that he figure under \$15,000 could induce him to fight McFarland, and Packy naturally had a slight advantage over Gibbons in the match-making because, in retirement and doesn't need to fight again unless he wants to. Incidentally, it's pretty generally conceded that Packy is the one who takes the risk of being knocked out. So he has to be paid in proportion.

It's a Record Purse.

THIS \$22,500, if it is real money, will break all records. No such sum was ever paid before for a 10-round, decision bout. It seems absurd, considering the usual payment to these two boxers, that any amount of money could be offered them.

Neither is a world's champion. No championship is at stake. The great demand for this match is based simply upon a curiosity to see if McFarland's cleverness can save him from being knocked out by the cunning master fighter as Gibbons, and if McFarland, by use of his skill, can beat the cleverest middleweight in the world.

What \$17,500 Means.

COMPARE what McFarland and Gibbons are to get with the money paid to the most famous ballplayers—men whose names are prominent in every day's news. In half an hour of boxing, or less, each will make more than the greatest ballplayers make in an entire season.

The sum paid in to see McFarland-Gibbons, unless the promoters are mistaken in their estimate, will be large enough to pay for 100 bouts between fighters of the caliber of McFarland's and to give another comparison with the money paid to such as Gumbert Smith received for whipping Tom Cowley.

Abundant has always drawn large purses. He received \$10,000 in cash for boxing Mike McFarland. Well, I know, for I held the money. Tom Hurst handed it to me in \$1000 bills, and I put it into a bank. The night of the fight I met McFarland and he said, "I put it over in my hotel. I sat down to write him a check, and he said: 'Don't bother about it now. You can send it to me in Chicago when I go home.' However, Packy received his check that night.

That \$10,000, the largest purse McFarland ever drew down. But he's taking more of a chance with Gibbons than he did with Wells, who was completely outclassed.

Johnson to Fight in Spain.

NICK KLEIN tells me he is soon to start for Spain. He has agreements with both Jack Johnson and Frank Moran, and he intends to have them fight in Barcelona, Spain, or in London, within three months. If it is Moran, he says, Willard will have a hard time dodging, and if it is Johnson, well, according to the Parisian promoter, it will be a fight of the century. Because several million people didn't see the fight between Johnson and the big negro, if Willard polished off Johnson, he probably made some money out of it this time. Besides doing a favor to his large and receptive staff of friends, he incidentally, he is helping out our old friend Richard.

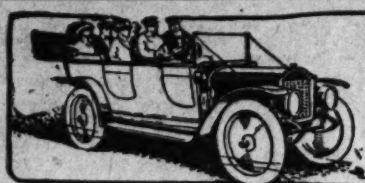
HOMERS DECIDE WHALES' GAMES WITH BROOKFEDS

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.—The Brooklyn and Chicago baseball teams, the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Chicago Cubs, are taking the first game of the season. The game was a close one, with the Cubs leading in the ninth inning, but the Dodgers won in the tenth. The game was a great one, with many home runs and a lot of excitement.

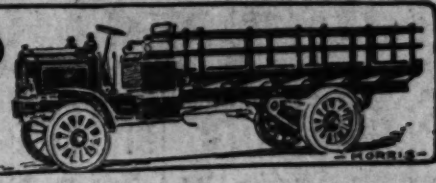
FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO A.B.H.L. BROOKLYN A.B.H.L.  
Pitcher: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 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# AUTOMOBILE NEWS



## FAST TRACK SURE FOR ELGIN ROAD RACE

All that is needed for the fastest road racing ever seen is a little old sunline, according to Ed Rickenbacher and Ralph DePalma, who, if the former is lucky enough to get a suitable mount, will be ready to make good the prediction when Fred J. Wagner starts the Elgin national automobile road races Aug. 29 and 31.

Both Rickenbacher and DePalma have been over the course since it was widened and put in shape for the speediest of races and as both have driven in the some of the fastest racing events ever staged, their opinions are worth having.

DePalma will drive the Patterson Mercedes, with which he captured the Indianapolis 500-mile event, and with him as mechanic will be his brother John. Rickenbacher doesn't know as yet what car he will drive. He wanted to get a Maxwell but so far he has been unable to make satisfactory arrangements. To insure himself against being left out of the running he has opened negotiations with the Peugeot people and possibly that company will supply him with a speedy machine.

More than a score of entries have been received, according to George F. Ballou of the Chicago Automobile Club, who is chairman of the Contest Committee. Besides DePalma and Rickenbacher there will be Caleb Gragg, Gil Anderson, Earl Cooper, Andy Burt, W. V. Brown, A. D. Scott, and such known speed demons. The fastest cars obtainable will be entered and if Old Sol can only break through the clouds long enough to burn up the course to its full speed, some new road records are more than likely to be hung up.

## STUDEBAKER HILL CLIMBER

A 1915 six-cylinder Studebaker holds the remarkable record of climbing the steep incline of Boston's Corey hill in high gear. Just to show that it was not merely a case of luck, the car was made to repeat the test, performing with same ease as marked the first ascent. This was but one of a series of difficult performances shown by the car in one afternoon, without its having undergone any preparatory adjustment.

The insistent demand on the part of automobile buyers for increased power, combined with the more extended use of automobiles for touring purposes, has been met by Studebaker in the new model, as the Boston and reports of other tests made over the country can be considered conclusively show. Not only is hill climbing, but in negotiating rough and rain soaked roads have the new Studebakers realized the ideals of the designer, and the successful demonstrations are pronounced by witnesses as speaking volumes for the car's ability. Other performances showing harmony with that at Boston took place on Lookout and Signal Mountains near Chattanooga, Tenn., on the mountain roads out of Portland, Ore., where the Studebaker simply ran away from other cars attempting the same trying out, and in Edward Scamptom's "sealed hood" drive from the Detroit factories to Baltimore.

## DONOVAN TAKES OVER AGENCY FOR PATTERSON

The agency for St. Louis and considerable territory in Illinois and Missouri for the Patterson car has been placed with the Donovan Automobile Co., Grand Avenue and Pine street. The Patterson is manufactured by W. A. Patterson & Co., Flint, Mich. It carries a Continental motor and the six-cylinder car has 117-inch wheel base and long, classy, streamline body. The four-cylinder Patterson will be sold at \$500 and the six-cylinder at \$600. The car is fully equipped, including one-man top. Demonstrators will reach St. Louis Tuesday morning. C. C. Donovan of this company announces that the Interstate agency has been relinquished.

## WE STAND BETWEEN THE ROAD AND THE LOAD

Equip your car with the celebrated St. Louis made and guaranteed

**Champ Springs**

and the adjustable Johnson Shock Absorber. Anything wrong with your Springs? We'll fix it in "two shakes" of a lamb's tail.

**Champ Spring Co.**

Service Garage,  
2117 CHUTEAU AV.  
BOTH PHONES St. Louis, Mo.

## CONCRETE AND BRICK GARAGES

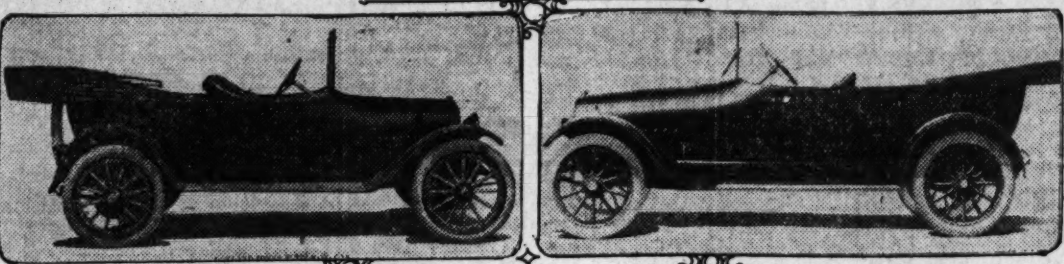
Fireproof and Weatherproof  
**FRED SCHMITT**  
6915 Van  
Delmar 1887.

## AUTOMOBILE PAINTING, BODY BUILDING, Top Work and Repairing.

**DONNELLY AUTOMOBILE CO.**  
234 and FINE STS. Belmont 804.

## AUTO BODY BUILDING REPAIRING

WOOD AND METAL  
PAINTING, TRIMMING,  
WHEELS, ETC.  
**MCCABE-POWERS CO.**  
1817 NORTH BROADWAY



THE NEW OAKLAND LIGHT SIX - \$785.

THE PATTERSON SIX - \$985.

## AUTO NEWS & GOSSIP

D. S. Ralston, a former St. Louisian who is now district manager of the Pathfinder Co. of Indianapolis, was in St. Louis last week planning the representation of the Pathfinder car in this territory.

C. I. Albach, factory representative of the Glimco Tire and Rubber Co., whose headquarters is with the Shelp-Budke Tire and Rubber Co., St. Louis reports heavy business in the territory. The Glimco agency is in this territory.

A. D. Beach, well known in local automobile tire circles, has joined the sales force of the Hood Tire Co., the St. Louis office of which is at 3233 Olive street.

John F. Shuford, manager of the Phoenix Auto Supply Co., returned from a trip through the Missouri and Illinois territory, where he has been pushing the sales of Genemotors. He reports a strong disposition among Ford owners to invest their rebate money in a starting device. Shuford will start Monday for another extended trip through Illinois.

Tom Caldwell, long associated with the Oldsmobile agency, has taken charge of the service department of the Cunningham agency in St. Louis, of which Earl Hoffman is in charge.

C. G. Jackson who was formerly with the Maxwell distributing depot, has joined the sales department of the George C. Brinkmann Motor Car Co., which has recently taken over the Maxwell agency.

W. H. Schwartz, general sales manager of the Metz Co. of Waltham, Mass., spent a day last week with the De Luxe Automobile Co., local agents for the Metz.

Louis Goodhart, formerly of St. Louis, is special representative for the Lewis Spring and Axle Co., manufacturers of the Hollier "8," which sells for \$985.

A. R. Baxter of the Phoenix Auto Supply Co., will start on his vacation trip Sunday night to the Black River in southeast Missouri.

F. C. Rohde, 4135 Olive street, received a shipment Friday of radiator caps to fit every make of automobile.

J. C. Kardell, H. W. Kardell and H. F. Fahrenkrog of the Kardell Motor Car Co., were at the Reo factory the early part of last week and there doubled their allotment of Reo cars for the coming season.

Harry Crowe of Sullivan, Mo., made the trip from Keokuk, Ia., to St. Louis last week in a little less than 10 hours. He had driven a Ford roadster from Sullivan to Keokuk and return.

Robert P. Bishop has been appointed sales manager of the King Motor Car Co. of Detroit, vice Walter L. Daly.

E. R. Stewart has been made local salesman for the Vesper-Bulck Auto Co. He formerly was on the road for that company.

D. B. White, who has been connected with several of the local electric car agencies, has joined the sales force of the St. Louis Rauch & Lang Co.

F. W. A. Vesper of the Vesper-Bulck Auto Co., left Friday night for the Buick factory at Flint, Mich.

P. H. Brookmann of the De Luxe Automobile Co. returned Saturday night from the Oldsmobile factory.

The pathfinding committee of the Automobile Club of St. Louis started Saturday morning to lay out the route for the annual two-day reliability run to be held in October.

A. F. Allen of Huron, Kan., agent there for the Paige car, started Friday from St. Louis to drive a Paige six home via Kansas City.

The Briscoe Motor Sales Co., 4160 Olive street, announces that its eight cylinder car will reach St. Louis Aug. 12.

The Federal Truck Co. reports the sale of 14-ton worn drive Federal truck to the Consolidated Stores & Mfg. Co. of Fredericktown, Mo.; a 4-ton Commerce fast delivery truck to Frank Florian of East St. Louis, Ill.; a Federal truck to the J. H. Belz Commission Co., and one to the McClure-Wood Grocery Co. of Harrisburg, Ill.

The Koochook Rubber Co., which in a short time will remove to 1124 Pine street, is selling its large line of accessories practically at cost.

The Double Tread Tire Co. of 474 Olive street has put in an improved line of machinery for vulcanizing, in addition to its invention to double tread tires. They also do general work. Since beginning business, they have double-treaded 4500 tires.

## SERVICE TEST GIVEN COLE "8" IN ST. LOUIS

At the request of some critical buyers E. W. Arbogast of the Cole-Arbogast Automobile Co. made a scientific and difficult test of his Cole "8" demonstrator last Monday. The car was driven from the store with a gallon can of gasoline fastened to the dash and carburetor and it was driven until the can was empty, through the downtown traffic. When the gasoline run out the car had covered 15.6 miles.

A full supply of gasoline was then taken in and without any change in adjustments the car was then driven to the outer edge of the city and throttled down to five miles per hour and Mrs. Arbogast stepped on the accelerator pedal and reached 40 miles per hour in 17 seconds. The car was then, from a standing start, sent up O'Fallon Park south hill starting on low gear, shifted into second and then into high, and arrived at the top of the hill with the speedometer showing 20 miles per hour.

The Joseph W. Moon Buggy Co. reports the sale of a one and one-half ton truck to A. Oldani, 6225 Shaw avenue, and a one-half ton truck to Martin Mosbacher of Columbia, Ill.

## EARL WITH OVERLAND CO.

Clarence A. Earl, one of the foremost figures in the New England manufacturing field, is to become vice president and director of the Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O. The arrangement is another of the steps taken by President John N. Willys to give the company the benefit of an official personnel that represents the highest type of executive and managerial ability that is to be obtained.

Earl was for over 20 years with the Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., and after it became a unit in the American Hardware Corporation, he became first vice president of the latter. He resigned this position and that of general manager of the Corbin business last year, to become vice president and assistant general manager of the Hendee Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., the maker of Indian motor cycles. Early this year George H. Hendee, the president, relinquished to Earl the entire general management of the Hendee business and the title of general manager.

## TO SELL CROW-ELKHART

The De Luxe Automobile Co. has closed a contract to represent the Crow-Elkhart Motor Co. of Elkhart, Ind. This company builds the Crow-Elkhart four-cylinder, which has 112-inch wheel base, electric starter and lights and one-man top, full-floating rear axles and all of the new and clever wrinkles of interest to motorists. The car sells for \$725, f. o. b. factory. The company has representation in Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri, and will appoint a number of dealers in that territory.

## MAXWELL SALES HEAVY

According to E. W. Fuhr, district representative for the Maxwell company, who is in charge of 28 counties in Western Illinois and 11 counties in Northeastern Missouri, his territory since last Sunday has contracted for 900 Maxwell cars and applications are still coming in every mail for new territory. The demand for 1915 Maxwells, he says, is unprecedented in automobile history.

We can save you \$75 and up on any new car. If you are contemplating buying, let us know what kind you want, and we will save you money. Send full particulars to Box W-194, Post-Dispatch.

## A PACKARD BARGAIN

I will sell my 30-Packard, seven passenger touring car, just overhauled and in first-class condition, with set of seat covers and top like new, all tires good. Owner leaving city, sell cheap. Apply.

**PACKARD MOTOR CO. 22d & Locust**

## AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS DOUBLE IN A YEAR

For the first time since the beginning of the European war a year ago, the exports of passenger automobiles from the United States for May last show an increase both in number and valuation over the exports of a corresponding month in 1914. They were, in fact, larger than ever before in any one month since the beginning of the industry. This shows a remarkable recovery of the foreign trade in pleasure cars following its demoralization last fall.

The phenomenal development of motor truck exports, which began last September, still continues, the shipments in May nearly doubling in value the foreign shipments of passenger cars.

Figures for 11 months indicate that when the Government report for the fiscal year ended June 30 is issued, it will be found that the value of automobile exports for the 12-month is more than double that of the preceding fiscal year.

## MAKE 300 PER CENT GAIN

"The Chalmers Motor Company has just closed the biggest July in its sales history," was the statement made by C. A. Pfeiffer, vice-president and assistant general manager of the Chalmers Motor Company. "The books for July show an increase of nearly 300 per cent over July, 1914."

"Chalmers production is going forward on a greatly increased basis with the 1915 cars," added Mr. Pfeiffer. "But even with our increased building facilities, our enlarged factory force and our machinery running night and day we have been unable to keep pace with our orders. In spite of our efforts we have fallen behind in our deliveries."

## BUILDING CONCRETE ROAD

Marshall County, Ia., is now constructing a mile and a half of concrete road, which with the berms or side shoulders will be from 24 to 30 feet wide. This section of the transcontinental Lincoln highway lies just outside the corporate limits of the city of Marshalltown and the County Commissioners of Marshall County are pledged to build an additional mile 16 feet wide. That this mile will be constructed this summer is practically certain. If Marshall County can progress at the rate of two and one-half miles of concrete Lincoln highway a year, there is every reason to believe that a road permanently improved across the entire country will be the result within a very few years.

## DROVE THOUSAND MILES WITH CAR IN LOW GEAR

A telegram to the Franklin Auto and Supply Co., St. Louis, says that starting from Walla Walla, Wash., a Franklin air-cooled car was driven approximately 100 miles in low gear to San Francisco. The car started Aug. 1 and the engine was running continuously, and the high and intermediate gear had been removed. The car reached San Francisco at 5:50 p. m. Aug. 4 and the statement is made that the roads were over mountainous trails all of the way.

We can save you \$75 and up on any new car. If you are contemplating buying, let us know what kind you want, and we will save you money. Send full particulars to Box W-194, Post-Dispatch.

We can save you \$75 and up on any new car. If you are contemplating buying, let us know what kind you want, and we will save you money. Send full particulars to Box W-194, Post-Dispatch.

## THE 1916 PULLMAN HERE

The Ideal Motor Sales Co., 1312 South Grand avenue, announces the arrival of the 1916 Pullman Junior. A number of changes in the car have been made, all calculated to add to its desirability. The wheelbase has been lengthened to 114 inches, the motor is 25-30 horsepower and a number of changes looking to accessibility have been made in the motor. Ignition is by Dixie high tension magnets. The car has left drive and center control. The body is full streamline for five passengers, with deep leather upholstery, finished in Brewster green. The car is built in three models for 1916, a five-passenger touring car, three-passenger Clover Leaf roadster and two-passenger roadster. The price is \$740. The showrooms will be kept open until 10 o'clock each night this week.

## ELECTRIC MEN TO MEET

Cleveland will be the scene of the sixth annual convention of the Electric Vehicle Association, the convention being held on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 19 to 20, at the Hotel Slater, and there are excellent reasons for believing that this convention will mark an epoch in the electric vehicle industry.

## KNIGHT ON LOCUST ROW

The Knight Motor Co., distributors of motor cycles, is now at 3235-27-29 Locust street. The firm was formerly the Knight Cycle Co. and has been in business for 30 years in the vicinity of Twelfth and Olive streets. The new building is well equipped for the handling of motor cycles and automobiles, having three stories. The company will probably take on the agency for an automobile, continuing to sell motor cycles.

## TO HANDLE GRAMM TRUCK

The Best Service Truck Co., 1112-20 North Twelfth street, has been selected as St. Louis dealer and southwestern representative of the Gramm-Barnstein Co. of Lima, O., builders of the Gramm truck. The company is storing a large number of commercial cars and keeping them in condition under its service arrangement.

## WHICH FOR YOU?

Cylinders or Performance  
In selecting your next motor car—it's beforehand assurance of performance you want—not how many cylinders

## Dorris Six

The Perfected Valve-in-Head Motor  
In exceptionally severe flexibility tests through crowded traffic—up steep hills and through deep sand and mud—in everyday use for over ten seasons—the Dorris won its reputation for power, speed, extreme flexibility, lack of vibration and easy riding qualities.

Ride in the Dorris Six—phone for a demonstration.

**Backed by Ten Successful Seasons**

**Dorris Motor Car Co.**

4100 Laclede Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

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Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

Build up to a standard—Not down to a price

## PULLMAN 1916 MODEL

Now on exhibition

PRICE \$740

F. O. B. Factory

F. O. B. Factory

F. O. B. Factory

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## THE PALACE CAR of the ROAD

Specifications—

MOTOR—Four cylinder. Enclosed

VALVE—Cylinder—Cast in bloc, bore

3 1/2 stroke 1 1/4

HORSE POWER—30

OILING SYSTEM—Force feed and splash

POWER PLANT—Unit in construction

COOLING SYSTEM—Thermo Syphon

RADIATOR—Honeycomb. Special Pullman type

CARBURETOR—Stromberg

IGNITION—Dixie magneto

TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding type, ball bearing, three speeds forward, one reverse

CLUTCH—Multiple disc running in oil, woven wire asbestos spiral steel

AXLES—Front, solid drop forged I-beam; rear full floating

WHEELS—Wood; demountable rim

Build in Five-Passenger Touring. Two-Passenger Roadster.

Manufactured by a firm of long standing in the Automobile Industry who have always built CARS OF QUALITY. The same standard has been retained in this 1916 Model.

**IDEAL MOTOR SALES CO.**

DISTRIBUTORS FOR PULLMAN CARS

1312 S. Grand Av. St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

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## WHITE SOX HIT TIMELY AND BEAT NATIONALS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Chicago won from Washington today, 6 to 2, opportune hitting at the expense of Gallia accounting for five Chicago runs. The Sox tied the record set by Washington men to reach first until the fifth. In the fifth singles by Gandil, Johnson, Henry and Williams drove in two runs. Score:

CHICAGO		WASHINGTON	
A.B.	R.H.E.	A.B.	R.H.E.
Murphy rf.	3 3 4	0 Kopp lf.	4 0 0
Weaver ss.	3 0 1	0 Foster 2b.	4 0 1
E. Collins 2b.	3 0 0	0 Durnell 3b.	4 0 0
Durnell 3b.	3 0 0	0 Shultz cf.	4 0 0

Blackb're 314	1	0	0	McBride ss...	1	0	0
Scott p.....	3	0	0	Gallia p.....	1	0	0
				Shaw p.....	0	0	0
Totals....31	6	0	1	Rice p.....	1	0	0
				Harper p.....	0	0	0
				Williams ...	1	0	1

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago.....	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	6	0-5
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0-2	

Two-base hits—Murphy, Foster, Felsch.  
 Stolen bases—Felsch, Murphy 2. Earned runs—Chicago 5, Washington 2. Sacrifice hits—Collins.  
 Bases on balls—Murphy, Scott. Double plays—McBride to Gallia; Weaver to Collins to Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago 1, Washington 5. Bases on balls—Off Gallia 1, off Shaw 2, off Scott 1. Hits—Off Gallia 7

By Gamma-LB. Scott 2 by Harper B. Wild  
Hitch—Galla. Unstrap—Nallia and Bismar.  
Time of game—15. 50m.

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### SID HATCH AND KENNEDY LOSE IN DISTANCE RACE

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Fred Cameron of the Illinois Athletic Club outran such distance veterans as Sidney Hatch of the I. A. C. and William Kennedy, former St. Louisan, in the seven-mile street race of the Mystic of the Danish-American A. C. was second. Hatch was third and Kennedy fourth. The time was 44 minutes flat.

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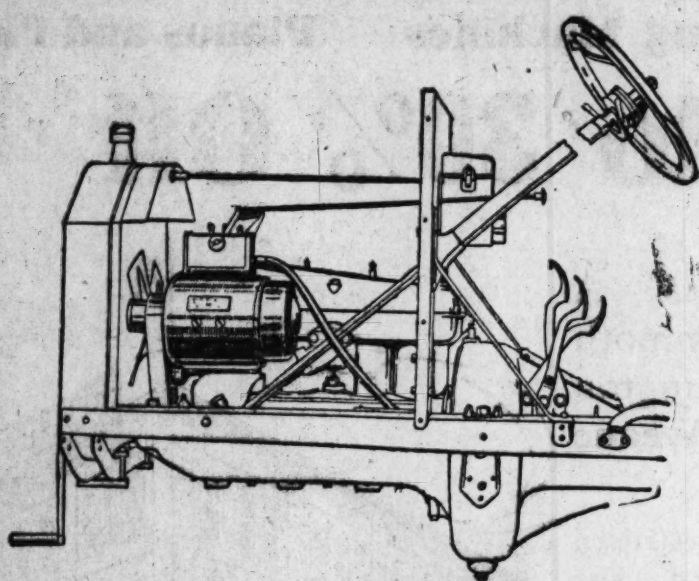
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3000 Miles**

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... 33½ Miles  
Mile 1/4c  
ar ...  
... W-142

**Saxon**  
**Computers**  
CENTRAL 1038



# What to do with your Ford Money



## That \$50

It was like getting money from home, wasn't it, to get the \$50 rebate from Henry Ford? Now make it work for you. Get a

## Genemotor

(Trade Mark)  
the Starting and Lighting System built by the General Electric Company especially for Ford cars. Each day then will be longer and you and your family will all be happier. Price \$75 F. O. B. factory.

Get one today.

### Phoenix Auto Supply Company

3225 Locust Street

Telephones: Bomont 1975; Central 4686

Out-of-Town Owners can secure a Genemotor from any Ford Dealer

## FORD REBATERS SEEK OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT

Checks for \$50 Rebate to Be Mailed Aug. 15 Are Being Spent in Advance for Accessories and Supplies.

If you had \$50 in a lump sum which came to you in the nature of a gratuity, what would you do with it? This is the problem which is now confronting owners of Ford cars, who purchased during the year ending July 1.

Under the Ford rebate plan, they paid \$100 for a touring car or \$140 for a roadster, with the promise that if 300,000 cars were built during the fiscal year they would receive a rebate. Checks for these rebates, which amount to \$50 each, will be mailed Aug. 15.

Seven out of eight of the owners of Ford cars are planning to use their \$50 rebate money for the improvement of their respective cars. Many of them are going to apply the money on the purchase of electric self starters. Several of these devices of merit are in the market. Others are planning to invest their \$50 in the building of a home garage of the portable or other type.

There are some who have given their orders in advance for coupe tops for winter use. Still others are having extra commercial bodies built for their Fords.

One of the commonest forms of investment of the rebate money is in the purchase of a new set of tires all around. Others are having new piston rings put in their motors. Still others are taking their old tire casings to the double tread man to have them double treaded.

Others are buying spring wheels to save on tire use.

The accessory houses are selling large quantities of horns, Ford tool boxes, Ford headlights and other accessories and supplies. Some are even buying V-shaped radiators to give that foreign touch to their Fords.

### AGENCY FOR SAXON PLACED WITH FRYE

The Saxon agency has changed hands in St. Louis passing from the Page Automobile Co. to the Frye Motor Car Co., 3333 Locust street. R. C. Getsinger, acting sales manager for the Saxon Co., closed the deal with the Frye Co. Wednesday. The new agents have contracted for a large allotment of Saxon fours and sixes.

The territory assigned to the Frye Co. is southern Illinois and the eastern half of Missouri. The Saxon four sells for \$225 without, and \$245 with electric starter. The six fully equipped is priced at \$285. The six carries a Continental motor 2 1/2 x 4 1/4, has 112-inch wheelbase, Gray & Davis starting and lighting system and Timkin axle front and rear. George A. Root will be in charge of the country sales for the Saxon and also for the Paige line which is handled by the Frye Co. in St. Louis territory.

### CADILLAC "8" HERE; 1916 CAR IMPROVED

Saturday morning the Cadillac Automobile Co. of St. Louis unloaded in East St. Louis the new Cadillac "8" of 1916. The new car was at once put on display at the salesroom of the company, 208-1/2 Olive street, and all day Saturday the salesmen were busy showing it to prospective buyers who had been waiting some time for its arrival. The new car is in every way an improvement over last year's model, with many refinements of body and slight changes in mechanism calculated to make for better and easier running. The 1916 Cadillac "8" is priced at \$2900.

### PRIDE A BIG ASSET.

"One of the biggest assets of the B. Goodrich Co. is pride," says L. K. Richmond, St. Louis branch manager for that company. "That is, pride in perfecting the product, pride in achievements won and pride in the maintenance of high quality and dependability. Our company has been making history in the rubber industry for more than 45 years and has always been conservative in all its moves until now the operations of the factory require 75 acres of floor space and we frequently employ more than 15,000 people and we use more than ninety million pounds of rubber goods yearly. We pay one-sixth of all the taxes in the city of Akron, O."

### BIG FIRESTONE PICNIC.

Employees of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and their families, to the number of 18,000, enjoyed their annual outing at beautiful Silver Lake Park, near Akron, on Saturday.

There was never a dull moment from early in the morning until late in the evening. Two of the big thrills of the day were produced by Barney Oldfield racing his big 100-horsepower Fiat Coupe, and De Lloyd Thompson, the serialist, who exhibited his hair-raising feats of "looping the loop" and flying upside down. Oldfield is a long-time friend of the company, driving all his races on Firestones. On Sunday, Aug. 1, at the Randall (O.) track, he made a new world's record, driving a mile in 48 1/2 seconds. The best previous record on dirt circular track was 48 3/4 seconds, held by Oldfield. A baseball game in the morning between the factory and general office departments resulted in a scrappy contest for the coveted prize of \$50 to the winning team.

### Just a small part of that \$50 rebate

Will buy more power for your car.

Power depends on Piston Rings. If your engine is equipped with the ordinary one-piece kind with unsealed openings, unequal tension, faulty bearing in the grooves, you can't expect to get proper compression. That's how power is lost. Take them out—put in

### LEAK-PROOF

#### Piston Rings

Made by McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co. The two-piece correctly concentric ring with sealed openings, it never loses its elasticity—won't wear the cylinder—is strong and durable.

Leak-Proof Piston Rings make every drop of fuel count for the most that's in it—turn it all into power. No friction loss—no waste. Over 300,000 motorists have replaced their rings (originally placed in their cars by the manufacturers) with Leak-Proof Rings. Why not do the same with your car and get all the power possible out of it?

For sale by supply houses, garages and repair shops everywhere. Ask your dealer or

McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co.  
2812 Locust St. St. Louis.



### THE Okay Portable Garage

Fireproof and burglar-proof. Slightly, serviceable, convenient. Will rent, partial payment or sell for cash. Home Grand 815 or Victor 1212 for literature or salesman.

Manufactured in St. Louis.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO.  
Jefferson Av. and Paulin St.

### MOTORISTS, ATTENTION, 5000 Miles More From Your Old Tires

Here is the most revolutionary idea in the history of the tire industry. It makes your rim-cut, tread-worn, junk casings good for another whole season, and at a very small cost to you.

Go to the junk pile, get out your old casings, bring them in at once, and we will turn them into puncture and blowout proof casings. Blowouts, stone bruises, etc., will be checked accordingly.

Write for circular and price list. Send a postal and a return address will call. Call us up or come in with your old casings. Agents wanted in all small cities.

Phone: Central 151; Bomont 1180.

United Tire Construction Co.  
3117 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. (c)



## Fast and Peppery

—This Valve-in-Head Motor

The engine is of the Valve-in-head type, full 30 h. p., responsive, economical, accessible and extra powerful. All valves are enclosed with an effective silencer, producing the most nearly noiseless of all valve-in-head motors.

This motor will deliver 10% to 15% more power than either the L- or T-head type of equal displacement. It can be relied upon to meet the most trying conditions of travel. The simple test of driving will convince you that the car operates smoothly at high and low speeds and has abundant power.

Price of Model 43, \$1095

Invite Us to Demonstrate

**Oldsmobile**

Many of the great men in the automobile industry obtained their education in the Oldsmobile School, the thorough and accurate methods of which make always for Quality Cars.

WE WILL ACCEPT YOUR FORD AS PART PAYMENT ON OUR CAR

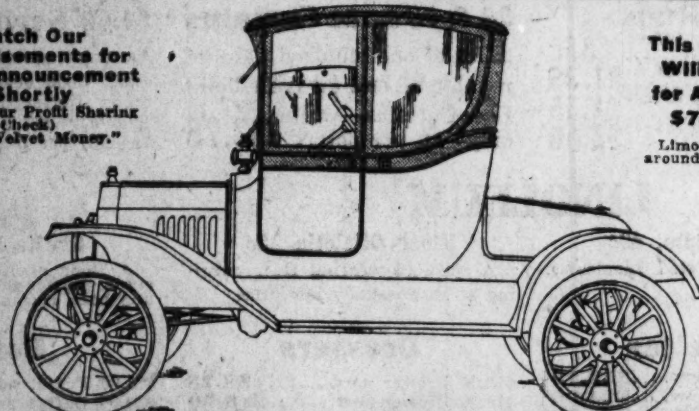
## DE LUXE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

3104-6 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Distributors for Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri

DEALERS WANTED Phone, Central 360—Bomont 121 IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Watch Our Advertisements for Price Announcements Shortly (Save Your Profit Sharing Check) "That Valves Money."



This Coupe Will Sell for Around \$75.00 (Limousine around \$125.00)

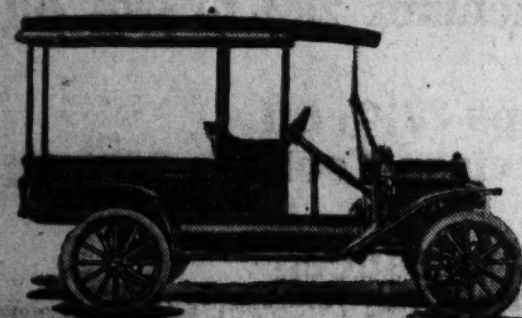
### Make Your FORD Comfortable This Winter

(With this handsome and cozy "Commercial" Coupe) seats—still at a price in easy reach of all—and in proportion to the cost of the car, a coupe of \$75.00, while the Limousine Top will sell for around \$125.00. Watch for announcement. (Fomby extra charge for interior electric lights.) Specifications: Built to perfectly fit the 1915 Ford Roadster with plate glass windows—draw back in door and opposite side—clear vision, ventilating windows—making a cozy and comfortable top in the winter and an airy summer car. In fact, an all-year-around Coupe. (Coupe our original design—beware of so-called copied or duplicate styles.)

BUILDERS OF QUALITY COMMERCIAL BODIES.

THE COMMERCIAL AUTO BODY COMPANY

HUGH F. CARTWRIGHT, Pres., 3003 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.



### Specialists in Auto Body Building of All Kinds

Including Commercial Trucks and Delivery Bodies. Both wood and metal.

Complete stock of Commercial Bodies for Ford chassis.  
Hearse, Casket Wagon and Ambulance Bodies for Ford chassis.

PAINTING TRIMMING WHEEL WORK

McCABE-POWERS CARRIAGE CO. 1215 N. Broadway

### REMOVAL SALE

Your \$50 Ford check will do double duty here.  
Klaxon Hand Horns...\$5.98  
Samson Tiger Hand Horns...\$2.99  
Ford Headlights...\$9.50  
Kind...\$4.95  
Genuine Champion Spark Plugs...\$2.00  
Open Sunday Till 1 P. M.  
3152 LOCUST ST.

### REDUCE YOUR TIRE COST INCREASE YOUR MILEAGE

HOOD TIRE CO., Inc.  
3308 OLIVE

## 2 Cars for 1 If You Apply Your Ford Rebate Checks on the Purchase of a DETACHABLE COUPE TOP

Winter is coming—the time when a warm, comfortable car is indispensable. Are you ready for it? Our Detachable Tops are shapely and well designed. They show no signs where attached. Enjoy the comforts of a closed body at less cost, less weight and less up-keep. Built in the vehicle top way.

### Ford Commercial Bodies

We can supply you in any desired type, and our bodies are all built to order. Substantial, well designed. Built for many seasons' service. Prices never sold a Vehicle Top job. Quality first. Ask the user.

Vehicle Top and Supply Co.  
3414 LINDELL

## SPECIAL TO FORD OWNERS Your Rebate Check Is Worth \$55 Here If You Equip Your Car With Pickett Spring Tires

Put Joy In and Take Out the Worry of Motoring No Blow Outs

PICKETT SPRING TIRES  
Ride easier than air at smooth or cobblestone streets.  
Give 10 per cent more gasoline mileage.  
Run lighter than air.  
Make the car handle easier than air.  
Actually prove that they prolong the car life.  
They are puncture-proof.  
No extra tire or pump needed.  
They give more lasting mileage.  
No extra tire or pump needed.  
Casings free from inside wear.  
Casings will not leak out.  
Will not slide like air casings.  
Cannot come off the wheel.  
Can be stored out of car tracks or ruts.  
Fits any wheel or rim without changing the rim. Easy to put on.  
Makes the car ride easier.  
Make us prove it. Ask us for a list of satisfied rubber dealers.

No Tire Trouble  
PICKETT SPRING TIRE CO.  
3212-14 LOCUST STREET

### Keep Down the Up-Keep

Old Man Mileage Says:

### "Tire Economy Comes Only From Tire Quality"

"And the quality can only be had in a tire that is built to give mileage, not to meet a price." They cost more to buy and less to use than any tire made. They yield the maximum of uninterrupted road service at the minimum cost per mile.  
"Reputable Casings are made in Staggard, Italy and are made of the best material. The casing is the best. It is the original non-skid tire bearing patent tread. Its long, tough, wide ribs give you the greatest freedom from skidding and the most efficient traction. Its wonderful construction yields the finest riding qualities at the lowest mileage cost."  
"Reputable Black-Line, Red Inner Tubes and Republic Grey Inner Tubes are the finest that skilled workmanship and highest quality material can produce."

### REPUBLIC TIRES

Copyright 1914 by The Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, O.  
Plain, "WM" and "T" TREADS  
Trade Mark Registered, U. S. Patent Office.

The Republic Rubber Co.

St. Louis Branch  
2018-20 Locust Street

Bomont 885

Central 345

### How to Cut Your Tire Expense?

Let us have your OLD TIRES and we will make you one SERVICEABLE TIRE out of two worn ones which will give you from 3000 to 5000 miles more at a cost of no more than vulcanizing a patch.

Special Attention Given to Vulcanizing.

Tubes Vulcanized, 10c and up.

We are the originators of the Double-Tread Economy System (Patent Pending).

Try Us for Better Work.

Double-Tread Tire Co., Inc.  
Delmar 5711, 4374 Olive St.

Out-of-Town Orders Given Prompt Attention.



# ST. LOUIS FIRM TURNS DOWN \$2000 A DAY MUNITION ORDER

C. F. Blanke, President of Metal Co., writes Broker Refusing Contract Calling for Ammunition.

The St. Louis Tin and Sheet Metal Working Co., Sixth street and Clark avenue, has notified a New York broker that it will refuse to consider a proffered contract for the manufacture of munitions of war for the allies. The contract, according to the broker's announcement, would have brought the company \$2000 a day for several months.

C. F. Blanke, president of the company, wrote the following letter to the broker who broached the proposal to him:

"With our large plant, we are well equipped to make war munitions, but when we stop to consider that this am-

munition will be used in the killing and destruction of men who, through no choice of their own, are forced into the war, and that our large output can be used to cause the death of thousands of these men, we realize the condemnation that could be meted out to us by other neutral and right-thinking American citizens, who are praying for the end of this bloody war. So we do not care to enter into a contract to furnish ammunition to help continue this war, no matter how profitable in a financial way such a contract would be."

Blanke, according to acquaintances, is pro-German in his sentiments regarding the war. The company declined to consider a previous offer of like character to the one just rejected.

The present season is the slack time in the company's business, hence the sacrifice of a possible large contract is particularly costly at this time.

# RICH "PAL UP" WITH POOR, EDUCATED WITH IGNORANT, IN KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY

Regulars in France Chaff Fresh Troops, but They Are Trained to Minute and Eager to Get Into the Fighting.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, July 22.—The "Keechenslars," as the French peasants call the New Army, have joined "Tommy Atkins," the regular and the "Terrestreals" at the front. Tommy Atkins begins to feel like the oldest inhabitant. By the way, he does not like to be called "Tommy," though the world persists in a word which is as objectionable to him as "Jacky" is to the American bluejacket.

The British regular did all the fighting for the first five months of the war. He had his joke at the expense of the Territorials, who are about the same as the American National Guard, when they arrived. The Territorials thought that they were made soldiers when the war broke out; but they were drilled for months at home before they were sent to France, where they were drilled some more and set to digging reserve trenches behind the line. In the spring they had their turn and the Canadians, too.

"Don't be downhearted. There are still some Boches left!" the Territorials join the regulars in saying to the New Army. Besides the New Army the Territorials feel like G. A. R. men.

"It's kind of you! We knew that you could have killed them all off, if

you had wanted to," the Kitcheners reply. "Don't charge too fast! Wait for us to catch up!" call the regulars.

"We'll wait on the Rhine!" answer the New Army.

New Army Well Trained. Well named is the New Army. It has brought a new element into life at the front. They bring the stamp of long route marches over English roads and the merciless formal training of the drill ground.

On seeing 300 or 400 soldiers bathing in a canal their broad chests and the fine play of their muscles told that they were of the first hundred thousand who answered the call to arms last August.

If the average old-timer of the trenches had to run five miles against the average New Army man he would be blown half way and the New Army man would trot past the goal an easy winner. Sitting in a dugout under shell fire is not exercise. When men come out of the trenches they want to sleep and eat. The tendency is to grow fat.

The veterans are fight-hardened and trench-hardened, but not muscle-hardened. That is the reason why the officers encourage cricket and football and other sports. It saves the men from rudimentary of camp life and helps to keep them in condition.

The Regular Rarely Sings. The other night when one heard some soldiers billeted in a barn singing, one was certain without asking that they were New Army men. The British regular rarely sings in camp or on the march. Neither is he depressed, he plugs along doing his day's work. As the New Army flows in he will be outnumbered but unchanged.

Those New Army men are singing "God Save the King" before they lie down in the straw for the night in the land of France, which was all so new and strange to them and so commonplace to the veterans. Their fresh young voices were pleasant to the ear. Everyone hopes they will keep on singing. A mere layman did not know but that they might bring their hands. At intervals one asks himself what is missing in this British army, anyway? Then he answers music, of course.

Scotch Have Their Bagpipes. If a band were to start playing in the trenches there would be a shrapnel bullet through the drum and a high explosive in the mouth of the horn in short order. Bands may have no place at the front, but that does not rule out the Scotch bagpipe. When you hear "The Campbells Are Coming" at the head of a company marching back from the trenches—well, for want of other music, the bagpipe becomes sweet to other than Scotch ears. No modernization of war will separate a Scotch regiment from its pipes.

"The bands were left at home to aid recruiting," say the New Army men.

"We did not know but your officers might bring along their swords," remarked the old-timers.

There the veterans were having a dig at the expense of the young junior officers, many of whom were at school when the war began. If there is any ornament which is obsolete at the front it is the sword.

The sword is the officer's symbol of authority, the sign that he is on duty. In place of it the officer at the front wears his sword belt. Only one fresh to the front would see anything odd in countless officers with empty frogs for holding their swords at their hips. However, if all wore their caps with band and visors and no tops it would soon seem commonplace.

Officers Carry Walking Sticks. The young officer of the New Army who a year ago had no idea of carrying an officer also has the empty frog and carries a walking stick. His sword, along with countless other swords, has been checked outside the cloakroom of war, along with his umbrella, which he cannot tell him from the other officers except by his eagerness and his battalion insignia.

"I had studied trenches and dug practice trenches and witnessed trench demonstrations," said one of them, "but when I came to go into a trench for instruction under fire I found that it was not like what I had imagined. I wonder why nobody has yet been able to describe a trench so you can really see it. Even the photographs deceive you. They are always taken of some shallow trench."

For 10 months the New Army had waited for its Mecca. Its soldiers have read all about the effects of modern shell fire. They know what they are in for. Learners, they came among experts expecting to be ragged a great deal as novices by the old hands, and except for the veteran regular's little jokes at their expense they have found everybody very kind.

Rich and Poor "Pal" Together. "We need you—and there can't be too many of you," say the old-timers. "It's you who must finish the job which we have begun."

There are men in this New Army who have incomes of \$10,000 a year digging trenches beside a man who had not a shilling when he enlisted. University graduates taking their baptism of shell fire as privates who "pal up" with men who can hardly read and write.

St. Stephen's Sunday School Picnic. The Evangelical St. Stephen's Sunday school, Hall's Ferry road and Gimblin street, of which the Rev. Charles St. Desher is director, will give its annual picnic next Thursday on the grounds of the church. The children will parade in Baden at 5 a. m., making a tour of the business district.

## Men, Take Notice

\$15

Have this amount ready TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.



## Your Joys are at Stake On Your Tires

For Your Own Sake, Know the Goodyear

These Men Will Supply You:

Goodyear Service Stations—Tires in Stock

Barnicle, Robert, 4221 Olive.

Busy Bee Motor Car Co., 4445 Manch.

B. & K. Tire and Equipment Co., 20 N. Grand Av.

Continental Auto Supply Co., 5857 Delmar.

Doerr Motor Works, Louis J., 18th and Allen.

Freudenberg Hdw. Co., F. W., Morganford Road and Connecticut.

Illmo Motor Merchandise Co., 1146 N. King's Highway.

Imperial Motor Co., 1045 N. Grand.

Jennett Tire and Supply Co., 3004 S. Jefferson.

Missouri Auto Spec. Co., 19th and Locust.

Southern Auto and Mach. Co., 116 Robert.

Stutcliffe Auto Rep. Co., 5334 Florissant.

Vehicle Top and Supply Co., 3414 Lindell.

Wiemeyer Motor Co., 3132 Park.

Clayton Garage, Clayton, Mo.

Ferguson Garage, Ferguson, Mo.

Economy Garage, 7421 Manchester, Maplewood, Mo.

Roth Motor Co., 10th and State Sts., East St. Louis, Ill.

The facts are in favor of Goodyear tires. The verdict of Motordom favors them. For years they've outlasted any other. And their users this year have increased by the thousands.

### Why Not All Men?

Then why don't all men use them, when they stand for what all men want?

The main reason is lack of comparison. Men start with one tire and cling to it. When troubles come they think that all tires suffer like misfortunes.

Of course, no tire is exempt from mishap and misuse. But in average service tires differ very widely.

### Note These Facts

Goodyear Fortified Tires have five great features which no other tire employs. These combat rim-cuts, blowouts, loose treads, punctures and skidding in matchless and efficient ways.

They have other features adding strength and wear which few makers now embody.

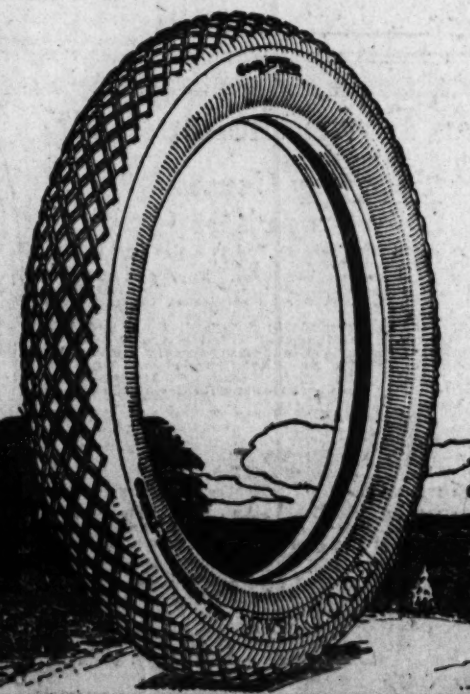
These extras will cost us on this year's output \$1,635,000. Our 1915 betterments alone will cost us \$500,000 this year.

Our anti-skid tread—the Goodyear All-Weather—is double thick and tough. We

add an extra tread instead of roughing our regular. And that, on our output of All-Weather this year, will cost us \$1,000,000. Yet this year's Goodyear price reduction will save our users some five million dollars. And that was our third reduction in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Fortified Tires is more than a name. It's a fact—a very costly fact to us. It's an economical, trouble-saving fact to you.

We are saving tire users many millions of dollars by building tires in this way. We are winning new users faster than ever before. May we not, through good service, have a chance to win you?



**GOOD YEAR**  
AKRON, OHIO.  
**Fortified Tires**

Blue Color by our No-Rim-Cut feature. Resists by our "Go-All" tread. Loose Treads by many rubber rivets. Security by 16 braided piano wires. Puncture and skidding by our double-thick All-Weather Tread.

"YOU GET THE GIRL—WE'LL DO THE REST"

HELLRUNG & GRIMM

HELLRUNG & GRIMM

# August Furniture Sale

Furniture Carpets Draperies Gas Stoves  
Refrigerators Sewing Machines Planos and Players

10% to 30% Off

A sale of wonderful values. A sale of the stocks of two mammoth stores—our enlarged Washington Avenue store and our Cass Avenue store.

Every article in the house (a few restricted articles excepted) is reduced at least ten per cent. In some cases the reduction is a full one-half.

Any goods purchased during the sale will, upon a small deposit, be stored for future delivery. Convenient payment terms can be made on all purchases.

This sale will last throughout the month of August, but come tomorrow, as early shopping will insure a choice from unbroken assortments.



Here Are a Few Representative Items:

## GAS STOVES

Twice each year, and twice only, we reduce the prices on Jewel Gas Ranges.

\$17.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$14.75
\$18.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$15.75
\$19.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$16.75
\$20.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$17.75
\$23.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$20.75
\$25.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$22.00
\$27.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$24.75
\$30.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$27.75
\$36.00 Jewel Gas Range now.....	\$34.00

## REFRIGERATORS

Our August Sale offers the once-a-year opportunity to buy the world-famous "White Mountain" Refrigerator at a substantial reduction.

\$8.75 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$ 5.50
\$12.75 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$ 9.95
\$19.00 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$14.75
\$22.50 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$17.75
\$28.50 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$23.75
\$32.50 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$26.75
\$38.00 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$29.75
\$41.00 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$33.75
\$50.00 White Mountain Refrigerator.....	\$42.75

## RUGS

\$15 Brussels Rug (9x12) now.....	\$9.95	\$25 Axminster Rug (9x12) now.....	\$16.75
\$20 Seamless Velvet Rug (9x12) now.....	\$15.00	\$30 Axminster Rug (9x12) now.....	\$22.50
		\$37.50 Extra Size Axminster Rug (11x12) now.....	\$25.00

Wool Fiber Rugs (9x12); regularly sell at \$12.00; special at.....

\$8.00

Axminster Rugs, 4x6x6; regularly sell at \$10.00; special at.....

\$7.00

## Made-Up Rugs

Made-up Brussels Rug (10x12) now.....	\$15.00
Made-up Velvet Rug (10x12) now.....	\$18.50
Made-up Axminster Rug (10x12) now.....	\$22.00

## Small Rugs

\$1.25 Brussels Rug (27x35 inches), now.....	85c
\$2.00 Velvet Rug (27x35 inches), now.....	\$1.35
\$2.00 Axminster Rug (27x35 inches), now.....	\$1.35
\$4.00 Axminster Rug (36x42 inches), now.....	\$2.60

## LINOLEUM

\$1.25 Linoleum, 85c	75c Linoleum, 49c
Fine quality Inlaid Linoleum, in many new patterns.	Best quality printed Linoleums.

## Mattresses

\$9.50 Mattress now.....	\$6.75
\$10.00 Mattress now.....	\$8.75
\$15.00 Mattress now.....	\$12.75
\$24.00 Mattress now.....	\$16.55

## Davenettes

\$30.00 Davenette now.....	\$19.75
\$33.00 Davenette now.....	\$24.00
\$44.00 Davenette now.....	\$29.75

## Brass Beds

\$11.00 Brass Bed.....	\$7.75
\$18.00 Brass Bed.....	\$12.00
\$31.00 Brass Bed.....	\$22.00

## Davenette Suits

\$46.50 Davenette Suit.....	\$34.75
\$80.00 Davenette Suit.....	\$59.50
\$104.00 Davenette Suit.....	\$78.00

## Dressers

\$12.00 Dresser now.....	\$8.75
\$18.00 Dresser now.....	\$13.50
\$44.50 Dresser now.....	\$23.50

## Chiffoniers

\$10.00 Chiffonier now.....	\$7.75
\$25.00 Chiffonier now.....	\$19.00
\$37.50 Chiffonier now.....	\$23.75

## Buffets

\$21.00 Buffet now.....	\$15.00
\$34.00 Buffet now.....	\$22.75
\$58.00 Buffet now.....	\$39.75

## Dining Tables

\$15.50 Table.....	\$11.75
\$17.50 Table.....	\$13.75
\$34.50 Table.....	\$26.00

All Go-Carts 25% Off

Summer Furniture 25% Off

Sewing Machines 20% to 50% Off

Sample Hoosier Cabinets 20% Off

Electric Table and Floor Lamps 33 1/3% Off

Ideal Fireless Cookers 20% Off

Wash Wringers 33 1/3% Off

Washing Machines (Hand, Water and Electric Power) Reduced

Planos and Players (Used and New) Reduced

Everything Else Proportionately Reduced

**Hellrung & Grimm**

Cash or Credit—30, 60 or 90 Days Considered Cash

9th & Washington Av. 16th & Cass Av.

We are members of the Associated Retailers and refund fares or prepay freight according to their plan.

"YOU GET THE GIRL—WE'LL DO THE REST"



**Massachusetts Has a "Ghost Fish."**  
BOSTON, Aug. 7.—A "ghost fish" is the latest placard oddity discovered by the State Department of Fisheries and Game. This one is nearly two feet long and has pink eyes. It is on exhibition in the State House.

**Grow MUSHROOMS for Profit**  
See directions for growing in Post-Dispatch, classified page, July 4, "Business Chances." Classified page, Grow the year round. High prices in winter. MRS. M. E. FOUTS, Osborn, Kas.

**BEER LIMIT FOR IOWA CITY**  
Barrel a Month Enough for Any Man Says Mason City "Censor."  
MASON CITY, Ia., Aug. 7.—R. D. Mason, beer "censor," appointed by the Council, today reported that on his first day of work he had sent back to brewers 30 barrels of beer out of 66 in Mason City.

## NATIONAL GUARD LEADERS INDORSE INCREASE IN ARMY

Adjutant-Generals of Various States in Favor of Large Standing Force.

**By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—In response to telegraphic inquiries sent by the World to the Adjutant-Generals of the various states, following a statement of James Hays, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, that there is no real need for the proposed increase or reorganization of the army, that the expense of a standing army of 500,000 is prohibitive, and that compulsory service is un-American, the World received the following replies.

**FLORIDA:** Adjutant-General J. Clifford R. Foster, chairman National Guard Association, states that he is not content with a situation that calls for the establishment of a large standing army or even the recently suggested federalization of the militia. He does believe in an improvement of our system of national defense, especially in regard to facilities for producing munitions and armament, and in an increase of the citizen reserve.

**INDIANA:** Adjutant-General Frank L. Bridges favors a large standing army and declares himself a strong advocate of compulsory military education on the Swiss plan. "It is my belief," states Gen. Bridges, "that virtually all the people of this section realize our great weakness in the size of our army and organized militia. To be forced to acknowledge this weakness is a national disgrace." He also holds the militia system to be a failure and more costly than a regular army of its size would be.

**NEW JERSEY:** Adjutant-General W. F. Sadler Jr. believes in the necessity for better defense. He favors the organization of a citizen soldiery of more than 200,000 and thinks that this could become available in a very short time were it needed.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Adjutant-General Charles P. Cole says it is vitally necessary to raise and maintain a mobile army of at least 500,000 men, part regulars and part citizen soldiers. He holds our land forces are wholly inadequate for defense even against a second-class nation, and as it requires much time and experience to acquire a knowledge of the military profession, a start should be made at once.

**CONNECTICUT:** Adjutant-General Cole thinks that Chairman Hays is misinformed as to public sentiment on the subject of national preparation and defense. He states that our utmost efforts should be extended to remove our well-known defenseless condition, whatever the cost of preparedness may be. Some day the cost will be infinitely greater, he avers.

**Advocates Reserve Force.**  
**PENNSYLVANIA:** Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart believes the people are not in favor of the organization of a large standing army with the resulting increased expenditure. He favors the creation of a reserve force of men who have had military training and who would be immediately available in time of war.

**VIRGINIA:** Adjutant-General W. W. Sale says that modern conditions require an increase in the regular army and a large increase in the support given the Government by the National Guard for the purpose of increasing its size and efficiency.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Adjutant-General Lawrence W. Young favors the organization of a force of 500,000 men, and believes that this force can be provided by increasing the strength of the organized militia and by providing funds for the efficient maintenance of same, and also by increasing the regular army. He thinks it unreasonable to expect the militia to attain the proper state of efficiency, under existing conditions.

**For Federal Control of Men.**  
**ARKANSAS:** Adjutant-General Lloyd England favors an increase in the size of the regular army, and Federal control over the militia. "We should have a mobile army so organized into brigades and divisions," declares Gen. England, "that militia could be mustered into service and attached to such brigades without materially affecting their efficiency."

**LOUISIANA:** Adjutant-General O. W. McVase believes that the National Guard should be increased to 500,000 men. The regular army would be a sufficient strength at 150,000, he thinks.

**TEXAS:** Adjutant-General Huthings thinks that there is no real need for an increased or reorganized army. He declares he has no knowledge of any plan of the Federal administration to increase the standing force to 500,000 men.

**KANSAS:** Adjutant-General Charles I. Martin favors an increase of the regular army to 200,000 men and the National Guard to three times the present strength, together with Federal supervision and increased appropriations for the militia. He thinks the people would not stand for compulsory military service.

**Opposed to Conscription.**  
**COLORADO:** Adjutant-General John Chase says that the cost of an adequate army would be prohibitive. He is opposed to conscription but believes if Congress would pass the pay bill for the National Guard, increase the regular army to 100,000 and provide reserves for both forces, our need of a mobile army would be met.

**OKLAHOMA:** Adjutant-General F. M. Canton is in favor of an increase in the regular army to a minimum of 200,000 men, and in the National Guard to a minimum of 300,000 men.

**IDAHOO:** Adjutant-General P. H. Crow is of opinion that adequate preparedness for national defense is necessary and that the nation can well afford the increased expense. He favors an increase in the standing force, including the militia, to 500,000 men. He does not think conscription will be necessary.

**WYOMING:** Adjutant-General V. K. Hart believes in the creation of a reserve of 500,000 men on the Swiss system. He thinks the militia should be

entirely abolished and recommends a moderate increase in the regular army.

**OREGON:** Adjutant-General George A. White believes the standing defensive forces should be increased by voluntary enlistments if possible, if not, by conscriptions. He declares that never before has the country so realized its defenseless condition.

**Believes It Duty to Prepare.**  
**CALIFORNIA:** Acting Adjutant-General Thomas thinks that a strong reserve should be organized on the plan of the Swiss system. He believes it just as incumbent on every American citizen to be prepared for military service as it is to vote.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Adjutant-General W. A. Morris urges Federal control of the National Guard. He thinks our mobile army should consist of about four divisions.

**Preponderance of Opinion.**  
It will be seen that the preponderance of opinion agrees that some increase in the standing forces of the country is necessary. Only three of the 50 answers received from the military experts were opposed to such increase. The Swiss system of maintaining a large reserve of citizen soldiers met with favor. This system might prove very efficient were it tried in this country.

The Adjutant-Generals favor an immediate increase in the standing army of the country, the figures varying from 100,000 to 500,000. Co-operation with the militia and the passage of the militia pay bill also are advocated.

Pronounced  
Card-you-eye  
**CARDUI**  
THE WOMAN'S TONIC  
Used Successfully For Over 50 Years  
CARDUI is a purely vegetable Tonic that during the past years has helped thousands of women who suffered with weakness, nervousness, and all the ailments that come from a depleted system. It is a BOTTLE TO LIVE BY. All Druggists.

**HEALTH AND RECREATION**  
At the Berners Macfadden Healthatorium in Chicago is provided a place of the world's greatest health institutions. Why not take your vacation in Chicago with its twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line, its forty miles of park system, its trolley trips, amusement parks, concert halls and conventions, and at the same time rebuild your health and learn how to live for health. The Healthatorium is situated in one of Chicago's finest residential districts. Write for vacation opportunities in Chicago and also for methods and opportunities at the Healthatorium. Address:  
**THE HEALTHATORIUM**  
Dept. 2, 4200 Grand Bl., Chicago, Ill.

**Hussung "Getz" the Bugs!**  
Phone Olive 1255. 1159, Pine St.

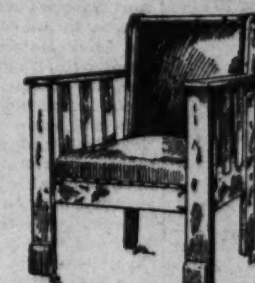
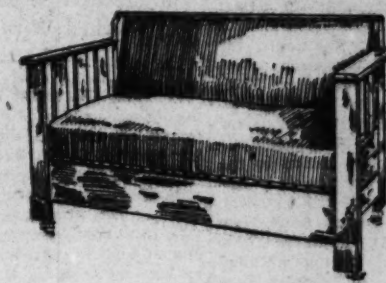
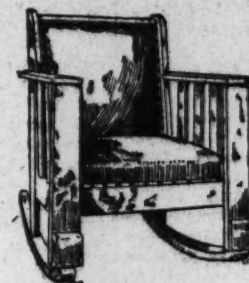
The Associated Press News Service is received and printed exclusively by the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

## Our 29th Challenge Sale

Still Remains Unchallenged

Our many, many years of careful buying has made this sale possible, has made these values possible—values so exceptional, so unusual, that you can positively depend upon them being unmatchable from every standpoint—quality, workmanship and the easy way to pay. We defy competition—we challenge anyone to equal or even approach these offerings:

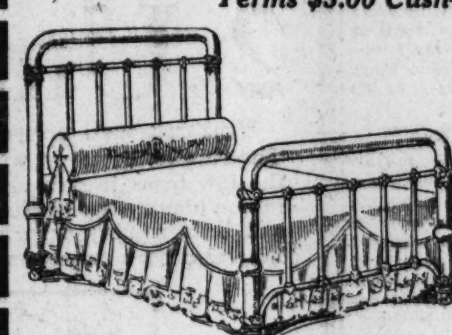
**\$3.00**  
Brings This Suite to YOUR Home



Richly Upholstered and Finished 2 Rooms in One

**This Davenette Suite, \$39.75**

Quality for Quality We Guarantee It Unmatchable  
The illustration shows only the beautiful lines—it must be seen to appreciate its rich upholstery in brown or black, finest imperial leather, its massive frame and wonderful finish—pieces, rocker, arm chair and prior settee, which opens to full-size bed at night. It really gives you 3 rooms in 1. This complete set never before known to sell under \$55.00; we challenge you to equal it.



A Purchase of an Enormous Lot of  
**Iron Beds**

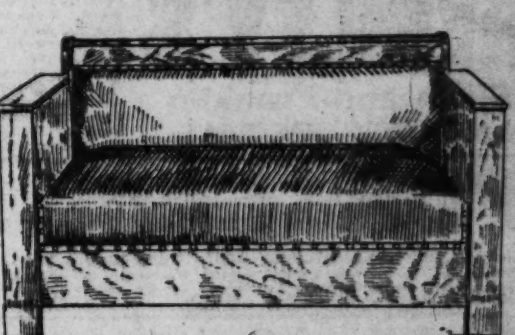
was necessary to make this price  
Our chain of stores with its big buying power had to extend itself to buy enough beds to make this price possible—and each bed shows the big advantage earned in this big purchase, elegantly finished—2-inch continuous posts, fancy ornamentation. See them—you'll understand. Choice \$4.98.

\$1.00 Cash, Balance \$1.00 Monthly.

So Many  
Specials  
In our Carpet and Rug section. Impossible to mention any particular few. 9x12 Rugs, \$1.95 and up. See them.



ONLY 50c CASH NEEDED  
We sold an immense lot last week again—only to the readers of this paper—bring this ad with you. Golden Royal Quartered Oak rocker, large, roomy, comfortable, unusually attractive design, wide cross panel back; substantially built. A lot of 540; while they last. \$1.98.



We Are Long on  
Davenettes

hence this remarkable price,  
Too many—and as this big sale is on we include this lot at a price we know you can't equal—we challenge it; they are all deeply upholstered—solid frames and assure you a bed and settee in one; fine for reception halls or small rooms; in this sale the price is \$19.75.

\$2.00 Cash, Balance \$2.00 Monthly.

Out-of-Town Mail Orders  
Given prompt attention. A special sheet of 100 bargains, now ready, sent to you FREE upon request.

See Our Big Window Display, Olive and 11th Streets.

## STARCK'S AUGUST CLEARANCE

## PIANO SALE

NEVER BEFORE—NEVER AGAIN

Will such tremendous reductions be offered on Pianos of the very highest grade.

We recently shipped to our St. Louis store several carloads of sample Pianos and Player-Pianos, also all the used Pianos that were taken in exchange by our representatives throughout our entire South and West Territory. These instruments, while used, have been put in good repair and are offered at about one-third of their original values.

We are offering in this lot such well-known makes as STARCK, STEINWAY, EVERETT, KIMBALL, BAUER, KINGSBURY, P. C. WEAVER and many others.

**BARGAINS—A PIANO OR PLAYER-PIANO FOR EVERYBODY—BARGAINS**

Kimball . . . . \$135	Richmond . . . \$145
Steinway . . . . \$ 95	Jewell . . . . \$ 45
Kingsbury . . . \$115	Story & Clark . \$135
P. C. Weaver . . \$165	Everett . . . . \$ 47
Bauer . . . . . \$ 90	Wheelock . . . . \$ 50
Crawford . . . . \$ 85	Starck . . . . . \$295
Howard . . . . . \$ 75	United States . \$115
Kenmore . . . . \$156	ORGANS, USED, As Low \$10

15 SPECIAL BARGAINS IN USED PLAYER-PIANOS  
All standard makes, oak and mahogany, with rubber or metal tubes, originally sold for \$150.00, \$200.00, \$250.00 and up. Now at \$75.00, \$100.00 and as low as \$19.95.

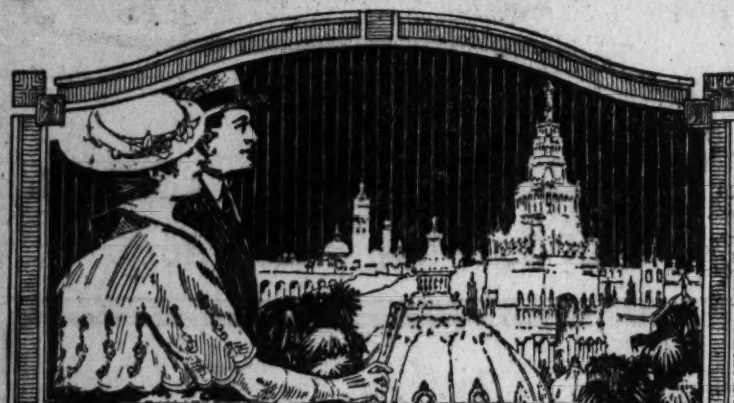
Your most vivid expectations will not portray the enormous savings offered. Come in and be convinced.

New Starck Pianos, \$350 to \$750. New Starck Player-Pianos, \$750 to \$1000

OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST AND FACTORY TO HOME OFFER. PIANOS SHIPPED ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

**P.A. STARCK PIANO CO.**  
Manufacturers of Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos  
1102 OLIVE ST.  
NEW PIANOS Factory Samples  
Including the very latest case designs, selling regularly up to \$450; now offered at \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500, \$550, \$600, \$650, \$700, \$750, \$800, \$850, \$900, \$950, \$1000 and up.

**\$5.00 PER MONTH**



## A Superb Exposition Train

On your Exposition trip be sure to go one way anyway on

## Scenic Limited

All-steel—handsomely equipped—fast daily train between St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Via the  
**MISSOURI PACIFIC DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN PACIFIC**

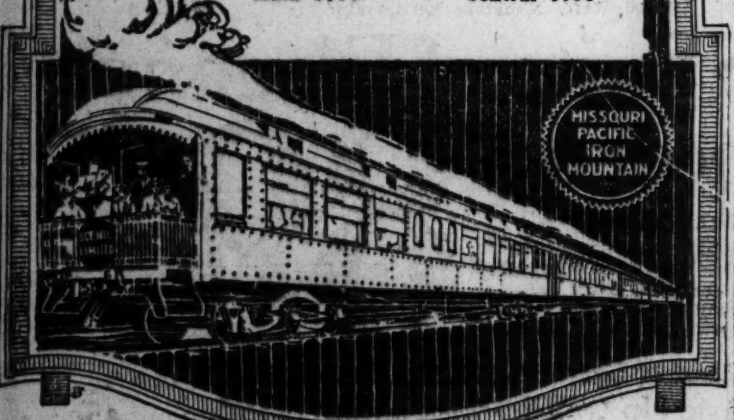
Most picturesque route between the Mississippi River and the Rockies—scenic line of the world across the Rockies—famous Feather River Canon through the Sierras.

Only through train from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast. Fare includes both San Francisco and San Diego.

Leaves St. Louis daily at 3:00 p. m.

For information and booklet—call or write

J. M. GRIFFIN, G. A. P. D.  
7th and Olive  
Main 1000 Central 6001



## Most Remarkable Photo of the War

Taken from an aeroplane.

The warship Majestic struck by a German torpedo, is seen bottom side up, just before her final plunge beneath the waters of the Dardanelles.

This thrilling picture forms a full-page

## ROTOGRAVURE

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S

## POST-DISPATCH

This picture alone should make the Post-Dispatch your choice next Sunday.

But it is only one of a score of exclusive and artistic reproductions in Rotogravure that will help make the edition of Aug. 15, as usual, the Big Sunday newspaper.

5c—Order your copy early FOR ALL—5c



## ST. LOUIS MAKING STRONG FIGHT FOR BIG CONVENTIONS

August Campaign by Publicity Bureau Secretary Extends From Coast to Coast.

Justin A. Runyan, secretary and manager of the Convention and Publicity Bureau of the City of St. Louis, will spend almost the entire month of August traveling to various cities to get national conventions for 1916 and 1917. He will go to Detroit Wednesday, Aug. 11, seeking the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association convention. In his efforts he will be backed by the State Associations of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Iowa. Returning to St. Louis Aug. 13, he will make preparations to leave on the morning of the 14th for San Francisco.

While there Runyan will present invitations to the American Association of Railroad Superintendents and the American Association of Park Superintendents. He will go to San Francisco on a special train, which has been arranged for by the western railroads for these railroad officials. In his invitation to the Superintendents he is supported by the officials of the 26 railroads entering St. Louis.

Mayor Kiel, Park Commissioner Cunningham and civic and commercial organizations are also extending an invitation for the Park Superintendents to hold their next convention in St. Louis. Runyan will return to St. Louis from San Francisco Aug. 25, and will depart Aug. 26, in the company of a number of the Sales Managers of St. Louis, for Cincinnati. They will endeavor to secure the National Commodity Managers' Association for St. Louis in 1916. He will leave Cincinnati Aug. 26 for New York, and, with the St. Louis delegates, will present an invitation to the American National Retail Jewelers' Association to meet in St. Louis in 1916. Runyan expects to return from New York and remain in St. Louis for a few days, departing Aug. 30, accompanied by a large delegation of Western Fire Engineers, representing all the Southern States, for Cincinnati, where he will present an invitation to the International Association of Fire Engineers to hold their next meeting in St. Louis.

## GRAVES OF MEN WHO DIED ON THE MARNE CARED FOR

German as Well as French Mounds Fenced Off and Marked With Crosses.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. ACY-EN-MULTIEN, Department of the Oise, France, July 25.—Since the fourteenth of July, in many of the smiling fields of the "Ile de France," fresh tri-colored flags have thrust their standards above the brown stalks of ripe wheat. On almost every sunny hillside, in almost every valley between the Marne and the Aisne, in the growing barley, the alfalfa, the clover, at the roadside, in clusters under fruit trees, the red, white and blue of France may be seen.

For here, ten months gone, the battle of the Marne was fought, and here, today, the fields are sown with graves, each with its four posts thrust solidly into the ground with wire stretched between to mark the spot where some soldier lies. No farmer ploughs above them, though his field be patch-worked with hundreds of the tragic mounds, as many fields are. More, he cuts the weeds and the aggressive grain from every one even those of the invaders, and every one is marked with its cross or its headboard.

German Graves Marked, Too. Not the French graves alone are marked. The burial place of every German fallen in battle has its own fence about it, is kept free of concealing verdure and is marked with its cross. The only distinction is in the colors of the crosses. The French are white, and the German are black. And on each is printed a number, the number of the regiment to which the dead belonged. There is seldom anything else. Now and again, where the name of the man was known, where his being an officer served to identify his body, the name is on the cross, and a wreath from his comrades or his family who have made a pilgrimage to the spot where he lies. Otherwise, he is only a soldier of France, and all soldiers are equal in life as in death.

On July 14 the countryside of this part of the republic, which since the days of the Capets has been known as the "Ile de France," was scattered with living people, soldiers on leave from the front, young widows in heavy black leading little children, older people bowed with age and sorrow, come a long way, stumbling along the sunny roads, peering into the fields, all searching for their own.

Most of these searching groups carried new flags to replace the wind-washed and sun-bleached emblems that had marked the graves since the battle of the Marne. Some of the comrades carried many, one for the grave of each man of his regiment who died on the hilltop, or who lies buried in the valley. When he returns to his regiment, "down there," in the trenches, after his leave of absence, the "polli" tells those of the regiment who remain that each grave he could find of theirs has a brand new flag on it and that it was thus he passed the national holiday.

Next before the entrance to the Cemetery of Azy-en-Multien is a tomb, not unlike many others in the hills and valleys that lie between the Marne and the Aisne. It is perhaps sixty or seventy feet long—so long that there was not room for it within the cemetery walls. Like the smaller graves, it, too, is surrounded by a wire fence, and new flags and flowers, constantly renewed, decorate it. At one end is a temporary cross of iron, upon which is this legend: "Here repose 72 soldiers of France, fallen on the field of honor in September, 1914. They recaptured Azy from the German; they contributed to the victory of the Marne, which saved France."

Mourners Come There. Here almost every day there comes to this peaceful village, and to many like it throughout the "Ile de France," slender figures muffled in heavy black. They kneel beside such long, common graves and pray a while. The approaching visitor uncovers. The kneeling figure at last looks up. "Your husband, madame?" "Perhaps," she answers wistfully. "It was his regiment and he was killed here—somewhere hereabouts, at least." Still kneeling, she runs her hands lightly along the wire that separates her from the mound, as if it were the body of her beloved, covered perchance with the glorious tri-color. Her eyes, as they look out over the radiant hills and beyond, gleam unshed tears. "For France!" she says, very softly.

## POLITICAL BOOMS LAUNCHED AT ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN PICNIC

Senator Sherman, Congressman Mann and Mayor Thompson of Chicago Mentioned for Presidency.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 7.—A Northern Illinois Republican picnic here today, which was addressed by United States Senator Sherman, Congressman Mann, Republican leader in the House, and Mayor Thompson of Chicago, attracted a great crowd and was made the occasion for the launching of several booms of candidates for national and State offices.

Followers of Congressman Mann, Senator Sherman and Mayor Thompson talked of them for the presidency. Those who said they were going to be candidates included Mayor M. E. Woodruff of Peoria, Mayor W. W. Bennett of Rockford, State Treasurer Andrew Russell, and State Senator C. E. Smith of Springfield for Governor; L. L. Emerson, Mount Vernon, and John A. Wheeler, Springfield, Secretary of State; Representatives Walter Provine, Taylorville, and George Wilson, Quincy, Attorney-General; State Senator E. C. Perkins, Lincoln, and Judge W. L. Crum, Springfield, State Auditor.

A thousand Chicago office holders and friends who accompanied Mayor Thompson, hurried for Frank G. Louder of Oregon for Governor. Delegations also were on hand to advance the cause of Frank Smith of Dwight, Ill., and former Warden Murphy of the State penitentiary at Joliet, candidates for Governor.

## YUAN ASKS CHINESE NOT TO BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

People Perist in Doing It, Though Orders Were Issued to Put Stop to Practice.

PEKIN, Aug. 7.—So serious has the boycott of Japanese goods become that the Japanese Government has made representations to the Chinese Government concerning it. It was the practice formerly in China for the guilds of business societies to organize boycotts and see that they were maintained by all the people they could control or influence; but the Central Government was seriously alarmed during the negotiations with Japan, which began in January and ended in May, and official instructions were sent to all the Governors of provinces to prevent any such boycott.

The people, however, felt so strongly with regard to the Japanese demands that they passed the word from one to another, and such a serious boycott resulted that the Japanese trade throughout China, which is essential to the heavily-

taxed island kingdom, has been seriously affected.

President Yuan Shi-Kai has promulgated another lengthy mandate in which he states: "Although it must be acknowledged that our citizens are prompted by patriotism, they should be wise enough to recognize what is more vital and serious. The people should be peaceful in their vocations and show no hostility to any one people; neither should they entertain any suspicion. The Chiang Chun (military commanders) and Governors should, whenever they hear of any boycott against foreign goods or movement against foreign in spirit, do their utmost to explain matters with a view to suppressing such deeds."

Head of Texas College to French. During the two weeks' absence of Dr. Russell services in the West Presbyterian Church will be conducted by the Rev. J. Lapeley McKee, president of Fairmont College and Conservatory of Music of Weatherford, Tex. Dr. McKee will take for this morning's subject "A Religious Click." Tonight, he will speak of "Cardinal Truths." Mrs. Sidney R. Elkin of Denison, Tex., will sing at this morning's service.

## DARNELL SUED FOR DIVORCE

Ethel Spurgeon Wants Maiden Name Restored by Court.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Ethel Spurgeon Darnell of Aved, has filed suit for divorce from the Rev. J. Morrison Darnell, former pastor of Universalist Churches in Owatonna, Minn., and Kenosha, Wis., and now serving a term in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., on conviction under the Mann act. She asks that she be allowed to resume her maiden name, Ethel Spurgeon.

Mrs. Darnell states that she and Darnell were married in Chicago, Dec. 13, 1911, and from there they went to Owatonna, Minn., where the Rev. Mr. Darnell assumed charge of the pastorate of the Universalist Church. She lived with him there until July, 1912, when she went to her home to visit her relatives. While in Owatonna she was introduced by the minister as his wife, both in private and public gatherings, and it was not until September of the same year that she knew different. At that time she received a letter from

her husband stating she was not his legal wife and he advised her not to return to him or to his home. She

learned later that he lived with Ruth Soper at Kenosha and later still with Doris Vaughn, she says.

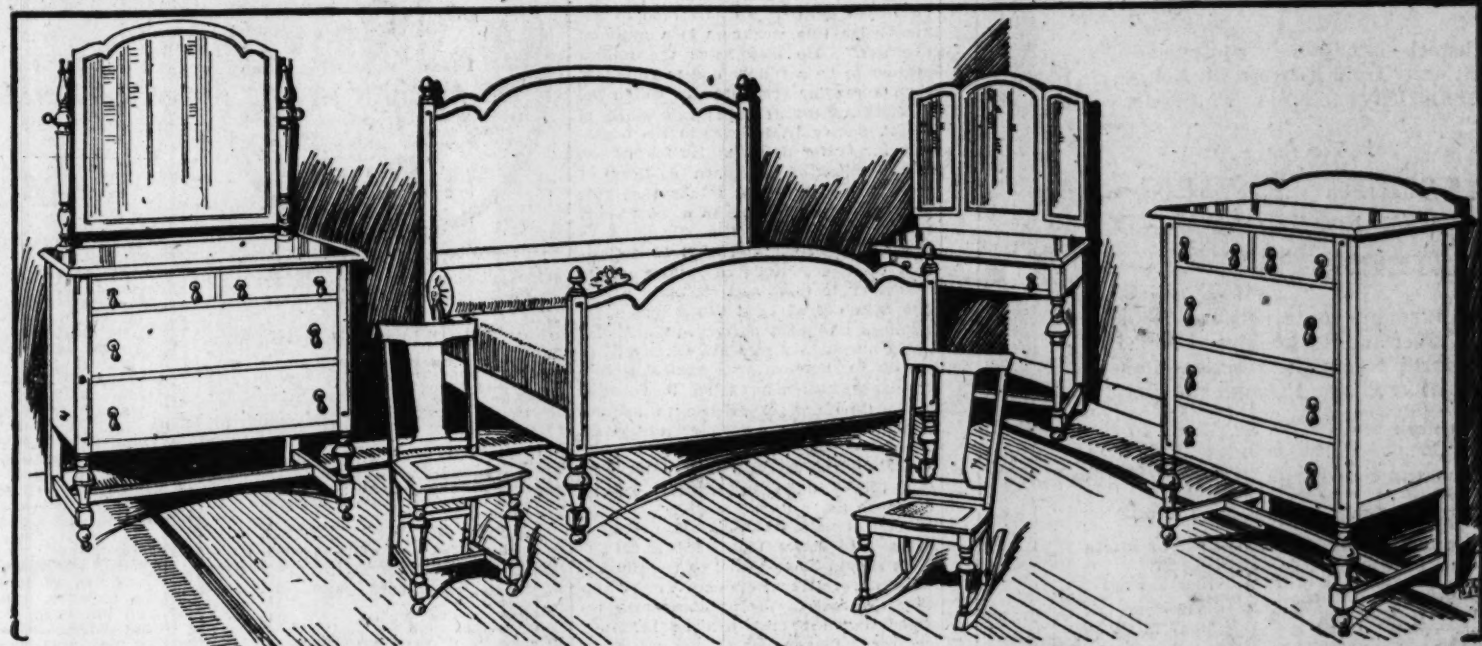
## Men, Save Money

\$15

Spent Tuesday, Aug. 10th, will do almost double duty.

## This Entire Ad Devoted to Just 2 Unusual Purchases! Read On:

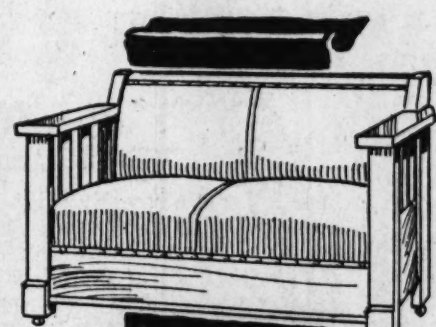
You can well appreciate the importance of these events when this immense, costly space is devoted to just these two big purchases. The results, however, will justify it, for we have prepared for the greatest volume of business in our 25 years. We firmly believe that we are one of the few firms in this city doing BIG BUSINESS NOW. Our first disposal sale in our new store began last Monday with the greatest August sales in our history and we have added these two big events to keep the crowds coming. Come expecting the most extraordinary values ever known—you will be agreeably surprised. Come, if only to look. Come for comparison on anything in FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, STOVES, ETC. Liberal charge arrangements NOW!



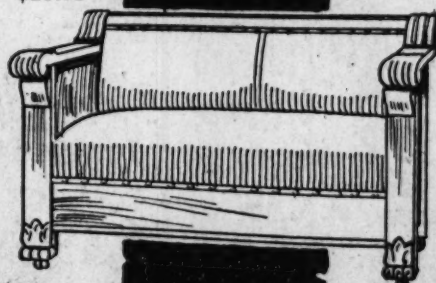
## This Assures You a Bedroom Suite of Elegance at a Price Heretofore Unknown \$89.75

It is utterly impossible to describe the beauty of design and thoroughness of workmanship of this magnificent Suite. It is built to last a lifetime, the kind that is handed down from generation to generation. The lines are entirely period, with large bronze or brass pulls. The Suite includes Dresser, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Bed, Rocker and Chair—everything complete. To give you some idea of its size, the mirror in Dresser is 26 in. by 32 in. Young couples—anyone—will be proud to own such a bedroom suite. It is set up and on display in one of our "Honey Rooms," Main Floor. It comes in dull mahogany or Girassian walnut. Through a special purchase of hundreds of them, the unmatchable price is \$89.75, or each piece separately as shown below.....

Dresser, \$29.75; Chair, \$2.75; Bed, \$16.75; Dressing Table, \$19.50; Chest of Drawers, \$17.50; Rocker, \$3.50  
DO NOT Measure This Value by the Price. Others Ask Up to \$200 for Similar Kind



\$15.75 Lot 1

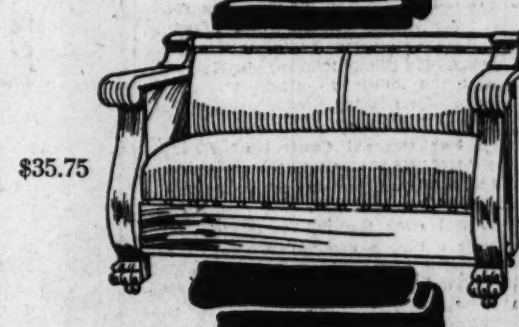


\$19.75 Lot 2

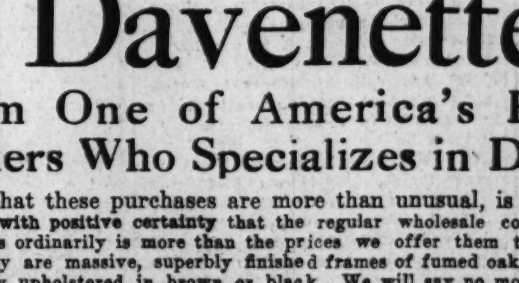


\$29.75 Lot 3

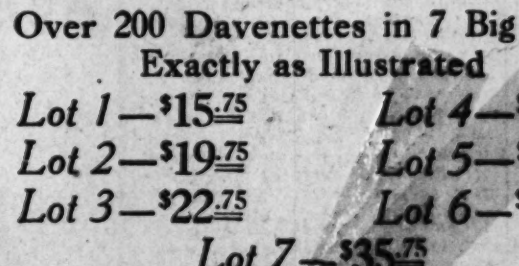
An Inkling of the Other Values in This Big Store  
Axminster Rugs—Velvet, \$17.85  
Genuine Seamless Wilton Rugs, \$22.50  
Brussels Rugs—Loom woven, \$19.75  
Axminster—11x12, \$23.50  
Rugs, at.....



\$35.75 Lot 4

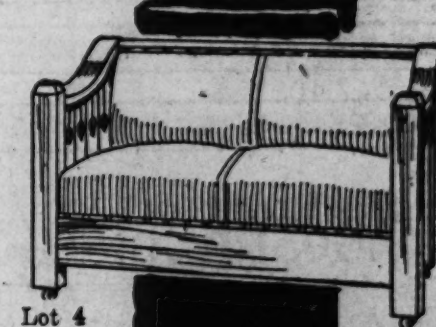


\$24.75 Lot 5



\$22.75 Lot 6

Over 200 Davenettes in 7 Big Lots Exactly as Illustrated  
Lot 1—\$15.75 Lot 4—\$24.75  
Lot 2—\$19.75 Lot 5—\$29.75  
Lot 3—\$22.75 Lot 6—\$31.75  
Lot 7—\$35.75



\$24.75 Lot 7



\$22.75 Lot 8



\$31.75 Lot 9

THE HUB  
N.W. COR. WASHINGTON AVE. & 9TH ST.

Our Carpet and Rug Section Has Many Features  
Linoleum—All patterns and colors, 39c  
Inlaid Linoleum—All colors and patterns, 65c  
Extra Matting Rugs—A better grade, \$1.95  
Grass Rugs—extra, all colors and patterns, \$5.75

## REMLEY'S Sixth and Franklin MONDAY SPECIALS

**PURE LARD** 7 1/2c  
Government inspected; nice white Pure Kettle Rendered—all you want with equal amount of other goods (excluding Sugar, Tomatoes or Peaches); none delivered, unless you bring pail, lb.

**EGGS** 16c  
Strictly fresh; every one guaranteed; doz.

**TOMATOES** 40c  
Now's the time to put them up—nice, solid, firm—full, big bushel boxes, as many as you want at this price (excluding Lard, Sugar or Peaches) bushel box. Peck Baskets, 15c.

**Corn Beef** 7c  
We know how to cure it. 12 1/2c val. lb.

**Cabbage** 2 for 5c  
Great mammoth heads.

**Hamburger Steak** 10c  
Fresh ground, very appetizing, lb.

**Sausage Meat** 2 lbs. 15c  
That good old country flavor.

**APPLES** 7c  
Fine red twig, "Maiden Blush" or Green Twigs, smooth, even sized and firm. Money can't buy better. Perfectly delicious. Per peck. Bushel Box, 25c.

**PEACHES** 99c  
Fine Albertas, all free stone, highly colored, good size and delicious flavor; (full, big bushel baskets) \$1.50 value. Peck Baskets, 25c.

## Some Extraordinary Values for Player-Piano and Piano Buyers

**A. B. Chase Grand Player-Piano (88-Note)** \$75.  
This is a beautiful mahogany Baby Grand with A. B. Chase player (slightly used).

**Steinway Player-Piano (88-Note)** \$700  
This is a beautiful Colonial model upright Steinway (slightly used).

**Weber Piagola-Piano (Pays 8-Note Music)** \$400  
Metrostyle and Thermo-diat attachments (used instrument).

**Three Steinway Upright Pianos, each** \$445  
These are exceptional values in Colonial case designs (slightly used).

**Wurlitzer Upright Piano (new)** \$300  
Beautiful mahogany case.

**Stead Baby Grand Piano (new)** \$445  
Colonial mahogany case.

## WURLITZER 1109 OLIVE STREET

Have impression taken in the morning and get teeth the same day. Examinations and advice free. Call and see Samples of our Crowns and Bridge Work.

Bridge Work—We make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. See samples of this beautiful work. We guarantee our work to give satisfaction, 10% of fee unless more and families.

**\$5** EVERSTICK SUCTION  
Set of Teeth.....\$5.00  
Gold Crowns.....\$4.00  
Bridge Work.....\$3.00 and up  
Extracting.....50c  
Silver Fillings.....50c and up  
Gold Fillings.....\$1.00 and up  
Cleaning Teeth.....50c

**NATIONAL DENTAL COMPANY**  
720 OLIVE STREET  
Open Daily: Sun. 9 to 1. Lady attendants.







### "Secret Syndicate" Was Formed to Obtain Possession of Prop- erty, It Is Alleged.

It is charged that the pine men associated themselves into a self-constituted and elected Board of Trustees, have fixed new conditions of membership and have claimed and ex-

N. W. Cor. 8th and

Yesterday morning, to John Shopp, 24 years old, of 1606 Knapp street, who was injured last Sunday morning when a motorcycle he and a companion were riding collided with an

## and Washington

tion, on his way to New Florence, Mo., told a Post-Dispatch reporter that he intended to introduce a bill in the next Congress doubling the enrollment in

**2 Gas Stoves. . \$28.50**  
Which formerly sold for \$45.00.

Best Extra granulated sugar, 100-pound sack, \$5.00. Cousins' coffees roasted daily, always fresh and crisp. Cousins' best coffee, 25c per pound, 3 pounds for \$1.00. Our Success coffee 30c, 3½ pounds for \$1.00. French Blend Coffee 25c, 4 pounds for \$1.00; good roasted coffee 20c, 6 pounds for \$1.00. For ice tea try our 40c mixed green or black tea, 3 pounds for \$1.00. Best head rice, fancy, 10c per pound, 25c. Sugar sold with \$1.00 other goods.

**GEORGE COUSINS TEA CO.,**  
4 South Broadway, near Market.  
Kin. Central 2806, Bell Main 2552.

The mine has been the scene of several disturbances since last February

SAURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

## Advertising Specialty Salesman Wanted

St. Louis and surrounding territory, by old and strong Eastern house manufacturing a big line of advertising thermometers; we want a man with the grit to sell them in the 20 of a run; side-line or full time; liberal commission; a night man can make \$2000 or more a year; one having established trade with high-class business houses preferred; service with push considered; give references, experience and present line. Write today.

**TAYLOR BROS. CO., Division**  
**Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y.**

Cooling, delightful, pure; an ideal beverage for the whole family. Contains no alcohol or other stimulants. More than mere soda, it's a tonic.

**Ask Your Grocer**

Per **5c** Bottle

**MID-CITY BOTTLING CO.**  
St. Louis, Mo.

## Our Low Terms Prevail During This Sale



### REFRIGERATORS

Refrigerators . . \$6.80  
Which formerly sold for \$11.00.

Refrigerators . . \$9.75  
Which formerly sold for \$15.00.

Refrigerators \$15.00  
Which formerly sold for \$22.00.

Refrigerators \$17.50  
Which formerly sold for \$27.50.

Refrigerators \$20.00  
Which formerly sold for \$35.00.

### DAVENPORTS AND DAVENETTES

2 Davenports . . . \$14.75  
Which formerly sold for \$20.00.

3 Davenports . . . \$18.50  
Which formerly sold for \$27.50.

6 Davenettes . . . \$19.50  
Which formerly sold for \$30.00.

4 Davenettes . . . \$29.50  
Which formerly sold for \$40.00.

1 Davenette . . . \$35.00  
Which formerly sold for \$47.50.

### EXTENSION TABLES

2 Extension Tables . . \$4.90  
Which formerly sold for \$8.00.

5 Extension Tables . . \$9.75  
Which formerly sold for \$18.50.

4 Extension Tables \$16.75  
Which formerly sold for \$25.00.

2 Extension Tables \$19.00  
Which formerly sold for \$30.00.

6 Extension Tables \$23.50  
Which formerly sold for \$37.50.

### DRESSERS

5 Dressers . . . \$6.95  
Which formerly sold for \$11.00.

7 Dressers . . . \$10.50  
Which formerly sold for \$16.50.

4 Dressers . . . \$23.75  
Which formerly sold for \$35.00.

6 Dressers . . . \$30.00  
Which formerly sold for \$42.50.

4 Dressers . . . \$35.00  
Which formerly sold for \$50.00.

5 Dressers . . . \$42.50  
Which formerly sold for \$55.00.

### CHIFFONIERS

2 Chiffoniers . . \$4.90  
Which formerly sold for \$7.50.

5 Chiffoniers . . \$8.25  
Which formerly sold for \$12.50.

4 Chiffoniers . . \$10.50  
Which formerly sold for \$15.00.

2 Chiffoniers . . \$16.75  
Which formerly sold for \$22.50.

3 Chiffoniers . . \$21.50  
Which formerly sold for \$35.00.

5 Chiffoniers . . \$32.50  
Which formerly sold for \$50.00.

### SEWING MACHINES

2 Machines . . . \$14.75  
Which formerly sold for \$20.00.

1 Machine . . . \$18.50  
Which formerly sold for \$25.00.

3 Machines . . . \$22.50  
Which formerly sold for \$30.00.

3 Machines . . . \$27.50  
Which formerly sold for \$35.00.

4 Machines . . . \$35.00  
Which formerly sold for \$50.00.

### PARLOR SUITES

5 Parlor Suites \$17.75  
Which formerly sold for \$25.00.

4 Parlor Suites \$22.50  
Which formerly sold for \$37.50.

5 Parlor Suites \$34.75  
Which formerly sold for \$50.00.

3 Parlor Suites \$42.50  
Which formerly sold for \$60.00.

2 Parlor Suites \$50.00  
Which formerly sold for \$75.00.



### GO-CARTS

5 Go-Carts . . . \$2.98  
Which formerly sold for \$3.75.

8 Go-Carts . . . \$3.10  
Which formerly sold for \$5.00.

6 Go-Carts . . . \$4.95  
Which formerly sold for \$8.50.


4 Go-Carts . . . \$7.50  
Which formerly sold for \$12.00.

5 Go-Carts . . . \$15.00  
Which formerly sold for \$25.00.

**Patterns Axminster Rugs, \$18.50**

**Terms, \$6 Monthly**

<b>3 Pianos . . . . . \$155</b> Which formerly sold for \$300.	<b>4 Player-Pianos . \$385</b> Which formerly sold for \$550.
---	--




**AS STOVES**

## 600 ROLLS

## 88-NOTE

## MUSIC

## 10c Each



<i><b>IRON BEDS</b></i>	<i><b>BRASS BEDS</b></i>	<i><b>BUFFETS</b></i>
5 Iron Beds . . . . . \$3.98 Which formerly sold for \$6.50.	3 Brass Beds . . . \$11.75 Formerly sold for \$16.50.	4 Buffets . . . . . \$13.50 Which formerly sold for \$20.00.
3 Iron Beds . . . . . \$5.95 Which formerly sold for \$10.00.	4 Brass Beds . . . \$13.50 Formerly sold for \$18.00.	3 Buffets . . . . . \$16.25 Which formerly sold for \$24.00.
3 Iron Beds . . . . . \$8.50 Which formerly sold for \$12.75.	3 Brass Beds . . . \$20.00 Formerly sold for \$27.50.	5 Buffets . . . . . \$18.50 Which formerly sold for \$27.50.
7 Iron Beds . . . . . \$10.25 Which formerly sold for \$15.00.	3 Brass Beds . . . \$27.50 Formerly sold for \$35.00.	2 Buffets . . . . . \$23.75 Which formerly sold for \$32.50.
2 Iron Beds . . . . . \$12.75 Which formerly sold for \$17.50.	4 Brass Beds . . . \$31.75 Formerly sold for \$42.50.	6 Buffets . . . . . \$30.00 Which formerly sold for \$45.00.

Gas Stoves...\$9.70  
Which formerly sold for \$12.00.

Gas Stoves...\$13.95  
Which formerly sold for \$20.00.

Gas Stoves...\$17.50  
Which formerly sold for \$20.00.

Gas Stoves...\$22.50  
Which formerly sold for \$35.00.

Gas Stove...\$24.75  
Which formerly sold for \$40.00.

Gas Stoves...\$28.50  
Which formerly sold for \$45.00.

—we are members of the "Associated Retailers" and refund railroad fares as per their plan.

# SOMMERS

## S.E. COR. 11<sup>TH</sup> AND OLIVE

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

### KITCHEN CABINETS

2 Kitch. Cabinets...\$6.98  
Which formerly sold for \$10.00.

5 Kitch. Cabinets...\$9.50  
Which formerly sold for \$15.00.

7 Kitch. Cabinets...\$13.75  
Which formerly sold for \$20.00.

4 Kitch. Cabinets...\$16.85  
Which formerly sold for \$22.50.

2 Kitch. Cabinets...\$17.50  
Which formerly sold for \$27.50.



# WANTS of Houses, Homes, Real Estate and Farms TODAY!

Is the One OPPORTUNITY Here for You?

GREATEST WANT MEDIUM IN THE WORLD! MORE "WANTS" IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION THAN ANY OTHER METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER ON EARTH!

Our Motto: PUBLICITY, PROGRESS, PROFITS!

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

### REAL ESTATE

### AND

### ADVERTISING

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## CHURCH NOTICES

At the Gospel Tent, Holmdelmont and Wells avenues, tonight, 7:30 p. m., Rev. H. F. Miller will speak on the "Punishment of the Wicked: Where and How?" The subject will be "The Punishment of the Wicked: Where and How?" The subject will be "The Punishment of the Wicked: Where and How?"

## DEATHS

CRILEY—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915, at 4:40 p. m. Mary A. Criley, wife of Eugene Criley, mother of Mrs. John B. Criley and Thomas Criley, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Rogers. Funeral on Monday, Aug. 9, at 10 a. m. from the residence, 1844 Laurel place, Interment private.

## DEATHS

WILKINSON—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915, at 4:40 p. m. George S. Wilkinson, son of Henry and Ida Wilkinson, beloved brother of Mrs. George C. Wilkinson and Joseph Wilkinson, in his tenth year. Funeral on Monday, Aug. 9, at 2 p. m. from the residence, 6738 Glades avenue, to Valley View cemetery.

## DEATHS

WILKINSON—Entered into rest on Friday, Aug. 6, 1915, at 10:15 a. m. Mrs. George S. Wilkinson, wife of George S. Wilkinson, daughter of Mrs. George C. Wilkinson and Joseph Wilkinson, in her tenth year. Funeral on Monday, Aug. 9, at 2 p. m. from the residence, 6738 Glades avenue, to Valley View cemetery.

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## SALESMEN WA

[illegible]

**SALESMEN**—Big established ma  
making patented household s

woman wants; says \$12 an hour  
comes on record; no samples  
high priced colored hangers and  
trousers free; 10 minutes into  
gets merchant's order; send re-  
tailery wanted. O. C. Mack  
sales. Fulton Mfg. Co. 1322 N.  
Chicago.

**BALEMAN**—\$1 an hour is big  
Edward made it; another week  
days, selling baby first for Ford  
accidents, saves life, nerve, tired  
and busy driving a plane;  
litrating at 10, nearly two years  
experience unnecessary; capitalists  
work sub-agents; chance of a  
ambitious men; write today for  
formation. Moody Mfg. Co., 140



## BUSINESS FOR SALE

ERY STONE-1728 S. 2nd. (7)  
 ERY-For sale, 533d Williams st.  
 ERY-Near public school. 542d Ed-  
 av.  
 ERY-For sale, West End, new  
 k, will invoice. 545d 2nd. (3)  
 ERY-For sale, small cash store,  
 business. Box N-386, Post-Dia.  
 ERY-And meat market for sale; cash  
 k. Kwing and Walnut. (7)  
 ERY-Good room, good cash business;  
 Post: no agents. Box Q-56, P-D. (c)  
 ERY STONE-And fixtures; West End;  
 ERY, Box L-354, Post-Market.

Box P-100, Post-Dispatch.

**HAY**-For farm, corner at 1924 N. Newton.  
**HAY STUBBLE**-For sale; good loca-  
tion; ready to plant. See page 6.  
**HAY**-Space for neat market; South  
Box W-245. Post-Danoch.

**HAY AND MARKET**-Also horse sta-  
ble; separate. See page 6.  
**HAY**-And mignon; butcher box; old  
established corner. Call at 4148

**HAY AND MARKET**-New panel-  
led wagon; separate. Box L-14  
Inverell.

**HAY FORKS**-Nice, large store; good  
location for a progressive merchant. Call

**HAY**-And mignon, old establish-  
ment; the reason for selling, have two  
S. R. cor. St. Angelo and Hickory st.  
**HAY**-Well paying, old established, de-  
pendable business. See page 6; Inven-  
tory Box N-20. Post-Danoch.

KEY--Small, and vegetable ma

[illegible]

west. 6401 Chatham av.  
ERY AND MARKET—Invoice #

**RY—**EYDMAN, Good Chemicals) Hides.  
RY—And notion store; all cash trade;  
location for right party. St. Louis  
Mo., 1-105.

**RY—**For sale, cash grocery and meat  
store, fixtures, horse and wagons, or ex-  
tra clear vacant. Krolinger, 4590

**RY AND MARKET—**For sale or ex-  
change; cheap stock; invoice about \$800;  
for improved property. Box P-50,  
Des Moines.

**RY—**And meat market; must sell be-  
cause of illness; will accept 75¢ per lb.;  
Jefferson and Stoddard. Call Bu-  
reau.

**RY AND MARKET—**Established  
corner, one of the best in town;  
any terms if sold immediately. Box  
26, Des Moines.

**RY—**(Good); cheap; all fresh; clean  
invoice about \$600; good reason!

**DRY STORE**—Doing over \$75 a week; owner leaving town. This

RY—Call room 417, Central National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.  
 RY—With property, good income near St. Louis; will invoice stock, for handyman. E. L. CASPARY & CO., 2140 North Broadway Bldg.  
 RY—And meat market; will invoice receipts average 30 days; price \$850.00. E. L. CASPARY & CO., 2140 North Broadway Bldg.  
 RY—Market, season; South Side; 75 to 180 day. Encumbrance \$100; will invoice \$2500. E. L. CASPARY & CO., 2140 North Broadway Bldg.  
 RY AND MARKET—For sale or exchange; doing good business; good location; information, call Cabanne 957-2940.  
 RY—For sale, and market, good location; must see. L. V. Post, cash. No answer. Box 1-17, Post-office.

at your own price; investigate.

RY—Meat and vegetable market; trade, monthly receipts \$4000 to \$5000; the business unit assisted; worth \$4000 to \$5000; location, 1115 S. Box B-202, Post-Datting. (P)

RY—For sale, my stock of groceries; including fine meats, poultry, etc.; will account other business; come or once. R. H. Etherton, Carbondale.

RY—And butcher shop, combined; \$1800 to \$2200 business each month; business for sale; good location; no taxes; will sacrifice and make good reason for selling, sickness in family; be back from the city; location, St. Clair Market, 1115 S. E. East St. Louis, Ill.

FARE STORE—Good location; special prices for cut sale sale. 1115 S. Post-Datting.

FARE STORE—Established 80 years; business for sale; good location; special prices for cut sale sale. 1115 S. Post-Datting.

BAKERY—Good location for wren  
V-3, Post-Dispatch.

[illegible]

REAM PARLOR—Well located

**EAM PARLOR**—Nice, new fixtures; plentiful; good piano; elegant corner; hot and good trade; urgent reason for sale will sell cheap. Call 2-1111.

**EAM PARLOR**—And confectionery; ideal location; business stands strictest test; best cash offer considered. **EAM & CO., 114 Westwight Bldg.**

**EAM PARLOR**—Fancy trade, good location; good piano; good food; lunchies; will sell or trade for farm. House or car. Located, **Box No. 244, Fort-Dix.**

**CURTAIN** cleaning and linen business established; living rooms and bath section; privilege of using my name; reasonable to right party. Ladies.

**RY**—For sale, completely equipped

Box 335, Rocky Ford, Colo. (1

**ROOM**—Good business, NW N. 12th.  
**ROOM**—For sale, West End;  
 sickness; 418  
**ROOM**—Cheap; factory district; 3194  
**ROOM**—For sale, good stand,  
 no offer, sickness; 3311 Frank.

**ROOM**—In very busy place; income  
 \$10 daily; low expense; great chance  
 tried, on wise.  
 RYLANDMAN, 60-6 Chemical Bldg.,  
 7th & Broadway, and quarterly location;  
 rent 7 days; sales \$75 to \$100 daily;  
 this will stand large increase.  
 JAMES SALES CO., 411 100 Olive.

**FOR BUSINESS**—Well established  
 one month net; will sell at  
 other interests claiming  
 lost or stolen.

loss; enormous profits; inv.;  
viewers; small amount; require

**ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, WITH  
L. CARPIS & CO., 714**















### ROOMS FOR RENT—WEST

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See the Results and Country Board offers on the first Want Page—especially Sunday.







## INDEX

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## OFFICES FOR RENT

### Lawyers and Real Estate Agents

## New Lucas Building

806-808 Chestnut St. Wm. R. Faribault Realty Co.

**FOR LEASE—S. E. COR. SEVENTH AND OLIVE STS.**  
4-STORY BUILDING, 25x58.  
WILL LEASE FIRST FLOOR SEPARATE.  
DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR ANY BUSINESS.  
MARTIN-BREIT REAL ESTATE CO., 1119-21 Chemical Building.

**N. W. COR. 22D AND CHESTNUT STS.**  
FOUR-STORY MANUFACTURING BUILDING  
26,000 SQUARE FEET, SPRINKLERS AND HEATING PLANT  
FINE LIGHT ALL SIDES AND VERY LOW RENT  
CONRAD L. SCHOPP, Agent, 1003 CHESTNUT ST.  
"Bonded Real Estate Service"

**BLenheim COURT APARTMENTS**  
525-535 Waterman; most beautiful apartments on Waterman, with best service in the city; 12 to 18 tenants; all modern; everything considered, rent is very reasonable. See map at once for terms and reservations. Don't fail to visit.  
CONRAD L. SCHOPP, Agt., 1003 Chestnut St.  
"BONDED REAL ESTATE SERVICE"

**DWELLINGS FOR RENT—SOUTH**  
400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-1894-1896-1898-1900-1902-1904-1906-1908-1910-1912-1914-1916-1918-1920-1922-1924-1926-1928-1930-1932-1934-1936-1938-1940-1942-1944-1946-1948-1950-1952-1954-1956-1958-1960-1962-1964-1966-1968-1970-1972-1974-1976-1978-1980-1982-1984-1986-1988-1990-1992-1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008-2010-2012-2014-2016-2018-2020-2022-2024-2026-2028-2030-2032-2034-2036-2038-2040-2042-2044-2046-2048-2050-2052-2054-2056-2058-2060-2062-2064-2066-2068-2070-2072-2074-2076-2078-2080-2082-2084-2086-2088-2090-2092-2094-2096-2098-2100-2102-2104-2106-2108-2110-2112-2114-2116-2118-2120-2122-2124-2126-2128-2130-2132-2134-2136-2138-2140-2142-2144-2146-2148-2150-2152-2154-2156-2158-2160-2162-2164-2166-2168-2170-2172-2174-2176-2178-2180-2182-2184-2186-2188-2190-2192-2194-2196-2198-2200-2202-2204-2206-2208-2210-2212-2214-2216-2218-2220-2222-2224-2226-2228-2230-2232-2234-2236-2238-2240-2242-2244-2246-2248-2250-2252-2254-2256-2258-2260-2262-2264-2266-2268-2270-2272-2274-2276-2278-2280-2282-2284-2286-2288-2290-2292-2294-2296-2298-2300-2302-2304-2306-2308-2310-2312-2314-2316-2318-2320-2322-2324-2326-2328-2330-2332-2334-2336-2338-2340-2342-2344-2346-2348-2350-2352-2354-2356-2358-2360-2362-2364-2366-2368-2370-2372-2374-2376-2378-2380-2382-2384-2386-2388-2390-2392-2394-2396-2398-2400-2402-2404-2406-2408-2410-2412-2414-2416-2418-2420-2422-2424-2426-2428-2430-2432-2434-2436-2438-2440-2442-2444-2446-2448-2450-2452-2454-2456-2458-2460-2462-2464-2466-2468-2470-2472-2474-2476-2478-2480-2482-2484-2486-2488-2490-2492-2494-2496-2498-2500-2502-2504-2506-2508-2510-2512-2514-2516-2518-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**BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES**

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The difference in the cost of the houses as compared with similar property around Forest Park or equally good locations will enable you to purchase an automobile.

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There are now building on Neosho street three modern

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Kinloch, Leclaire 130.

Southampton Realty Company,

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8th & Locusts Sts.

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On Florissant, Emerson, Alcott and Davidson Aves., 60-foot streets,

granitoid walks, city water, sewers, street lights and electric lights.

Beautiful car passes in front of property. Two minutes' walk to Union

Avenue line. Saleman on grounds daily.

H. F. OHMEYER & CO., Agents

FLORISSANT AND BERNAYS

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BY  
BERRY MOORE

## POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE NEWS

138-ACRE TRACT IN  
UNIVERSITY CITY  
BRINGS \$179,000

Syndicate of Wealthy Business Men Bid In Lewis Property at Auction and Will Improve It and Put Lots on Sale as Restricted Residence District.

DAVID MAY TO BE  
BIGGEST STOCKHOLDER

\$300,000 Will Be Expended in Subdividing and Improving Land if Court Approves Sale—Fourth Time Land Has Been Sold.

Theo. Hemmelmann Jr., president of the Hemmelmann-Spackler Real Estate Co., representing a syndicate of wealthy St. Louis business men, purchased yesterday at auction, at the Clayton Court-house, 138 acres lying on the north side of Delmar boulevard, in the western part of University City, for \$179,000. This is a full acre.

The sale was made by Matt G. Reynolds, receiver for the University Heights Realty and Development Co. and the Peoples Savings Bank, both of which were enterprises of E. G. Lewis, now located in California.

Those in the syndicate. The syndicate is composed of David May, Jackson Johnson, F. A. Grant, S. Van Raalte, J. Brooks Johnson, J. Brooks Johnson, agent; Abe Cohn, Joseph Van Raalte, G. Pantalone, Tom Randolph, Julius Pitzman, Theo. Rasse, Theo. E. Burger, B. Seufert, C. J. Johnson, J. M. Mers, Robert T. Mera, A. G. Enderle and the Hemmelmann-Spackler Real Estate Co.

A holding company will be incorporated in a day or two with a capital of \$300,000, all of which has been subscribed by the syndicate members. While David May, it is understood, will be the largest stockholder, a majority of the members of the syndicate have subscribed for 100 shares each, or \$10,000 worth of the stock.

It was announced that the land would be subdivided and improved as a residential tract at a cost of \$300,000. The new subdivision will be laid out under the auspices of Julius Pitzman who designed Parkway, Westmoreland and Portland places, Compton Heights and Florin boulevard, the subdivisions similar in design to Parkway with rigid restrictions.

Men in Project Plan New Homes. While the subdivision project is primarily a professional operation, several of the members of the syndicate, it is said, will reserve some sites in the tract for their own use. The land is most attractively located for a subdivision of the order described, lying along the principal highway in University City and in St. Louis County and commanding a superb view of both the city and suburbs. A paved road extends to Clayton. There is a frontage on Delmar of 3410 feet by a depth north of 3410 feet.

This was the fourth time that the tract was offered at public sale, but each time the price bid was declined by Receiver Reynolds.

Capt. C. A. Tilles bid the highest previous price, \$150 an acre, a total of \$187,500. Robert Kalme, president of J. E. Kalme Real Estate Co., acting as prospective purchaser, bid against Hemmelmann for the purchase of the tract. While the sale is subject to the approval of the United States court, it is understood it will be submitted with favorable recommendation to the court, and the People's Savings Bank, which in their entirety represented approximately \$200,000.

The Hemmelmann-Spackler Real Estate Co. will place the lots on sale as soon as the subdivision is available, Hemmelmann being the promoter of the syndicate.

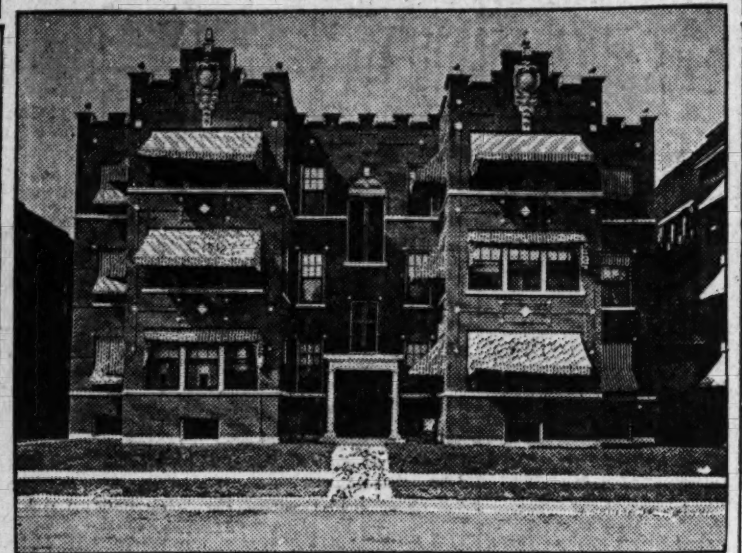
## REALTY NOTES.

John J. Heaton departed yesterday with his wife and son on the steamer St. Paul for St. Paul and the lakes.

Phil L. Lens, accompanied by his wife and daughter, together with Judge Leo and Mrs. Rasse, have gone to Lake, Wis., for a month's vacation.

Chas. E. Bradley of the Bradley Real Estate Co. accompanied by his wife and two children went to Union, Mo., where they will fish until Sept. 1. Fred C. Breit of the Martin-Breit Real Estate Co. returned to the city yesterday after a month at a Michigan resort, arrived in town to see his partner, A. S. Martin, off for northern Massachusetts.

Frank L. Dittmer returned yesterday from South Haven, Mich., with Max Weinberg, after a month's outing with their families. Weinberg reports the sale of cottages at South Haven, owned by Chicagoans.

Ridgewood Apartments  
in Kingsbury Place Sold

The Weisels-Gerhart Real Estate Co. has sold to Sigmund J. Schuster, president of the Strauss-Saddery Co., the Ridgewood Apartments at 578 Kingsbury place, for \$27,500. The sale was made on behalf of the Sedgely Investment Co. The Ridgewood, which has just been completed by F. J. Cornwell & Sons, is the very latest type six-family building, the exterior being in gray brick with white cut stone trimmings, including large sun porches facing Kingsbury place, and with sleeping porches in the rear.

Each apartment has large living room, two bedrooms, dining room, maid's

room, kitchen, sun parlor and sleeping porch. All of the floors are hardwood. The basement is heated by steam.

The Weisels-Gerhart Co. was appointed agents by Messrs. Cornwell, during the construction of the building, leasing all the apartments for two years before completion. Schuster, recently removed to New York, visited on a visit to this city he became impressed with the desirability of high-class apartments for investment purposes and selected the Ridgewood by reason of the location.

The Weisels-Gerhart Real Estate Co. will continue the management of the building.

Plans were disclosed the past week for many buildings, embracing flats, apartments, business and semi-business structures. Contracts in several instances have already been let, while in others bids are being received. Work on all the proposed improvements, the indications are, will be under full headway by October.

Plans of the F. H. and C. B. Gerhart Real Estate Co., and of George T. Burdeau, a Locust street real estate operator, the one contemplating a business block and the other a palatial residence, together with an important building project of F. J. Cornwell & Sons, were the most noteworthy features of the week's development.

The F. H. and C. B. Gerhart Real Estate Co. will erect in the early future at either the southeast corner of Waterman avenue, or at the northeast corner of Berlin and De Baliviere avenues, a business block to cost \$100,000. Incidentally, the Gerhart company owns the entire block on the east side of De Baliviere avenue, extending from Berlin to Waterman, including the aforementioned corners.

Frank H. Gerhart, president of the company, admitted to Post-Dispatch reporter that the improvement of the De Baliviere avenue property on a handsome scale was being seriously considered, but he stated that the precise nature of the project had not been decided upon.

The Gerhart company played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the district between Grand avenue and King's highway, and Delmar and Laclede avenues. This was especially true as to Olive street and Maryland avenue, where its holdings, both from an architectural and an investment viewpoint, rival the most attractive in this district.

Quickening Influence Expected. While building operations in the district on which De Baliviere avenue is the center, have been a predominant feature of the St. Louis realty market, the execution of the Gerhart project, it is believed, will quicken them appreciably.

Architect Preston J. Bradshaw is erecting plans for a pretentious house to be erected by George T. Burdeau at the southeast corner of King's highway and Hortense place. While Burdeau is reticent as to the cost of his proposed home, those in his confidence estimate it at approximately \$50,000.

The house will comprise 12 rooms, three baths, three solariums, and a lounge. The dimensions of the house, according to Bradshaw's blue prints, will be 52x35 feet. The site has a frontage on King's highway of 115 feet by a depth along Hortense place of 197 feet. The lounge will be located in the basement and will be one of the novel features.

As president of the Welfare Realty Co., and of the Burdeau Real Estate Co., Burdeau has made a fortune in the St. Louis realty market, his operations being almost entirely of a speculative character. He has been the moving power for the rebuilding of Locust street as an automobile district, the colonies in which he is the principal figure having erected almost all of the buildings of this character along that thoroughfare.

Although Burdeau is non-communative as to his profits, his operations on this thoroughfare, alone, it is estimated, have sufficed to enrich him.

Has Been Extensive Operator. While Locust street has been the main vehicle of Burdeau's operations, he has also built extensively in other parts of the city, many automobile buildings on Delmar boulevard and on Olive street having been erected by him. His operations in these sections have likewise proved lucrative.

Burdeau recently purchased the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, embracing a quarter of a block, for which he is having plans made for a building to cost \$100,000. This structure will also be adapted to automobile purposes, Chestnut street now being recognized as only second to Locust street as a traffic center. Although the contract for the erection of this building has not been awarded, many offers have already been forthcoming from prospective tenants.

Construction was begun during the week by R. J. Conner & Son on two apartment buildings at 575 and 573 Kingsbury. The cost of the improvements will aggregate \$40,000. There will be six suites of five rooms, with bath and sun parlor. The building, which will occupy lot 62x150 feet, will be completed by Oct. 1. One of the two of the suites in this building have already been taken.

ALMA SMITH. Alma Smith, 821 Chestnut street, reports the following sales:

6000 Evans avenue, to Thomas McKevitt and wife, for \$2000.

4000 Graham avenue, to F. Hartung, for \$3500.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the associated press.

FRANK L. DITTMER, R. E. CO. The Frank L. Dittmer Real Estate Co. reports the sale of 4200-4500 Athol avenue, a modern two-story brick building containing an apartment of six families of three rooms each, on lot 60x150 feet, for \$15,000.

Also reports the sale of 1005 Simple avenue, a modern two-story brick building containing five rooms, on lot 30x172 feet, for \$15,000.

Also reports the sale of 5749 Page boulevard, a two-story brick building containing five rooms, on lot 30x172 feet, for \$15,000.

Also reports the sale of 4948 Labadie street, a two-story brick building containing five rooms, on lot 30x172 feet, for \$15,000.

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*The* POST-DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, MO. AUGUST 8, 1915.  
*Sunday Magazine*



**The Fishermen's Owl Car**

ONE of the curious sights of early Sunday mornings in St. Louis is the "fishermen's owl car," which runs west on the Olive line to connect at 5 o'clock with the first car leaving the De Baliviere sheds for Creve Coeur Lake.

Stopping at corner after corner on its way from the downtown district, the car picks up amateur Izaak Waltons singly or in groups, male and female, white and black, laden down with every species of fishing accouterment. By the time the car reaches the sheds it could muster a considerable museum of angling tackle, besides an exhibit of humanity in most of its varieties; all differences being sunk for the once, however, in a common anticipation of a fine day's sport at the lake.





# INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE AS A PEACE MEASURE

By Dr. Josiah Royce

Professor of the History of Philosophy, Harvard University.

**N**EAR the beginning of the present war I wrote a little book entitled "War and Insurance," in which I stated and defended the thesis that the cause of the world's peace would be aided if in the future the principle of insurance were gradually and progressively introduced into international business.

Insurance has already proved to be, in the modern life of individual nations, a cause of no little growth in social organization, in human solidarity, in reasonableness, and in peace. The best workings of the insurance principle have been, on the whole, its indirect workings. It has not only taught men, in manifold ways, both the best means and the wisdom of "bearing one another's burdens"; but it has also established many indirect, potent, types of social linkage, which the individual policy holder or underwriter very seldom clearly and consciously estimates at their true value.

These indirect and less frequently noticed types of linkage have already transformed our civilization, so that ours is already an age and a civilization of insurance. Thus the greatest service of insurance has been done, so to speak, beneath the surface of our social life; and the most significant changes of our modern world through the indirect influence of insurance have grown up as if in the dark, becoming manifest only after they have been long developing their effectiveness. This fact furnishes a reason (the writer says in an article in the New York Times) for looking forward most hopefully to great and good indirect results when once insurance assumes a definite international form.

It is because the men of today are thus united through insurance in groups of greater complexity, stability, and value than any other sort of business or institution makes possible that we owe as much as we do to the indirect influences which the relations of insurers, adventurers, and beneficiaries make possible and effective.

Were any group of nations to begin in a businesslike and practical way to do what the individual fellow members of a social order have now the means of doing, namely to insure against risks of some insurable sort, we should have a good reason to expect that analogous and beneficent indirect workings would ere long follow from even a modest beginning in the art of international insurance.

The vast and unexpected transformations which, as the experience of the nineteenth century showed, insurance has introduced into the social order of individual peoples are of a type so much needed in the mutual relations of various nations that no opportunity should be neglected to make such a beginning in this new art of international insurance.

And since the present war seems to furnish a great, although so tragic, an opportunity to make such a beginning, I could not forego the chance which the moment offered to indicate the general nature of this opportunity.

I believe that if insurance "of the nations, for the nations, and by the nations," once appeared in a practicable form, it would thenceforth not "vanish from the earth," but would tend, more than any international influence has yet tended, to "make the community of mankind visible," and so to further, gradually, perhaps, slowly, but powerfully, the cause of peace.

The experts in each special branch of insurance must discover for themselves and must define in their own way the relations which war in general, and this war in particular, may be expected to have to the interests which they represent. But there is one type of problems, common to a number of distinct forms of insurance, to which I may next direct attention.

The problems to which I refer are those presented by the sort of insurance business which is called reinsurance. These problems are certain to be very considerably affected by the results of the present war. Some of them are already much affected. This, as I learn, upon inquiry from experts, is especially the case in some regions of the fire insurance field. But problems of reinsurance also play their part in life insurance and in marine insurance.

And at or after the close of the present war, large alterations and readjustments will be needed to adapt the future conduct of reinsurance to the new conditions that will result from the vast and widespread destruction which the war has already produced, and will continue to produce until it ends, and perhaps long after it has ended.

Without trespassing upon the special field of any expert in insurance, it seems reasonable for a layman to venture a mere hint regarding some of the ways in which this effect of the war upon the future conduct of reinsurance may be expected to show itself.

At any time, whether in peace or in war, an underwriter who has already undertaken to carry a given risk, and who regards this risk as altered in its probable value by events that have happened since he made this contract, may, like anyone else who has to face a problem which involves his own risks and fortunes, seek to make a new contract with a second insurer, who, for a consideration, based upon a new estimate of the risk as it appears in the light of the new facts, shall undertake to carry and to fulfill an agreed portion of the obligations which the first underwriter insured.

There are companies—some of them especially prominent in the fire in-

urance field—which devote themselves mainly to various types of reinsurance.

It will be noticed, on the basis of such facts, that reinsurance has already become, in a perfectly natural way, and quite apart from any philosopher's speculations, a business which has a wide international extent and importance; although, as yet, no group of nations has taken part in the conduct of reinsurance.

But as soon as we give a little attention to this side of our problem, we stand face to face with the fact that a perfectly definite form of genuinely international insurance has already come, through the course of evolution, very near, not only to general practicability, but to actual existence. The nations therefore already have at hand an opportunity whose preciousness, as I believe, can hardly be overrated. Let us briefly consider what this opportunity is and implies.

That the State may, under certain conditions, undertake to insure its subjects or some class of its subjects, against various sorts of risks, is already a principle well recognized; although, of course, the expediency of State insurance in this or in that special form, is a topic that involves many matters of controversy. Most of the forms of modern social insurance involve a greater or less approach to using the State as an insurer of its own subjects. At the beginning of this war our national Government undertook to carry for our shippers some of the special risks to which the war has subjected our commerce. To speak of State insurance, then, is not to mention wholly strange ideas.

If, however, there exist, as has been for years the case, forms and plans of reinsurance which involve interests that are already international in their scope and extent, and in the variety of the problems and interests concerned; and if, at the conclusion of the present war, the whole business of reinsurance, in adjusting itself to the needs and demands of the future, will be to solve problems that will deeply concern the underwriters of many nations; why should not these international problems of the future of reinsurance, involving, as they necessarily will do, the future conduct and agreements of insurance corporations belonging to many people, be put at once under the care of a suitable international organ?

That is, why should not we make, and promptly make, a beginning at the international conduct of the business of reinsurance? I refer especially to

so much of this business of reinsurance as will in fact, at the end of the present war demand, of and for the underwriters of different nations, readjustments among existing corporations belonging to various peoples, while these new problems and contracts will be too complex and too difficult to be readily and adequately and advantageously met by individual agreement among the many widely distributed private corporations that have to deal with the now rapidly changing situation of the whole insurance

world, and that will have to deal with this situation in the future.

What sort of international organ would be suited to deal with these problems of reinsurance? The answer is furnished, I believe, by the International Board of Trustees, which in my book I have defined and proposed as the general organ for conducting this sort of insurance.

The choice and formation of this Board of Trustees would involve no new and strife-breeding treaties among the various nations. The board, when once constituted, would have no political powers or functions whatever. Its conduct of the trust funds committed to its care would need no supervision from any arbitration tribunal. No diplomatists would have any voice in its doings. Its funds themselves could be protected, and the longer it existed the more varied and effective this perfectly peaceful self-protection would become, if the board were at the outset constituted as, with reasonable probability, it could be constituted.

Its business would consist, in general, in selling various sorts of policies to the nations which, for any reason, chose to have dealings with the International Insurance Trustees. Nations that made trust agreements with the board could withdraw from them at pleasure, in a perfectly peaceful way, by the expedient of surrendering, upon terms determined by previous agreements, the policies that they had come to possess. The Board of Trustees would have a strong interest in so planning its policies and in so administering its international business as to retain and increase its reputation as an insurance corporation deserving of patronage, and able to offer policies which the insuring nations would find advantageous to themselves.

The individual nation would at first be induced to take out policies with the international board by the desire, or by the actual need, of aiding its own underwriters to adjust their business to the complications of the new life after this war, or at any rate in some near future time. The board itself would be an entirely new sort of international organ. It would have as its most important task that of finding and of making practicable still other forms of international insurance. Its indirect influence would from the very beginning far outrank in importance its direct accomplishment. Its mode of development would be guided by experience.

It would stand in opposition to none of the other peace-making influences which may come to take part in international affairs. It might well tend, in the long run, to transform international relations as, in our recent history, insurance has transformed the social life of individual nations. I submit that the time is ripe for the beginning, in this form, of international insurance; and that the prospect is impressive.



## MAN-TO-MAN TALKS WITH BOB

Number Sixteen By Berton Braley

HELLO, Bob.

What? Assistant Sales Manager—already?

That's going some, old top.

Reckon that must be a live firm you're working with now. I guess maybe I wasn't the wise old owl when I said that being fired from one job was frequently a boost in disguise.

What interests me most about your progress is that you seem to be climbing right along up without becoming a "tired business man." You have time to live as well as work, and you haven't pulled any of this "terrific-strain-of-modern-business" bunk on me either. Which shows there's very little pose in your cosmos.

Making money and doing your work right are important propositions, and I've preached 'em pretty hard myself, but the most important thing in life is to LIVE.

I've been reading some articles lately—very interesting articles, too—about the organizations built up by certain great business men. Now, the criticism I made of those articles was that they set up total absorption in business as the highest achievement of man. The scheme of things they seemed to regard as desirable apparently left the man who hoped to be successful no time for books or plays or casual travel—or humanity.

Now that, to my mind, is all wrong. Seems to me a man ought not to live to work, he ought to work to live. One ought to make money because it means material comfort and power, not to speak of its usefulness in less tangible ways, but, if in garnering the shekels a man gets to be merely a money gatherer and nothing else, he's a failure. He's making the means the end—and reaching no goal.

I suppose from the purely practical business standpoint I ought to say, "Well, you've got your promotion now, the thing to do is to immerse yourself in business—eat, drink and sleep business, and thus become the president of the firm and make a million dollars a year." But I don't really believe presidents of firms are made that way, and if I did I'd never advise anybody to be one. It isn't enough fun.

It's necessary for us to eat and drink and be clothed in this world, but the most important thing in life is to be a human being—to get out of the world and to give to it as much real fun as you can. You won't accomplish that unless you're reasonably hardworking and useful, but neither will you accomplish it by being nothing else.

Which is what pleases me so in watching your progress. I know you're a good worker, but I also know that you're a regular fellow and always will be and that you won't ever become one of the tribe of tired business men, of whom we have too many already.



# THE WOMAN MOONSHINER OF KINGDOM COME GAP

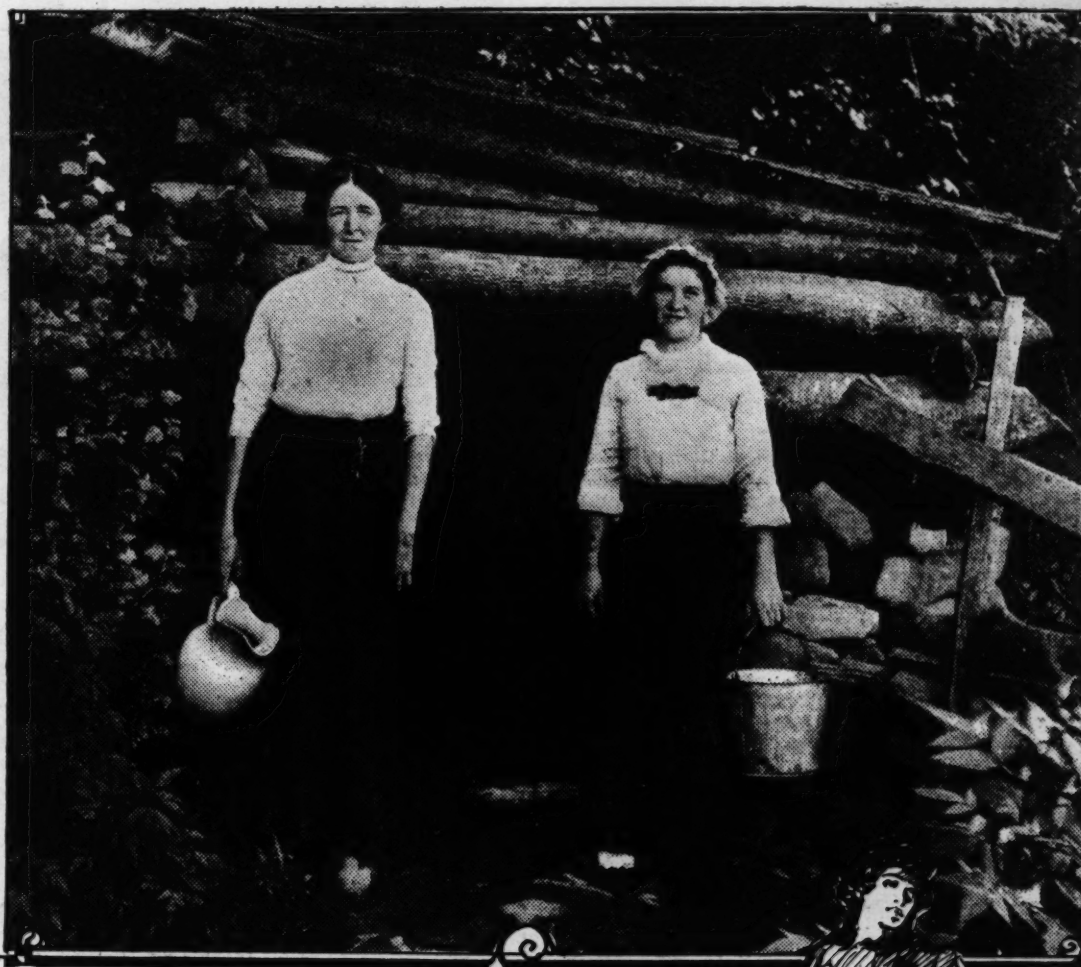
*What a Post-Dispatch staff writer found in the Pine Mountains of Kentucky where two rejected suitors turned up to the authorities the young wife who is accused of running the still.*

**M**ARY JANE WILSON of Kingdom Come Gap, in the Eastern Kentucky mountains, has been bound over to the United States District Court at Frankfort, for trial on the charge of moonshining and revenue officers have been searching the caves of Scuttle Hole Gap, in the Pine Mountains, back of her home, for the still which they believe is there.

A Post-Dispatch reporter who went down into Kentucky and traveled on horseback into the Kingdom Come region, made familiar by popular fiction, to find a real moonshine heroine, was entertained at the cabin home of Mary Jane Wilson on the slope of the Pine Mountains, facing Kingdom Come Gap, and moonshine whisky was offered to him by the young woman with the assurance that "Hit's right from the cave."

Mary Jane Wilson thinks she will "come clear" when she tells the Judge at Frankfort that Bill Williams and Ned Isom, the principal witnesses against her, are just trying to get even with her because she wouldn't "go with" either of them when she was Mary Jane Shepherd of Kingdom Come Gap and they came as wooers to her door. It happened that Hugh Wilson came wooing, too, and Mary Jane Shepherd smiled on him and Bill Williams and Ned Isom went away disconsolate and pondering plans of vengeance.

*Mary Jane Wilson and Sallie White at the Springhouse.*



*The Wilson Cabin.*

Now that Mary Jane Wilson has been arrested and given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Samuel Collins at Whitesburg and bound over to the Frankfort Court, on the testimony of Bill Williams and Ned Isom, she can't see it any other way than that Bill and Ned have conspired to send her to the penitentiary because she would not be the sweetheart of either.

As for Bill and Ned, they have consoled themselves with other sweethearts, if consolation they needed, and each has a wife and a cabin home on Kingdom Come and they say that Mary Jane Wilson flatters herself overmuch when she imagines that they took their rejection so greatly to heart that now they want to send her to the penitentiary.

It is true that Williams and Isom are the principal witnesses against Mrs. Wilson and that if she goes to the penitentiary it will be due mainly to their testimony against her, but they say the only reason that they testify against her is that they want to clear the gap of moonshiners.

The trouble is that conditions are changing on Kingdom Come and moonshining, under changing conditions, is objectionable to the creek farmers. It did not matter so much when a mountain man, under the stimulus of moonshine whisky which he made himself or obtained from an accommodating neighbor, rode up the creek on his mule and shot the air full of holes. It was an individual matter of which the creek farmers, of more quiet inclinations, did not feel called upon to complain. But now there is a logging camp on Kingdom Come and they're running a narrow gauge up King's Creek. And the men from the logging camp and the men from the railroad camp have found their way through Kingdom Come Gap to Big Cowan Creek and have come back through the gap in such an extremely hilarious condition that quiet mountaineers have been driven to complain.

The cabin of the Wilsons is part way up the slope

of Pine Mountain, facing Kingdom Come Gap and the information taken to Commissioner Collins was that the men from the logging camp and the railroad camp went sober to the Wilson cabin and came away most amazingly drunk.

Judge Collins mentioned it to Deputy Marshal John M. Riddle and Riddle rode up Kingdom Come and found that Bill Williams and Ned Isom knew something which they would be willing to tell. He went back to Whitesburg and warrants were issued against Mrs. Wilson and Sallie White, 17 years old, who has been living at the Wilson home. With the warrants in his pocket he rode over Cowan Mountain and up Big Cowan Creek, leading a couple of saddle horses, and at dusk that evening he came back over Cowan Mountain with Mary Jane Wilson on one horse and Sallie White on the other, and locked them up for the night.

Next day they were before Commissioner Collins and Bill Williams and Ned Isom swore to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. And Ned Isom told how he went to the Wilson cabin and asked Mary Jane to sell him some whisky and how Mary Jane told him she didn't have any to sell him, but she might be able to get some for him. He wanted to know how much it would be and she reckoned it would be about \$1.50 for a quart and for her trouble she reckoned she ought to have about 50 cents.

Ned Isom was satisfied with the terms and gave her \$2 and after a bit he saw her go to the springhouse. So, after another bit, he went to the springhouse and there was a bottle of moonshine. Putting two and two together he concluded that there was a certain relation between his \$2 and the bottle of moonshine and he carried it away.

Bill Williams said he went to the Wilson cabin and asked for some whisky. Mary Jane said she had none, but she might be able to get him some. He gave her a dollar and she went out. A little while later Sallie White came in and tossed a pint bottle of whisky on the

bed, careless like. Bill saw in the careless act a certain relation with the dollar he had given Mary Jane, so he slipped the bottle in his pocket and went away.

The testimony of Stephen Frazier, school teacher, was not so conclusive. He had borrowed a quart from Mary Jane and had paid it back and had borrowed a pint from Hugh Wilson and had not paid it back and had not paid for it.

Sallie White went on the stand and denied that she had had any part in moonshining at Kingdom Come Gap and Commissioner Collins, after advising her to find lodging somewhere else, dismissed the case against her. Mary Jane Wilson did not choose to testify. She was bound over.

Sallie White was still living at the Wilson cabin when the staff correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch climbed Cowan Mountain and jogged up Big Cowan Creek to Kingdom Come Gap with Adam Q. Ramey of Whitesburg, telephone manager, who was figuring on running a line through Scuttle Hole Gap. It happened that this projected line would cut up across the foot of the mountain back of the Wilson cabin, and so the telephone man and the correspondent left the horses at the creek and climbed up the slope to the cabin. Hugh Wilson, under an apple tree's shade, was shoeing his horse and wearing a gun that did not seem to be called for by the exigencies of horse shoeing. There were other exigencies, however, which he seemed to have taken into account. One of these was the possible approach of two men who had no obvious reason for being thereabout and when that contingency arose Wilson's interest in his horseshoeing diminished and a readiness for emergency was manifested rather uncomfortably when the correspondent drew nearer than was necessary.

It took the telephone man a minute or two to explain what two men meant by coming up the slope that way

(Continued on Page 12.)



# William II and Frederick the Great

## A Curious Case of Parallel Destiny

Prussian King, with England as ally, fought France, Austria, Russia and Sweden for seven years and beat them in the end — Saxony was his Belgium and Silesia his Alsace-Lorraine—Battled on when money was gone, army reduced to shadow and country in ruins — His wars laid foundations of British and German Empires, now seeking each other's destruction -o- -o- -o-

**I**F Emperor William and the German people, warring for life against the most formidable coalition Europe has ever seen, appear to some observers overhanging in their confidence of ultimate victory, it must be remembered that they have always before their eyes an electrifying object lesson from their own history—the astounding military career of another Hohenzollern, Frederick the Great.

For Prussia, the soul and brain of the German Empire, has once before ventured to pit itself against practically all Europe; and Prussia then was only a little larger than Kentucky. From seven long years of that death-grapple with crushing odds Prussia emerged triumphant. It is true that the heroic little nation was worn down to skin and bones, but it had inflicted even more terrible exhaustion upon its enemies, and had never for a moment relaxed its iron clutch upon the cause and prize of the conflict, the province of Silesia.

Between the two Hohenzollerns, Frederick and William, many curious parallels, both in circumstances and character, have thus far revealed themselves. Whether history will complete the likeness to the last chapter will be decided upon the battlefields of Europe. Frederick's victories laid the cornerstone of Prussian leadership in Germany, which culminated in the formation of the German Empire. William is credited with aspiring towards German hegemony of the world, leading perhaps to some future German World-Empire, and incidentally to the title of "William the Great" for himself.

William may suffer disasters such as Germany has not yet tasted even in imagination, and still duplicate the glory of his famous great-great-granduncle. For Frederick again and again underwent defeats which would have been fatal to any commander less tenacious and to any people less passionately patriotic. He twice had the humiliation of seeing Berlin captured and plundered by enemies. For several years Russian armies occupied not only East Prussia and Pomerania on the Baltic Sea, but part of Brandenburg itself.

In the last years of Frederick's wars he fought bitterly on without money, and with only a shadow of his former magnificent armies. The coinage was debased until it was almost worthless. Prussia lay everywhere in ruins, its towns burned, its fields abandoned, its people starving. In the total population one person out of every ten had perished, from wounds and hardships.

After the calamitous defeat at Kunersdorf, Frederick wrote farewell letters to his relatives and an order abdicating the throne in favor of his brother, and was at the point of swallowing the poison which he always carried in a vial in his pocket. "All is lost," he said, "and I will not survive the destruction of my country." Yet in a few days he rallied his courage and prolonged the conflict another three years.

It is this proved stubbornness against great odds, this tried national endurance, this inflexible hardihood on the part of ruler and people, which inspires the Germans today with a serene assurance that at the end victory will rest upon their banners. They believe that, again under Hohenzollern leadership, they can today make Frederick's history repeat itself, and are not daunted by the possibility that the process may require three years or seven years or even a longer period.

In the first year of the present war, the first epoch of Frederick's campaigns in the Seven Years' War 160 years ago has already strangely repeated itself. Indeed, it is possible to draw a parallel which is almost exact between the fortunes of the two Hohenzollerns in the early period of their wars.

The circumstances leading up to the two wars were very similar. Like William, Frederick was regarded as the "enfant terrible" of European politics. Just as William, by encouraging foreign trade and building a great navy, challenged the commercial and maritime supremacy of Great Britain, so Frederick had audaciously challenged the ascendancy of Austria in Germany, seizing her rich province of Silesia and maintaining his conquest by force of arms in two Silesian wars (1740-42 and 1744-45).

Both rulers were eloquent orators on the blessings of peace, and both were regarded by their enemies as astute politicians bent on the aggrandizement of their houses. That both maintained at huge cost the finest armies Europe had ever beheld was regarded by their rivals then and now as a menace. In that day as in this "Prussian militarism" was considered a peril to all Europe.

Frederick had an excellent talent for satire and was well aware of it. An infamous pun against the Czarina Elizabeth of Russia turned her into an implacable enemy. Madame Pompadour was the true ruler of France, but when Frederick's Minister at Paris suggested that it would be profitable for him, like all the other diplomats there, to pay court to the all-powerful mistress of Louis XV, the King replied coldly that he was not aware of any such person existing. This remark cost both France and Prussia untold misery and thousands of lives.

Fear and hatred of Frederick accomplished the same somersault in European alliances which fear of William inspired in our day. In the one case Austria was



**FREDERICK THE GREAT.**

Three reproductions from old prints of the Prussian King in youth, middle age and at the age of 73 years (the figure on horseback).



### The Two Line-Ups.

In 1756

Prussia	vs.	Austria
and		France
England		Russia
		Sweden
		South German States

In 1914

Germany	vs.	England
Austria		France
Turkey		Russia
		Italy
		Belgium
		Japan
		Servia
		Montenegro

the leader in the readjustment; in the other it was France. Both were filled with a passion of "ravanche" for the loss of a province: Silesia in the case of Austria, and in the case of France Alsace-Lorraine.

In the Silesian Wars, which were only a branch of the greater conflict known as the War of the Austrian Succession, France and Prussia were allied against

Austria and England. In ten years' time, Austria accomplished the diplomatic triumph of winning an alliance with France, her hereditary enemy, which may be compared as a right-about-face to France's present alliance with her century-old foe, England. In Frederick's time England, because of its hatred of France, suddenly switched from Austria to a rapprochement with Prussia, just as Italy today, because of its enmity towards Austria, shifted from the Triple Alliance to the Triple Entente.

In 1756 Frederick found himself isolated by foes in close alliance, just as William found himself in 1914. Menacing Frederick from the west was France; from the south, Austria; from the east, Russia, and from the north, Sweden. William was almost as completely enmeshed in a diplomatic web—England on the sea, France to the west and Russia on the east. Both rulers, when the conflict was inevitable, seized the favorite weapon



**G**ERMANY today, under its Hohenzollern Emperor, finds itself in the same situation as confronted Prussia 160 years ago under Frederick the Great—isolated, beset by powerful enemies on every side and warring with every ounce of energy in a conflict the issue of which may be national death or unparalleled national expansion

Photo by Paul Thomson.



PHOTO © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

of Prussian tactics—that of striking the first blow. The lineup in the Seven Years' War, which began in 1756, was: Prussia and England vs. Austria, France, Sweden, Russia and the Holy Roman Empire, the latter being an alliance of south German States, jealous of the growing power of Prussia. Today England, the ally of that time, has become the bitterest enemy; and Austria, then the foremost foe, is today the loyal ally. Historians of the Treitschke stamp do not attempt to conceal their fury over the fact that while Frederick the Great kept France busy on the continent, England had an opportunity to take Canada and India from France, for by one of the ironies of history it was the aid of Prussia which enabled England to found the world-empire which Germany would now seize from her. Whether Frederick caused the Seven Years' War was debated as acrimoniously in his day as the question whether William was the author of the present war is



**WILLIAM II.**

Three characteristic poses of the German Emperor. The full-length portrait was taken on his fifty-sixth birthday, Jan. 27 last.

argued today. Certain it is that both Frederick and William struck the first actual blow; the former by invading Saxony, and the latter by invading Belgium. Frederick maintained that the first offensive act was committed by Austria, in mobilizing troops in Bohemia, just as William asserts the war was precipitated by Russia's mobilization of troops in Poland.

In the Seven Years' War Saxony in many respects played the role of Belgium. Ten years earlier Frederick had signed a treaty of peace with Saxony, which when he was ready, he treated as a scrap of paper. Without warning, without a declaration of war, Frederick on Aug. 29, 1756, marched across the Saxon frontier. As in the case of Belgium, he claimed the pretext of "military necessity;" Saxony affording a gateway into Austria as Belgium did into France. But on the capture of Dresden his first act was to seize the royal archives, in which he professed to find, as William did at Brussels, evidence of a secret alliance with his enemies.

Instead of permitting free passage to Frederick, the Saxons met him with defiance, and their army, 16,000 strong, retired to Pirna, an inaccessible plateau, which they fortified like another Liege. Frederick, like William's Generals last August, could not leave such a fortress in his rear, and was compelled to besiege Pirna, thus wasting five precious weeks. This delay disarranged all of his plans and deprived him of the advantage he had expected from taking Austria by surprise. As Liege saved Paris, so Pirna saved Prague.

### William and Frederick LIKENESSES.

**B**OTH Hohenzollerns, of extreme practical talents combined with a strain of the artistic. Frederick played the flute and was ambitious to be a classic French poet. William composes music and conducts orchestras; his essays in painting and architecture are well known.

Both men of keen and restless minds; Frederick more coldly intellectual, William more impetuously emotional; both ardently ambitious. Both eloquent advocates of peace, while maintaining greatest military establishments of their times.

Frederick, allied with England, in seven years of war withstood Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and the South German states. William, allied with Austria and Turkey, in a year of war has more than held his own against England, France and Russia, to say nothing of Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro and Japan.

In Frederick's wars, Saxony had the role of Belgium today and Silesia that of Alsace-Lorraine. Frederick's battles planted the seeds of the present conflict. During the Seven Years' War were founded both the British and German empires, created by mutual assistance, but now grown deadly rivals.

William's Generals have poured out the lives of their men like water. Frederick was a cynic regarding human life, and to a body of grenadiers who hesitated to charge a dangerous position he shouted: "Damn you, do you want to live forever?"

### CONTRASTS.

**F**REDERICK was 44 years old at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. William was 56 on Jan. 27 last. The King often led his armies in person; at Kunersdorf two horses were shot under him and his coat was riddled with bullets. The Emperor travels usually at the rear of his armies in a private train, which changes its colors like a chameleon to avoid hostile airmen; but sometimes he has penetrated close to the scene of action.

Frederick's battles were fought with muzzle-loading muskets and cannon firing solid shot. The Prussian cavalry was the deciding factor in most of his victories. William places his dependence upon his artillery, with both shrapnel and explosive shells; and wields agencies undreamed of in Frederick's days, such as the railroad, submarine, aeroplane, telephone and wireless.

Frederick had perfected himself as a commander in two wars with Austria prior to the Seven Years' War. William had no experience in actual warfare until last August.

As Pirna was too strong to storm, Frederick was compelled to reduce it by hunger, and sat down before it with 32,000 troops. The Austrians sent an expedition to raise the siege, which might be compared, though on a larger scale, to the English expedition for the relief of Antwerp. Both expeditions met with disaster, for Frederick routed the Austrians at the battle of Lobowitz.

Without food and ammunition, the Saxons surrendered Oct. 17. Frederick treated his prisoners with a rigor which in that day was famed as a "Saxon atrocity." He forced the entire army of 16,000 men to enlist in the Prussian army, and sent them to a camp where the corporal's cane turned them into Prussian grenadiers. Then he scattered them among his regiments and compelled them to fight his battles. Imagine William making his Belgian prisoners into German soldiers and dispatching them to fight against France and England!

The delay in Saxony compelled Frederick to postpone until the next spring the drive against Prague which he had planned to finish in the autumn. In April, 1757, he at last invaded Bohemia, and his defeat of the Austrians before Prague may be compared to the German triumphs in their drive towards Paris. But, like Paris, Prague was not fated to fall into the enemy's hands, for Frederick met a severe reverse at Kolin, just as William did at the Marne River, and was compelled to fall back, as the Germans retreated from Paris.

By this time Frederick's enemies were ready for him. A French army of 125,000 invaded Hanover, which was the personal possession of the King of England. Russian soldiers to the number of 100,000 invaded East Prussia and spread the torch and the sword far and wide. Sixteen thousand Swedes invaded Pomerania, and 60,000 troops of the Holy Roman Empire moved northwards to effect a junction with the French. On the south were two Austrian armies of more than 100,000 men each, menacing Frederick's position in Saxony and his possession of Silesia.

To meet these hordes of enemies, Frederick had only 150,000 troops, but they were of a perfection in discipline and equipment theretofore unknown in military science. They had been forged into an ideal sword, and the hand that wielded it was that of a master of fence. Like a skillful swordsman beset on all sides by a mob, he could defend himself only by the dazzling swiftness of his thrusts. To prevent the invaders from uniting against him, he had recourse to a series of the most marvelous marches in history, dashing out against the French here, the Austrians there and the Russians in another direction with such headlong velocity and such tireless energy as to astound the world.

When the history of today's war comes to be written, it will be found that William, too, like his predecessor, has distinguished himself by the consummate mobility of his forces, making use of an agency undreamed of in Frederick's time—the railroad. The historian will

(Continued on Page 15.)





# THE LOOSENING UP OF HOGAN

By Charles E. Van Loan

"Perhaps he  
choked a bit  
as he  
read them."

"AND five better than you again!" "Handsome Harry" McCarter, sometimes known as the Dayton Adonis, sometimes as "The Mississippi River gambler," and at all times as the best spitball pitcher with a second-division team, leaned

back against the cushions of the private car, bunched his small straight and patted his nose with it while he weighed the chances and studied the frank, open countenance of "Bush" Hawley, the youthful outfielder. The Ponies were on tour, and the nightly poker game was just beginning.

The Ponies worked at professional baseball for a living; but the only national pastime they recognized was the ancient and honorable game of draw poker. As workingmen, they might finish in seventh place every little while, with six teams in front of them and the cellar championship clamoring behind; but drop them into a poker league and the Ponies would be found hanging away high up in the first division.

They were a fine bunch of athletes, running to loud waist coats, the early

twenties, cards, dice and single cussedness—the most happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care-for-we-don't-utfit in the league.

"Monk" Lawson, who flattered himself that he managed the Ponies, did not believe in carrying women with a ball club. In his youth, when, as he so often remarked, he had won "some pitcher, boys, some pitcher," he had traveled with one married club, and the experience had lasted him for years. He fancied unmarried men, so he signed them.

"Women make trouble," said Monk when expounding his views to the owner of the Pony franchise. "It's this way, Mr. Hagadorn: they keep the men stirred up all the time. Mrs. Who's This tells Mrs. Who's That what somebody else's wife said about her husband, and women get to scrapping among themselves, and they haul the men into it, and first thing you know you've got a grand hornet's nest on your hands. Not for mine! Give me a team of young hellers, and I'll get you a pennant here, sure!"

Monk got his "young hellers" all carefully selected, but he had not yet produced the pennant. The team was making money for the owner, the fans liked the scrappy aggregation, and had hopes that some day Monk would lead them out of the wilderness and into the promised land—the first division.

And now, having stalled long enough to give the old Mississippi River gambler a chance to figure out the situation and estimate the value of his two-to-the-six straight, we return to the poker game.

"I bet him a buck after the draw," mused the handsome one, "and he raised me five. Raised me five. He's just about tightened up on me." McCarter marked a cross upon the table, and traced an imaginary line toward his pile of chips. "Cross shows where the old Mississippi River gambler was shot through the heart," said he whimsically. "Dotted lines indicate which way they drug him out. All right, Bush. I got to call. How big is your full house?"

"I'm out on a limb," said Bush sadly, shoving the chips toward McCarter. "I was trying to get by with two big pair, and you went and hooked up a straight on me. I'm ruined."

"What I don't understand is why you didn't raise the pants off Bush instead of just calling. It looked to me as if that should have been the play."

It was a new voice, and the poker experts looked up for an instant. Harry McCarter snorted loudly, and began riffling the cards.

"If you know so much about poker," said he, sneeringly, "it's a wonder to me you wouldn't sit into one of these games once in a while and teach us how to play five cards! We don't bar nobody; it's an open game, Hogan."

The young man addressed as Hogan, who was perched upon the back of the seat across the aisle closely following the progress of the poker game, flushed slightly, but made no reply. McCarter's remark had been an innocent one, but the sneer gave an ugly sting to the words. Hogan was not thick-skinned, and he had read resentment, if not open hostility, in the short glance the players had given him.

A few minutes later he climbed down from his perch, yawned, stretched and moved away toward the smoking compartment. He was neither tired nor sleepy; but he did not want the poker party to know that he had been driven away.

You handed it to him just right, Harry," commented "Dutch" Orendorff. "What does a cheap skate like him want to be settin' around a poker game for? He's so tight he wouldn't bet \$5 on four kings and an ace! And

salary checks riotously—spent them upon each other like chums—and most of them were "in hock to the club" at the beginning of every season. If a man did not "keep up his end" and spend his money, he did not belong; he wasn't a "good fellow."

If a club of very young men can be said to have a tradition, Hogan had violated it. He did not fit in with his associates because, as McCarter expressed it, "he never spent anything but the evening."

Hogan knew all this. He would have given much for the good will of his teammates, but he was not in a position to explain matters or set up any defense. So he went early to bed, for lack of someone to talk with, and the click and rattle of poker chips soothed him to sleep.

From the beginning Hogan had been somewhat of a mystery. The paragraphers, who love to delve into the past of every recruit, had been forced to accept a bare statement that he came from the West somewhere—and that might have been any town between San Diego and Nome.

When Hogan began to pitch, and his remarkable jump ball attained a reputation, several scouts, on the trail of will-o'-the-wisp contract jump-

ers, made it their business to take a good look at Monk Lawson's find; but not one of them was able to state that he had ever seen Hogan before. Not even Ernie Lanigan, who knows the home town of every man in any league, was able to "get a line" on Hogan, who came whirling into the baseball firmament, a rocket from regions unknown.

Monk Lawson, who claimed that he had discovered the new phenomenon, knew very little about him, and was bound by a promise not to tell the little he knew.

The Ponies were in spring training when the unknown made his appearance and sought out the manager.

"Mr. Lawson, I understand you are in the market for a good pitcher or two?" said the stranger.

Monk grinned. His scouts had been scurrying the country for pitching material, and all the fans between Golden Gate and Sandy Hook were aware of the fact. Lawson had been looking over the season's catch, and he was not optimistic about it. So he grinned.

"I'll make you a business proposition," said the unknown. "I believe I can win two-thirds of my games with this club."

Monk grinned.

"Just a second," said the stranger. "You're a business man, I take it. If I pitch 30 games for you and win 20 of them, I want \$3000 and my expenses for the season. If I fall below that mark, you pay nothing but the expenses. I'm willing to gamble. Are you?"

"Ring for the padded ambulance, boy," said Monk. "You're looney."

"I've seen some of your new men at work this afternoon," said the stranger cheerfully. "If you can stand for some of them, you ought to be willing to take a look at me."

"See here," said Lawson, "what makes you think you can win two-thirds of your games in a real league? You ever done any pitching in fast company?"

"Never."

"Then you are crazy!" "Not until you've seen me work," persisted the stranger. "Give me a few days to limber up in, and then try me out against your regular team. I'll gamble on the showing I'll make. In the meantime, it doesn't cost you a cent. What more do you want? You can't lose anything, and you may win. Is that fair enough?"

"It is," said Monk. "What's your name, young fellow?"

"Hogan."

"Hogan? You don't look like a Hogan to me."

"John J. Hogan," said the young man. "It's a good baseball name."

"It's all of that," said Monk; "but what is your regular moniker?"

"That's my business. It's enough for you to know that I'm of age, able to make a contract, honest enough to keep it, and got no strings on me anywhere. I'm an amateur in good standing."

"Humph!" said Monk.

Nevertheless, Hogan worked out with the rest of the squab pitchers for 10 days or so, sweated off eight or ten pounds of fat, paid his own expenses at the hotel, and earned his chance to pitch a practice game against the regular lineup.

That night Monk Lawson brought out a contract, and there was a long conference.

"Now, see here," said the manager, "I want to know about this. Who did you pitch with last?"

"A college team," said Hogan.

"Can that stuff!" said Lawson. "Can it. I want to know."

"I've told you."



"Lots of class to you, kid," said Monk."



## The Loosening Up of Hogan (Continued)

"On the level?"  
 "On the level."  
 "Well, you're a bird, then. Nobody's got any strings on you? No contracts lying around?"  
 "Not the scratch of a pen."  
 "All right. You're on."  
 "One thing more," said Hogan. "I would rather nothing was said about the terms of this contract. If anybody asks you, my name is Hogan, and I'm from—well, say Texas. That's a big State. Family reasons; understand?"

"I won't say a word," promised Lawson. "They'd probably think I was crazy to give a man a contract like this, and they'd know you were crazy for signing it. I'm willing to make it fifteen hundred for the season on a straight salary basis, no matter how many games you win or lose. Better think that over again."  
 "No," said Hogan. "Three thousand or nothing. I'll take the chance, and if I win the 20 games, I won't be robbing you of anything at that."  
 "I should say not!"

Toward the end of August it was a foregone conclusion that John J. Hogan would win his reckless gamble. He had been one of the sensational pitching discoveries of the year.

On the diamond he was very popular. In the dressing room, conversations stopped when he interjected a remark. The Ponies were punishing their "cheap guy" after a method of their own, fully as cruel as the Coventry system. Hogan bore it well, and his conduct toward the other members of the team was uniformly courteous. Monk Lawson liked him, and, feeling that his parsimony was due to a lack of money, made many offers of advances. Hogan refused them with gratitude.

"There's a reason why I must have a certain amount of money as soon as possible," he said. "If I had some of it now—"  
 "You'd blow it," said Monk. "I know. Well, kid, you savvy your own business best."

Hogan did know his own business best; knew it well enough to keep his mouth shut, which is the supreme test, though there were times when he would have given anything to tell his troubles to a sympathetic listener, for Hogan was only 23.

The first of September was at hand, and Hogan had not drawn a cent from the club, though he had won 16 games and lost five. According to the terms of the agreement, all of Hogan's living expenses were paid by the club, even when the team was playing at home. His modest hotel bills were forwarded to the management, and Monk often wondered if the pitcher spent anything at all upon amusements, or if he had any money to spend. The boy was always well dressed, and his linen was fresh and clean; his wardrobe showed no signs of parsimony.

Lawson had often wondered about this phase of the situation, and the mystery was cleared up one evening when the manager called upon Hogan at his quarters in the hotel while the team was at home. There were two trunks in the room—one of them an immense wardrobe affair—and the bureau was littered with silver-backed toilet articles, none of which had even been seen on tour.

"Lots of class to you, kid," said Monk. "You've got enough silver junk there to start a store."  
 "I've been thinking of that," said Hogan gravely. "It's some I had when I joined the club. What did you want to see me about?"

That was always the way when Lawson tried to dig into Hogan's mysterious past. He ran his inquisitive nose into a stone wall.

"Business," said the manager briefly. "You've got four more games to win to get that three thousand, and a month and a half to do it in. Just to show you that I'm a good fellow, I'll let you work twice against Henderson's bunch this week. They're the softest team in the league for you to beat."

"That sounds good," said Hogan, wondering what was coming next.

"And just as soon as you win your twentieth game, kid," continued the manager, "you'll get the three thousand. After that I'm going to put you on a regular salary. That's fair, ain't it?"

"Fairer than the contract," said Hogan, sitting on the edge of the bed. "And mighty white of you, Monk. I won't forget it."

"Yes," said Lawson. "I was talking with Mr. Hagadorn the other day, and he's tickled with the way you've been going. He thought you ought to have something beside the bonus, so the sooner you get in and grab it, the better off you'll be."

"Good again," said Hogan. "But—what's this for, Monk? What's the idea?"

"I might have known I couldn't bull you," said the manager. "Here's the ace in the hole: You see, Hogan, that contract calls for 20 winning games. You remember you wouldn't sign it any other way. According to the agreement, you could run out on us after you've won that money." He looked shrewdly at the pitcher, who made no sign. "Of course," he continued hurriedly, "I told Mr. Hagadorn you wouldn't run out on the club. I told him you'd stick for the end of the season."

"Why, certainly," said Hogan. "If I won the bonus or lost it, I'd stick until the season closes."

Monk drew a deep breath, and felt in his coat pocket. "That's the way to talk!" he said. "Now, I've got a

next season's contract here I'd like you to look over. It calls for a salary."

At this precise point the conference wound up in a tangle. Hogan would not commit himself. He said he did not know whether he would be able to play ball for another season, but would give his answer after he won the bonus. In vain Monk expanded upon the theme of the glorious future.

Hogan was firm. "I'll tell you about it later," was the best he would say.

Monk went away from the hotel slightly troubled in his mind.

"It's the cash stake he's after," thought the manager; "and I'll bet there's a skirt tangled up in it somewhere. But if he says he'll stick for the end of the season, he'll keep his word. I'll have him see Mr. Hagadorn."

It was in September that McCarter and Hogan had their clash. McCarter had been spilling for it all season. It came about in a peculiar manner. The team was flying half-way across the country to open a series in St. Louis, and in the smoking compartment McCarter was perusing the Sunday papers. From the sporting pages he drifted to the magazine supplements, in one of which he found a highly entertaining article, dealing none too gently with the idle sons of the rich.

"These kid millionaires certainly have one swell time!" commented Adonis. "Here it says that young Oswald Van Slyck blew a half a million in eight months, and then had to go to work. Percy Kinkaid gets a thousand a month just to stay away from home! Gee, I wish my folks thought that much of me! Listen, fellers! Here's a funny gag!" Then he read from the paper:

"Not all the money-burning youths hail from the At-

lantic coast. The West also has its spendthrift sons. Probably the most notable case of prodigal extravagance which California has known of in recent years is that of young Lafayette Durand Chatterton."

"Holy Moses, men! What a name!"

"Young Lafayette Durand Chatterton, son of T. Durand Chatterton, the well-known San Francisco millionaire railroad magnate and sugar king. Young Chatterton cut a wide swath for two seasons after leaving college, where he was famous as an athlete, playing half-back on the Stanford football team and pitching for the college nine."

"Upon leaving Stanford, he hurled himself into a money-spending saturnalia which it is believed brought about a rupture between his father and himself. At any rate, the young man disappeared several months ago, and it is reported that he is now working in one of his father's beet sugar factories for \$2 a day, earning less money in a year than it was his habit to spend in the course of an evening. It is rumored that several young women of the exclusive set are mourning young Chatterton's disappearance!"

"Oh, rats, the rest is all about his love affairs! What a tight old guy that Chatterton must be! All the boy did was to put some of the old man's dough in circulation! I'd like to have a chance to spend a couple of thousand a month!"

"Maybe it wouldn't be as soft as you might think," Hogan, curled up in his usual place by the window, offered this mild suggestion.

"Huh!" sneered McCarter. "Here's Hogan talking about spending money! What do you know about it, you paper-collar sport? I'll bet you never spent more than \$3 in one chunk in your whole life! I'll bet you've got every cent you ever made hung up in a sock somewhere! I'll bet!"

"Bluff! Bang!"

They dragged Hogan out of the smoking room, and they led the Dayton Adonis to the washbasin, where the porter rendered first aid to the injured. Hogan had slapped McCarter's face—slapped it hard—and then as McCarter leaped to his feet and put up his hands, Hogan knocked him flat with a right swing to the nose—a very unhandy place to hit a handsome man like McCarter.

"I'm sorry," said Hogan to his bodyguard, "but it was coming to him. You can think anything you like about me, you fellows, but the first one who opens his jaw to me is going to get it cracked. That's all!"

After that Hogan's life with the team was a misery

awful crimp in the bank roll. I had an idea you'd like to see it and feel of it and smell it because it's the first real money I've ever earned—and sweated for."

When, five days later, the Ponies arrived in Chicago, the clerk handed Hogan a whole fistful of telegrams, and he carried them to his room at once. Perhaps he choked a bit as he read them. It would have been no disgrace if he had.

That week Monk Lawson got his answer.

"No more baseball after this season," said Hogan. "It's out of the question."

Monk argued for three days, and then gave up in despair.

The Ponies finished the league schedule at home, and Hogan pitched and won the last game. The club wound up the year in a blaze of glory and fifth place in the percentages. They were actually heading the second division, and the fans who had supported the Ponies loyally in many a cellar finish, cheered up and saw visions of better things.

In the clubhouse after the game they skylarked about in boyish glee, celebrating the end of the year's work. John J. Hogan, clad in a crash towel, came in from the shower room, waited for a chink of silence in the racket, found it, and lifted up his voice.

"Boys," said he, "I'm going to give a dinner tonight, down at the Argyle, to as many of you fellows as care to come. I won't be with you next season, and probably I won't see you all together again."

There was an astounded silence. The players looked at each other and wondered if they had heard right. Hogan was proposing to spend some money—and at the Argyle, the most expensive, therefore the most exclusive place in the city! Hogan, who hadn't bought so much as a round of drinks all season long!

"It will be a little surprise party," said Hogan earnestly. "I'd like to have you all there."

There was a nervous movement of the men on the benches in front of the lockers. Not one of them cared to accept Hogan's hospitality; but, on the other hand, none cared to offer the direct insult of open refusal. McCarter was standing by the door. Hogan walked over to him and offered his hand.

"Forget it, Harry!" he said. "The season's over. You come down to the Argyle tonight, and if you don't like my surprise party, we'll put on the gloves and go four rounds to a decision. Are you on?"

McCarter flushed and stock out his hand.

"I got you, kid," he said. "Duke me!"

(Continued on Page 11.)



"Hogan knocked him flat with a right swing to the nose."



# Uncle Sam to Pierce the Frozen North With A Railroad 471 Miles Long to Arctic Circle

**P**ANAMA Canal force and machinery, transported from torrid to polar clime, will build \$26,800,000 line from Seward to Fairbanks, across raging rivers and ice-locked peaks, and open up treasure zone of coal, metal and timber.



One of the completed stretches.

**Y**OUR Uncle Samuel is going to tackle a new world job. Having successfully cleaned up the Panama Canal (a torrid task), he is going to try his hand at the Alaska Railroad (an arctic undertaking).

This is not the pleasant pursuit that the engineer in the States has—a cut here, a fill there, a nice bridge over a placid stream, with long level stretches in between. No, before he can call the job done, Uncle Sam must study some of the Goliath glaciers of the frozen North and their moods; he must hew a patch in the granite sides of many a mountain top for his iron rails; he must throw spidery bridges across gaping ravines which summer fills with a frothing torrent and winter locks with a wall of ice; he must stem the currents of raging rivers long enough to build concrete piers, all trussed together with beams of the stoutest steel—he must battle all the while with wintry blasts and freezing ice and snow, and howling, biting, vengeful winds.

It will be done. The men are in Alaska now. The preliminaries are under way. Soon the metals will begin pushing their irresistible path, inch by inch, toward the frozen pole.

President Wilson has directed that the great task be done by the Alaska Engineering Commission. W. C. Edes is chairman of the commission and his two chief aids will be Lieut. Frederick Mears, late superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and Thomas Riggs Jr., who has done much surveying in Alaska, and is now there laying out the route in the Broad Pass region.

In money the job will cost \$26,800,000. In men—nobody knows. The line will be 471 miles long. It will stretch from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to the thriving town of Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, almost at the Arctic Circle. The route includes the existing Alaska

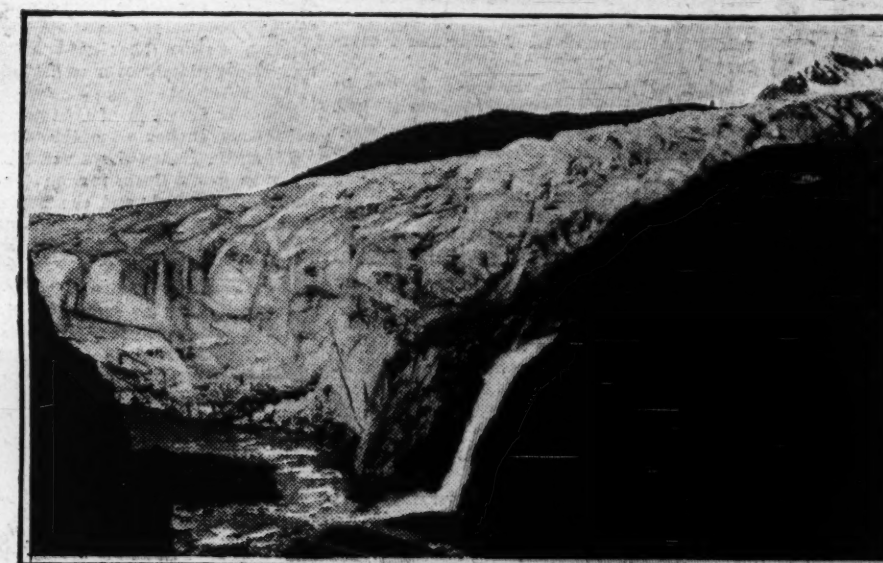
(Continued on Page 14.)



Cushman street, Fairbanks.



One of the hardest problems for the surveyors.



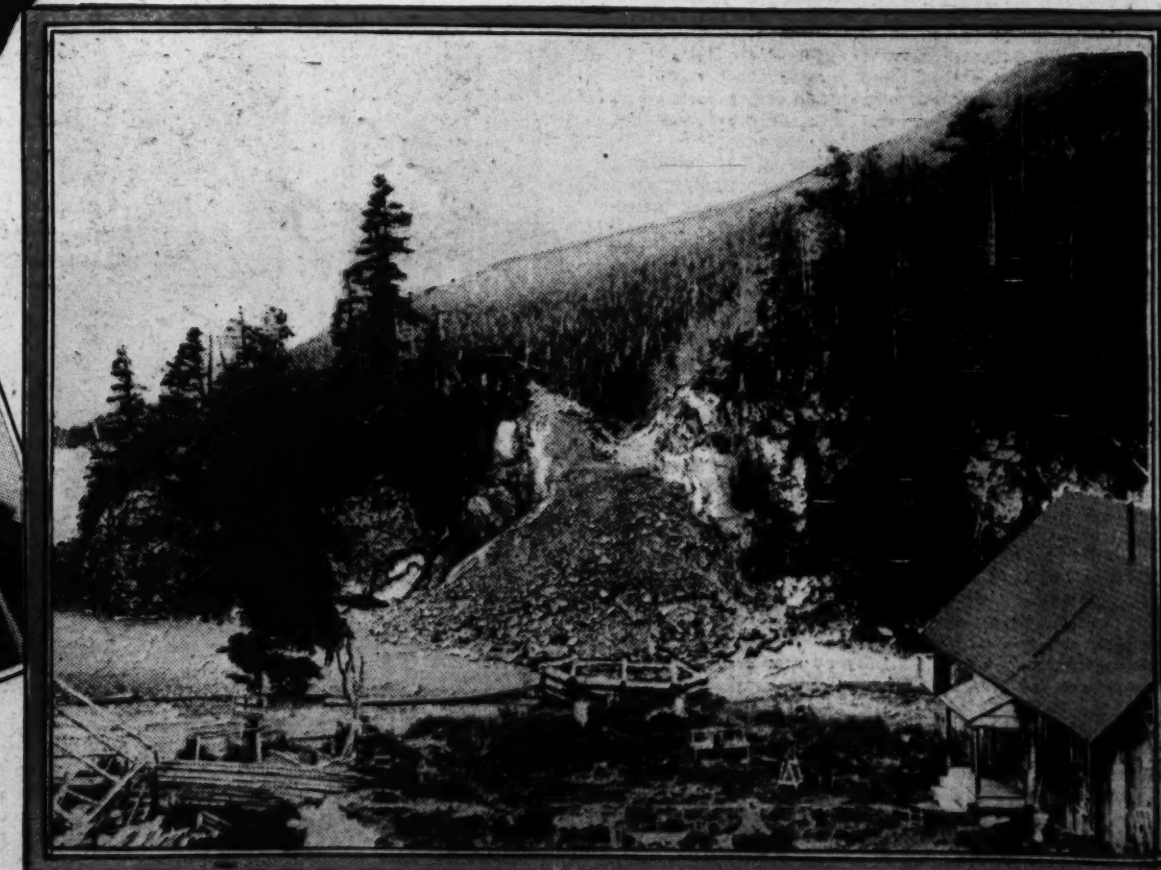
On the line of the Alaska Northern.



Seward and Resurrection River delta at head of Resurrection Bay.



One of the many tunnels.



A barrier on the railroad route that private enterprise did not overcome.





"He detected an incautious footstep on the parquet of the reception hall."

LANYARD, the redoubtable "Lone Wolf," having pledged himself to abandon the crackman's career for love of the young American girl, Lucy Shannon, is put to a severe test by her sudden and unexpected flight. Disguised as a taxicab chauffeur, he continues to circulate boldly throughout Paris, seeking a clue to the mystery which binds the lady of his love. In his desperation, Lanyard is on the point of going back to his old criminal career, when the savage pursuit by former associates seeking his destruction plunges him into a new line of peril and adventure. He has entered the mansion of Mme. Omber with the impulse to rob again where lately he had made restitution—when a dramatic interruption occurs.

ILLUSTRATED BY L. F. CONREY.

## CHAPTER XX. War.

BUT why, Lanyard asked himself as, once more behind the wheel, he swung his cab aimlessly away, why that blind rage with which he had received Wertheimer's overtures?

When at length he recovered it was to discover that his haphazard course had taken him back toward the heart of Paris; and presently, weary with futile cruising, and being then in the neighborhood of the Madeleine, he sought the cab-rank there and moodily took his place at its end.

Thus it was that a brace of furtive thugs were able to slouch down the rank, pause opposite Lanyard's car under pretext of lighting cigarettes, identify him to their satisfaction, and take themselves hastily off—all without his knowledge.

And not until they had quite disappeared did the driver of the cab ahead dare warn him.

"Is it, then," he inquired civilly, when Lanyard at length glanced around, annoyed by a subconsciousness of the other's stare, "that you are in the bad books of that good Gen. Popinot, my friend?"

"Eh—what's that you say?" Lanyard exclaimed.

The man nodded wisely.

"He who is at odds with Popinot," he observed, "does well not to sleep in public. You did not see those two who passed just now and took your number—rats of Montmartre, if I know my Paris!"

A chill of apprehension sent a shiver stealing down Lanyard's spine.

"A thousand thanks."

Jumping down, the adventurer cranked the motor and was off like a hunted hare.

And when, more than an hour later, he brought his panting car to a pause in a quiet and empty back street of the Auteuil quarter, it was with the conviction that he had beyond question shaken off pursuit.

He took advantage of that secluded spot to substitute false numbers for those he was licensed to display; then at more sedate pace, he sought the private park inclosing the home of Mme. Omber.

But the mansion showed no lights, and there was nothing in the aspect of the lodge and carriage to lead him to believe that the chateau had as yet returned to Paris.

Picking a most circumspect route across the river—via the Pont Mirabeau—to the all-night telegraph bureau in the Rue de Grenelle, he dispatched a cryptic message to the Minister of War, then made back toward the Rue des Acacias.

Unwisely he elected to cross by way of the Pont des Invalides—how unwisely was borne in upon him almost as soon as he turned from the brilliant Quai de la Conference into the darkling Rue Francois Premier; he had won scarcely twenty yards from the corner when a powerful touring car swept up from behind, drew abreast, but instead of passing, checked speed until its pace was even with his own.

Struck by the strangeness of this maneuver, he looked quickly around, to recognize the moonlike mask of De Morbihan grinning sardonically at him over the steering wheel of the black car.

A second hasty glance discovered four men in the back. With no time to identify them, Lanyard questioned their origin as little as their malign intent—Belleville bullies, beyond doubt, with orders to bring in the Lone Wolf, dead or alive.

He had instant proof that his apprehensions were exaggerated. Of a sudden De Morbihan cut out his engine's muffler and turned loose his electric horn.

# "The Lone Wolf"

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Author of "The Brass Bowl," "The Destroying Angel," Etc.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### On the Back Trail.

making a racket in which the report of a revolver shot went unnoticed. Lanyard himself might have been unaware of it had not he caught, out of the corner of his eye, a flash of fire and heard the crash of the window behind him falling inward, shattered.

That the shot had no immediate successor was due almost wholly to Lanyard's instant and instinctive action.

Even before the crash of broken glass registered on his consciousness he threw in the high speed and shot away like a frightened grayhound.

So sudden was this move that it caught De Morbihan himself unprepared. In an instant Lanyard had ten yards' lead. But he could never hope to better that—rather the contrary. The pursuer was the more powerful car, and captained, to boot, by one reputed to be the most skillful motorist in France.

Lanyard's sole hope now lay in open flight and in keeping persistently to the better-lighted thoroughfares.

Only when in full course for the Porte Dauphine did he appreciate De Morbihan's design. He was to be rushed out into the midnight solitudes of the Bois de Boulogne and there run down and slain out of hand. Then inspiration of despair came to him, as wild as any that was ever conceived by brain of man.

They approached a point where a dense plantation walled the road on the left. To the right, a wide foot walk of asphalt separated the drive from a gentle declivity, sown with saplings, running down to the lake.

Rising in his place, Lanyard slipped from under him the heavy waterproof cushion that fitted the seat.

Then, edging ever to the left of the middle of the road, abruptly he shut off power and applied the brakes with all his might.

From its terrific speed the taxicab came to a stop almost within its length.

Lanyard was thrown forward against the wheel, but having braced in anticipation, effected instant recovery.

The car of the Apaches was upon him in a pulse beat. With no least warning of his intention, De Morbihan had no time to employ brakes. Lanyard saw its dark shape flash past the windows of his cab and heard a shout of triumph. Then, with all his might, he flung the heavy cushion across that scant space, directly into the face of De Morbihan.

It flew straight and true.

In alarm, unable to comprehend the nature of that great, dark, whirling mass, De Morbihan attempted to lift a warding elbow. He was too slow—the cushion caught him full force on the side of the head, and before he could recover or guess what he was doing he had twisted the wheel sharply to the right.

The car, running at little less than locomotive speed, shot like a projectile from a cannon's mouth across that strip of sidewalk, caught its right fore wheel against a sapling, swung heavily broadside to the drive, and turned completely over as it shot down the gentle slope to the lake.

The terrific crash of this catastrophe was followed by a hideous chorus of oaths, shrieks, cries and groans.

Promptly Lanyard started his motor anew and, trembling in every limb, ran on for several hundred yards. But time pressed, and the usefulness of his car was at an end as far as he was concerned; there was no saying how many times its identity might not have been established in the course of that wild chase through Paris, or how soon the police might contrive to overhaul and apprehend him; as soon as a bend in the road shut off the scene of the wreck, he stopped finally, jumped down and plunged headlong into the dark midnight heart of the Bois.

"He heard the report of a pistol and knew that Popinot had fired at his fugitive shadow."



LANYARD arrived, past 1 in the morning, under the walls of the Omber place.

Now if it were violation of the tenets of his craft to revisit premises once successfully entered, he showed them at least the prudent deference of selecting a fresh point of attack—one chosen earlier, in the course of his first circuit of the walls.

As he had foreseen the mortar that bound the wall together was crumbling. It was no great task to work loose one of the exposed bricks, establishing a foothold to a position whence his other hand, gloved, could seize the top of the wall, cast the ulster neatly over the glass-topped upper curbing and, thus protected, swing himself bodily atop the thing.

But there, momentarily, he paused in doubt. In that singularly exposed and comfortless position, poised ten feet above the lifeless street on the one hand and with the black mystery of the neglected park on the other, he was seized and shaken by a sudden and unprepared revulsion of feeling in no way colored by any sort of alarm. For he was quite alone and unobserved; he would have sworn to that.

Notwithstanding, he was afraid, as though fear's very self had laid hold of his soul by the heels.

He was afraid with a great fear, such as he had never dreamed to know.

And for a little longer he lingered there trembling, not knowing whether he was to go back or go forward.

Dropping to the ground with an impact muffled by the soft, damp turf, he made himself one with the shadows of the park, until presently he came out beneath the stars, on the open lawn running up to the wing that housed the library.

Nor did the windows—long French windows, opening inward—offer any considerable obstacle. He made no sound, and, thanks to thorough prior acquaintance with the ground, as well as with the combination of the safe, he needed no light.

The clock in the reception hall chimed the three-quarters as he encoined himself between screen and safe and grasped the combination knob.

But he did not turn it. That mellow music died out slowly and left him unstirring in the silence and gloom, his eyes staring wide into blackness at nothing, his jaw set and rigid, his knitted forehead damp with sweat, his hands so slightly clenched that the nails bit painfully into the flesh of his palms, while he looked back over the abyss that yawned between the Lone Wolf of tonight and the man who had within the week knelt before that safe in company with the woman he loved, bent on making restitution of his theft that his soul might be saved through her faith in him.

He was seeing himself as he now was, the thief caught in his crime by his conscience—or whatever he must call his conscience; this thing within him that revolted from his purpose, this sense of honor and of honesty that had grown more dear to him than anything in life he held desirable, that in a few brief days had knitted itself inextricably into the fiber of his being, so that to deny it were against nature.

Minutes passed without his knowledge in the crisis of that struggle.

But at length he grew more calm; his hands relaxed, the muscles of his brow smoothed out, he breathed more slowly and more deeply, his set lips parted and through them a profound sigh escaped, whispering through the stillness.

A great weariness was upon him as he rose slowly and heavily from the floor and stood erect, no longer the slave of self, but its master, free at last and for all time from that ancient evil which so long had held his soul in bondage.

And then, in that moment of victory,



# “The Lone Wolf” (Continued)

through the deep hush reigning in that house, he heard the sound of incautious footfalls on the parquet of the hallway.

## CHAPTER XXII. A Meeting by the Safe.

It was a sound so slight, so very small and still, that only a supersubtle sense of hearing could have distinguished it from the confused multiplicity of almost inaudible, interwoven sounds that go to make the slumbrous quiet by night of that essentially inanimate organism, the human habitation.

And while Lanyard stood at alert attention the sound was repeated from a point less distant. This new intruder was moving through the salons to the library.

In two swift strides Lanyard left the shelter of the screen and ensconced himself in the recess of one of the tall windows, behind its heavy velvet hangings.

That movement could have been timed no more precisely had it been rehearsed. He was barely in hiding when a shape of shadow slipped into the library, paused beside the massive desk and raked the room with a powerful flash lamp.

When at length his vision cleared the other was kneeling in turn before the safe—or rather, rising from a kneeling position there, for more light was needed, and this one, lacking the patience of his studious caution, turned back to the desk, seized the electric reading lamp and transferred it to the floor between the safe and the screen.

But even before she had put down the lamp Lanyard had recognized the woman; before the swift flood of light followed the dull click of the switch he knew that she was Lucy Shannon.

He felt dazed, half-stunned, suffocated—much as he had felt with Gregg's fingers tightening on his windpipe that week-old night at Troyon's.

In one breath he swore it could not be, and knew it must be, she.

She was all in black, even to her gloved hands—no trace of white or any color showing on her person but the fair curve of her cheek below the mask and the red of her lips. And if that were not enough, the intelligence with which she attacked the combination and the confident, businesslike precision that distinguished her every action proved her an apt pupil in the business.

But while he delayed, shrinking from the necessity of discovering himself to her, it was made clear that she had become sensitive to his presence.

In the act of opening the safe—working the combination from that very sheet of paper on which he had made memoranda of its sequence—he saw her pause, freeze to a pose of attention, then turn to stare directly at the portiere behind which he was concealed. And through an eternal second he watched her kneeling there, so still that she seemed not even to breathe.

When at length she stirred it was to rise in one swift, alert movement. And now as she paused with her slight shoulders squared and her head thrown back defiantly, he knew she knew he was there.

As if without will of his own, but drawn irresistibly by her gaze, he stepped out from hiding.

“Lucy—you!”

His voice broke. He waited.

She didn't answer other than to recoil as though he had offered to strike her, and she continued to retreat, wearing a look of utter grief and wretchedness, until presently the table stopped her, and she leaned back against it, as if glad of the support.

“Oh!” she cried, trembling, “why—why did you do it?”

He might have answered her in kind, but self-justification passed his power. He could only hang his head and wretchedly confess: “I don't know.”

As if he hadn't spoken, as if she hadn't heard, she cried again: “Why—oh, why—did you do it? I was so proud of you, so sure of you—the man who had turned straight because of me! It compensated. But now!”

Her voice broke in a short, dry sob.

“Compensated?” he repeated stupidly.

“Yes, compensated.” She threw back her head with a gesture of impatience. “For this—don't you understand?—for this that I'm doing! You don't suppose I've come here of my own accord?—that I went back to Bannon for any reason but to try to save you from him? I knew, if I went away with you he'd never rest until he had you murdered, if he had to follow you around the world to do it! And I thought if I could mislead him by lies for a little time—long enough to give you opportunity to leave France, perhaps I might be able to communicate with the police, denounce him.”

She hesitated, breathless and appealing.

At her first words he had drawn close to her: and now, as naturally as though they had been lovers always, Lanyard possessed himself of her hand.

“You cared as much as that!” he said.

“I love you,” she declared tensely, “I love you so much I am ready to sacrifice everything for you—life, liberty, honor!”

“Hush, dearest, hush!” he begged, half-distracted between joy and pain.

“I mean it; if honor could hold me back, do you think I would have broken in here tonight to rob for Bannon?”

“He sent you, eh?” Lanyard commented in a dangerous voice.

“He was too cunning for me. I was afraid to tell you. I meant to tell—to warn you this evening in the cab. And then I thought perhaps if I were cold and distant and let you go on believing me the worst of women—perhaps you would go away, save yourself, forget me.”

“Never!”

“I tried to carry out my program of lying to him, but he wouldn't have it. They forced the truth from me by threats.”

“They wouldn't dare!”

“They dare anything, I tell you. But it wasn't threats of personal injury to me, but to you, if I refused to tell them the truth, the whole truth. They tormented and bullied me until I broke down and told them everything. And when they learned you had replaced the jewels here, Bannon told me I must return and bring them to him. He said if I refused he'd have you killed before morning.”

“You came alone.”

“No. Three men brought me to the gate. They're waiting outside in the park.”

“Apaches?”

“Two of them—I presume they're Apaches, at least.”



“The fingers . . . closed around the butt of a revolver and presented it at the adventurer.”

The third is Capt. Ekstrom.”

“Ekstrom!” Lanyard cried in despair. “Is he—”

The dull but heavy slam of the great front doors silenced him.

## CHAPTER XXIII. A Strange Interview.

RELEASED the girl instantly, Lanyard slipped to one side of the doorway, whence he could command the perspective of the salon together with a partial view of the front doors.

He was no more than established there, in the shadow of the portieres, when light from an electrolux flooded the reception hall.

It showed him first a single figure, that of a handsome woman well beyond middle age. She was in full evening dress, and even had he not known well the features of Mme. Omber, he would have guessed her to be the mistress of the establishment.

Standing beneath the chandelier she spoke over her shoulder. Promptly there came into view a second woman of much the same age, but even more strong and able of appearance—a woman in plain, dark garments, undoubtedly madame's maid.

Handing over her handbag, Mme. Omber unlatched the throat of her ermine cloak and surrendered it to the servant's hands.

Her next words were audible to the eavesdropper, and reassuring in so far as they indicated ignorance of anything amiss:

“Thank you, Sidonie. You may go to bed now.”

“Madame will not require me to undress her?”

“I'm not ready yet. When I am, I can take care of myself.”

“Many thanks, madame. Good night, madame.”

“Good night.”

The maid moved off toward the main staircase, while the mistress of the house turned deliberately through the salon toward the library.

At this, swinging back to the girl in a stride, Lanyard spoke in a rapid whisper:

“This way,” he said, imperatively drawing her toward the window by which he had entered. “There's a balcony outside—a short drop to the ground.” And unlatching the window, he urged her through it. “Try to leave by the back gateway—the one I showed you—avoid Ekstrom!”

“But you are coming!” she insisted, hanging back.

“Impossible. There isn't time for us both to escape undetected. But take this!”—and he pressed his automatic into her hand. “No—take it. I've another,” he lied, “and you may need it. Don't fear for me, but go—oh, my heart—go!”

The footfalls of Mme. Omber were sounding ominously near by this time; and without giving the girl more time to protest, Lanyard thrust her forcibly through the windows, closed them, shot the latch and stole like a ghost round the farther side of the desk, pausing within a few feet of the screen and safe.

Where the girl had placed it, behind the cinnabar screen, the desk lamp was still alight, and Lanyard knew that the diffusion of its reflected rays was enough to project his figure in silhouette against the glow distinctly visible to one on the threshold.

Now everything hung upon the temperament of the householder, how she would take that apparition—whether quietly, deceived by Lanyard's mumming into believing she had only a poor thiefish fool to deal with, or with bourgeois hysteria.

In the doorway the mistress of the house appeared and halted, quick, glinting eyes shifting from the glow on the floor to the dark figure of the thief. Then, with a quick gesture, she found the chandelier switch and turned on a blaze of light.

As this happened Lanyard cowered, lifting an elbow as if to guard his face.

The gesture had the calculated effect of focusing the attention of the woman directly to him, after one swift glance round had taken in the curtains that were still swaying at the window, and shown her a room tenanted only by herself and a cowering thief. She took three steps forward, stopping on the other side of the desk, her back to the doorway.

Lanyard trembled visibly.

“Well!”—the word boomed like the opening gun of an engagement. “Well, my man!”—the shrewd eyes swerved to the closed door of the safe and quickly back again—“you don't seem to have accomplished a great deal!”

Lanyard gripped the edge of the desk, quivering.

“For God's sake, madame!” he blurted in a husky,

shaken voice, nothing like his own—“don't have me arrested! Give me a chance! I haven't taken anything. Don't call the flics!”

He paused as if his tongue had gone dry.

“Come, come!” the woman answered, with a look almost of pity. “I haven't called anyone—as yet.”

The fingers of one strong white hand were drumming on the top of the desk; then, with a movement so quick that Lanyard himself could hardly have bettered it, they slipped to a handle of a drawer, jerked it open, closed round the butt of a revolver and presented it at Lanyard's head.

Automatically he lifted his hands.

“Don't shoot!” he cried. “I'm not armed!”

“Is that the truth?”

“You've only to search me, madame!”

“Thanks!” Madame's accents now discovered a trace of somewhat dry humor. “I'll leave that to you. Turn out your pockets on the desk there—and remember, I'll stand no nonsense!”

The weapon covered Lanyard steadily, leaving him no alternative but to obey. As for that, he was glad of the excuse to listen for any sound to indicate how the girl was faring in her flight. And he made a pretense of trembling fingers to cover the slowness with which he complied.

But he heard nothing.

When at length he had visibly turned every pocket inside out, and their contents lay upon the desk, the woman looked them over incuriously.

“Put them back,” she said curtly. “And then fetch that chair over there—the one in the corner. I've a notion I'd like to talk to you.”

She paused, eyeing Lanyard inquisitively while he replaced his belongings in his pockets. “Now get that chair,” she ordered. “That's it—there! Sit down.”

Resting herself against the side of the desk, the revolver held negligently, the speaker favored Lanyard with a second inspection, at her leisure.

“What's your name? No—don't answer! I saw your eyes waver, and I'm not interested in a makeshift alias. But it's a stock question, you know. Now let's forget the book and write our own lines. I'll ask you an original question: Why were you acting just now?”

“Acting?” Lanyard repeated, intrigued by the acuteness of this masterful woman's mentality.

“Precisely—pretending you're an ordinary criminal. For a moment I actually believed you afraid of me. But you're neither that nor a common crook. How do I know? Because you're unarmed; your voice has changed in the last two minutes to that of a cultivated man; you've stopped cringing and started thinking; and the way you walked across the floor just now and handled that chair showed me how powerfully you're made. If I hadn't found this revolver you could overpower me in an instant—and I'm no weakling, as women go. Then why the acting?”

STUDYING his captor with interest, Lanyard smiled faintly and shrugged, but made no response.

“Come, come!” Mme. Omber insisted. “You're hardly civil, my man. Answer my question.”

“But if, as you suggest, I am—or was—acting with a purpose, why do you expect me to give the show away?”

“That's logic. I knew you could think. More's the pity!”

“Pity I can think?”

“Pity you can get your own consent to waste yourself like this. You're a fool, for all your intelligence, and the only cure I can see for you is drastic punishment.”

“Meaning the Sante, madame?”

“Quite so. I tell you frankly, when I'm finished lecturing you, off you go to prison.”

“If that's the case, I don't see I stand to gain much by retelling the history of my life. This seems to be your cue to ring for servants to call the police.”

A glint of anger shone in the woman's eyes.

“You're right,” she said shortly; “I dare say Sidonie isn't asleep yet. I'll get her to telephone while I stand guard over you.”

She pressed a call button and from some remote quarter of the house sounded the grumble of an electric bell.

“Pity you're so brazen,” she commented.

Lanyard made no reply.

IN this suspense the iron control which had always been his was breaking down—since now it was for another that he was concerned. And he wasted no stretch trying to enforce it. The stress of his anxiety was both undisguised and indisguisable. Nor did Mme. Omber overlook it.

“What's the trouble, eh?”

As the woman spoke Lanyard left his chair with a spring as lithe and sure as an animal's, that carried him like a shot across the two yards or so that separated them.

A hair's breadth of error in his reckoning would have finished him, for the other had been alert for just such a move, and the revolver was nearly level with Lanyard's head when he seized it by the barrel and in two movements had possessed himself of the pistol.

“Don't be alarmed,” he said quietly. “I'm not going to do anything more violent than to put this out of commission.”

Breaking it smartly, he shot a shower of cartridge to the floor. The empty weapon itself he tossed into a waste basket beneath the desk.

“Hope I didn't hurt you,” he added abstractly—“but your pistol was in my way!”

Footfalls became audible on the staircase—the hasty, scuffling sounds of slipped feet.

“Is that you, Sidonie?” madame called.

The voice of the maid replied: “Yes, madame—coming!”

“Well—don't, just yet. Wait there till I call you.”

“Very good, madame.”

The woman returned complete attention to Lanyard.

“Now, monsieur of two minds, what is it you wish?”

“Why did you do that?” the adventurer asked, nodding toward the reception hall.

“Because—well, because you interest me strangely. I've a curious notion you're in desperate quandary and about to throw yourself on my mercy.”

“I am,” Lanyard admitted tersely.

“Ah! Now this does begin to grow interesting!”

“Because, madame, I have done you a great service and feel I can count upon your gratitude.”

(Continued on Page 15.)



# THE POLLYANNAS

Help to Solve the Working-girl Problem in the Suburbs

**T**HE Pollyannas, long may they flourish! This is the sentiment in Kirkwood where the Pollyanna Club, an organization of girls employed in Kirkwood homes, has to large extent brought about a solution of the ever vexing problem of obtaining and keeping efficient girls for work in suburban homes.

The Pollyannas, as the title indicates, are apostles of good cheer. Polly Anna, the heroine of a recent novel, had been taught that to be happy a person should always try to make someone else glad, and she found that the plan never failed.

This club is under the supervision of Miss Mary Kinkadee, member of an old Kirkwood family who takes great interest in welfare work in that community. It is made up entirely of girls who work in Kirkwood homes, and since it has been organized housekeepers have found that girls who in the past could not have been induced to work in the suburbs are entirely contented. In the past there was too little amusement for girls working in the suburban homes. There were few attractive places for them to go after their working hours.

The Pollyannas meet every Thursday. At each session some member reads aloud from a book or magazine, while the others sew. The girls select their own reading, but all books of a trashy nature are barred. Lately they have been reading many travel books.

Each Thursday at 4 o'clock the club members go to the Kirkwood High School gymnasium for athletic work. A physical trainer from the St. Louis Young Women's Christian Association has charge of this work, and Miss Kinkadee says that many of the girls who are not very strong are being greatly benefited. "Most of them," she says, "have never used their muscles for play, never for anything but work. They are as delighted as children when they accomplish some new 'stunt.'"

Miss Kinkadee has found that the club is making better girls physically as well as improving their mental and moral standard. She is planning to organize a dancing class for next fall and winter. Evening meetings will then be held, and the young men friends of the girls will be invited.

Young women employed in Kirkwood homes organized into a club for recreation and instruction—Employers co-operate to make them contented and happy :: ::



SOME OF THE POLLYANNAS.

Left to right, front row—Miss Kinkadee, Katie Englemeyer, Caroline Kostedt, Emma Kostedt. Back row—Dora Kostedt, Beulah Hensley, Christina Englemeyer.

The Kirkwood Welfare Association was responsible for the organization of the club and it provides a place for the meetings. The club organization is decidedly formal with a constitution and by-laws, a president and secretary and a set of rules and regulations suggested by members themselves.

One of these rules binds the girls not to attend any motion picture show that has been censored. Another names the hour for going home at night and a third has to do with the kind of dance halls patronized by its members.

Housekeepers in Kirkwood who employ the members of the Pollyanna Club have found that a veritable revolution has been wrought by the club and are warm supporters of it. Several of them have sent presents such as a tea set, a chafing dish, pretty dollies and napkins, growing plants and bouquets of flowers on the days of

meeting as well as boxes of dainties and jars of fruit and jam. Books also have been presented, and a sewing outfit, and some of the matrons have expressed a willingness to act as instructors in needlework if the girls care to be taught.

These women say their helpers are far more cheerful and contented since they became Pollyannas, as the girls call themselves. Those who are inexperienced about their work seem eager to learn, and several of them have asked to be taught things outside their regular duties, because they feel they want to have a wider knowledge of true domestic economy.

Miss Kinkadee has dreams of a clubhouse for Kirkwood working girls, and believes that it may be realized, from the interest shown by the employers of the girls. These women are continually making suggestions to Miss Kinkadee for the club meetings. Some have suggested plans that would require a whole day off duty for the girls instead of just an afternoon.

The club, according to Miss Kinkadee's plans, would include a training school, and would be fitted up as a home for the girls, among other features would be a sitting room where the men friends of the members would be entertained.

The Kirkwood Welfare Association under the auspices of which the Pollyanna Club was organized, is two years old and has done some notable work in the general betterment of conditions in Kirkwood and its surrounding country. It is endorsed by the entire town and has some of the leading citizens as its officers and directors. David M. Boyd Jr. is president, George Robinson, vice president; John K. Lord Jr., secretary, and Dr. William T. Mars, treasurer. The association is supported by voluntary subscription.

A campaign to raise funds for its support during the coming year was conducted a short time ago, the women of the Board of Directors making a house-to-house canvass of the town. Some of those most active in the campaign were Mrs. D. M. Boyd, Mrs. Daniel S. Brown, Mrs. Lorraine F. Jones, Mrs. L. G. Blackmer, Mrs. Frank Waddock, Miss Katherine Gratz and Miss Winnie Clark.

## The Woman Moonshiner of Kingdom Come Gap

Continued from page 3.

and in the meantime Hugh Wilson wasn't taking any chances.

It was all right when it was understood that the two men were not looking for anything except a new route for a telephone line and something interesting to photograph. Mrs. Wilson came barefooted to the porch and Sallie White came out and Aunt Jinnie Piddle came barefooted up through the briar patch and asked aid in the extraction of a thorn from her heel, and the children sprawled on the floor, and it was the natural thing for the taking of a photograph to be suggested.

Then the telephone man developed a great thirst and there was a trip around the house and through the flowers and weeds to the springhouse of logs. Mrs. Wilson and Sallie White, entering into the spirit of the photographic adventure, posed there with pitcher and bucket and more pictures were taken at the log coalhouse with its wide-extended eaves.

Aunt Jinnie, 75 years old, could not understand why anybody should want a photograph of her, but she was obliging and started to comply with the suggestion of the others that she "hunker down" among the flowers, but as obediently took her place in the better light against the coal shed and smoked her old clay pipe as the camera shutter clicked.

Aunt Jinnie wanted it understood that she liked her pipe and liked her "clicker." She had been smoking for 30 years, she said, and drinking since she didn't know when. It only took two drinks to make her drunk, she said, and three made her wild. She used to be able to stand more.

There used to be lots of stills in the mountains, she said. When she was younger she knew all the time where there were three or four and she could go to any one of them whenever she wanted to and get all she wanted to drink.

All that was expected of her in return was that she would not tell, and, of course, she never told. One day the Marshal came riding up the creek, across the line in Virginia, and said he was wanting a drink the worst kind, and he wondered if Aunt Jinnie couldn't tell him where he could get a drink. And Aunt Jinnie told him there was a spring on yon side of the branch and he could drink as much as he liked.

But the Marshal told her she knew he didn't want that kind of a drink. What he wanted was whisky. Aunt Jinnie was very sorry, but she couldn't tell him where he could find any whisky in those mountains. He passed along and Aunt Jinnie took a short cut and told the boys he was coming and so it happened that when he passed by one of the boys was sitting a-straddle of a barrel across the branch in the Ivy patch, and the bag of malt that had been behind the door in the cabin was in a stump out in the hog lot, from which, sad to tell, the hogs dislodged it and consumed it.

All this was told by Aunt Jinnie, as she smoked her pipe of clay, by way of emphasizing that times had changed and that there was no longer a hidden path through the laurel and ivy to the still in the cave.

And then there was another mountaineer in the group. The telephone man and the man who was taking the photographs had not seen him come and could not tell whether he came down the mountain or up from the creek. He had simply materialized in the midst. With

his coming the interior of the cabin became interesting and one after another went inside. Mrs. Wilson went in and came out with a suddenly-developed readiness to talk about her troubles and the peridy of Bill Williams and Ned Isom, who used to come honeying around her and were now standing up in court and trying to swear her into the penitentiary.

Then she is giving a graphic demonstration with her husband's gun of what she would be capable of doing to all her enemies, particularly the sort who once came wooing and now go to court and swear against her, after they have come to her house asking for whisky to drink and she has given of them freely from the bottle kept cool at the springhouse.

She is not denying that Bill Williams and Ned Isom came through the gap from Kingdom Come and that she gave them each a drink and a good big drink at that, but she is denying that she sold them whisky and they know she didn't and she doubts whether they will stand up in court at Frankfort and say that she did.

Then, to prove that it is her way to give drink freely to the horseman who stops at her door, she starts for the cabin to bring the bottle, to which she had obviously paid at least one visit too much. Her husband's attention is attracted to a sawmill outfit winding through the distant gap and he watches it intently and directs his wife's attention to it and is anxious to change the subject without violating the mountain code of hospitality, but Mary Jane Wilson will not be dissuaded. She goes into the cabin and the bottle that she brings forth is partially filled with the white liquor as it comes from the still.

"Hit's right from the cave," she says proudly, as she hands it to the man nearest her.

There are many crevices and caves, well masked by rhododendron and ivy on Pine Mountain. Commissioner Collins has a man who knows the secret places of the mountains hunting for the cave from which comes the moonshine whisky that is dispensed by Mary Jane Wilson at her cabin at Kingdom Come Gap.

## Elevator Raised and Lowered by Compressed Air

**A**n elevator which is raised and lowered without the use of cables or pulleys, but by the invisible agency of compressed air, has been patented and is in use at Chicago, says Popular Mechanics. It is enclosed in a tower of steel and plate glass, which, twelve-sided in form, rises to a height of 214 feet and is 30 feet in diameter.

Fitted in this, like a carrier in a pneumatic tube, is an elevator capable of holding 125 persons. This is literally blown to the top of the shaft by air pressure. There are no cables to lift it, nor is there a pneumatic or hydraulic plunger to push it. The car is raised and lowered in the steel and glass tower in precisely the same way that an engine piston is driven in a cylinder by steam pressure.

The tower, lately completed, has been in course of construction for several years. It is claimed that 150,000 tons of steel was used in it, while it is provided with more than a thousand separate window sashes and

over 15,000 small plate-glass panes, which allow the passengers to see in all directions about them as they make the trip. The air is forced into the tower beneath the car by pumps which are driven by two electric motors, one of 100 and the other of 125 horse-power.

The pressure of the air amounts to approximately one-fourth pound to the square inch, giving a lifting force of more than 25,000 pounds. Since the glass is able to withstand a pressure of 10 pounds to the square inch, there is no danger of its being blown out. The elevator makes the trip to the top of the shaft in about two and one-half minutes, while its speed in returning to the bottom depends upon the weight of its load. Air escaping gradually through rotary fans at the bottom of the tube allows the car to descend slowly on a pneumatic cushion. Portholes at the upper part of the tower permit air to escape when the elevator reaches the top, thus preventing it from being pushed out of the shaft.

## Cheap Substitutes for Meat Diet

**T**HAT we in this country "ought not to wait until an unexpected necessity drives our American homes to learn the uses of the kitchen and to discover that it can often convert the coarsest products into table delicacies," is the conclusion of an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association on practical dietetics.

According to Prof. Adolf Schmidt of the medical clinic at Halle, the scarcity of the flesh foods that have come to form so large a part of the dietary of Germans in the last few decades has compelled them to revert to the vegetables and grains that in earlier days were the principal food of the lower and middle classes.

But it is not easy to bring the average American family to give up meat diet. For, as Prof. Schmidt pointed out in an address to his clinic in Germany, few housewives understand the art of preparing a

hundred and one acceptable dishes made only of the cruder vegetables, nuts, fruits and cheese. In this country, in spite of diet kitchens and cooking schools, the average housewife is even more ignorant in this respect than is her German sister.

The Italian peasant woman knows how to serve a tastier meal, using only the simplest and least expensive materials, than does the wife of the well-to-do farmer or mechanic.

The average American cook will not learn methods with which she is unfamiliar and welcomes the "ready to eat" foods as a relief from the trouble of cooking. These are expensive, as are beefsteak and spring chicken. But, as the Journal of the American Medical Association urges, it would be well to learn how to use the cheaper foods and make delicious dishes of them before dire necessity comes, as it has come to the German housewife, to compel such study.





# OVER the PLATE

HERE is the second of a series of baseball stories from the merry pen of Arlie Latham, of late years coach and scout for the Giants, formerly crack third baseman for the St. Louis Browns, always a premier baseball comedian. He was the instigator of pranks and high jinks on the diamond that were classics of their kind, but he was no jinx himself when runs were needed.

## Arlie Latham's Own Baseball Stories

No. 2—Eccentricities of Chris von der Ahe, Owner of the St. Louis Browns, Pictured by Player "Cut-Up" Whom He Fined, in All, "Nearly a Million Dollars" (Never Collected). -o- -o- -o- -o-

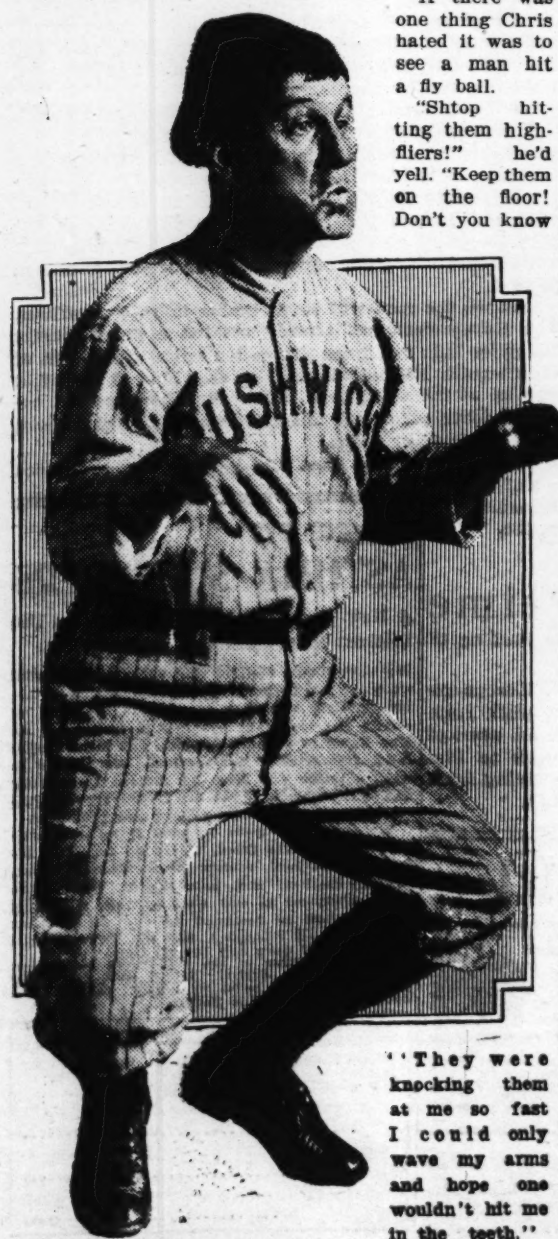
THERE was a fat German saloon keeper outside the old ball grounds in St. Louis, and after the games he used to stand at the end of his bar and watch his sweating barkeepers rake in the shekels. "Five thousand tamm fools," he would say, "und one wise man. Und dat wise man iss mee—Chris von der Ahe."

But old Chris saw money in baseball, and soon he became interested in the sport. Eventually he became owner of the St. Louis Browns, one of the most successful teams that every played the game. From that time on everyone knew Chris. For all his eccentricities he was a likable old fellow, and, as he said, no fool.

He was a big man, with a face like the full moon and a nose like a bunch of strawberries. It's a wonder he wasn't cross-eyed from trying to see around it. He had a stomach as big as a bush leaguer's opinion of himself, and for every step forward he had to take two to each side.

Chris had a great sense of his own dignity, and if he caught a player trying to pull any wise stuff on him he made him pay for it—that is, he told him he was fined. I have estimated that while I played with the club he fined me a million dollars. But he never got a cent of it, for he always forgot it the next day.

His heart and soul were bound up in his ball club and he never could see any excuse for losing a game. If anyone booted away a game Chris roared like a bull. Sometimes, when the team would be going bad, Chris would become so disgusted that he would threaten to fire the whole club. But we remembered that it was only old Chris von der Ahe talking, and we let it go at that.



If there was one thing Chris hated it was to see a man hit a fly ball. "Shtop hitting them high fliers!" he'd yell. "Keep them on the floor! Don't you know

them fielders can gatch dose high vuns?" He used to have a seat on the bench, and when a fly ball would be hit Chris would groan and then grab a telescope he had always with him. He'd focus the fielder running after the ball and then begin to pull with his arms and legs as if to pull the ball away from him. He'd grunt like a man lifting a heavy weight



"There goes another dollar and a quarter, Chris!"

and bend his body almost double, as though he thought he could change the course of the ball. Finally, just as the fielder was about to catch the ball, Chris would be so excited and doubled up that he sometimes ended by toppling off the bench with a crash. Then the players always gave him the horse laugh.

When Chris picked himself up his mustache would be sticking out like the quills of a porcupine, and if he saw anyone laughing, heaven help that wretch! As I have said, he could never see any excuse for an error. No matter how hard the ball came, get it! If you knew it was going to knock your head off, get it! If it came so fast that it would kill you—well, Chris would forgive—maybe.

One day in St. Louis they were knocking them at me so fast I could only wave my arms and hope one of them wouldn't hit me in the teeth. They must have hit a million at me. Well, a million may be an exaggeration, but there were at least nine hundred thousand. All I could do was to stand there, let them hit me on the chest and trust to luck to recover them in time to throw the runner out at first. I could hear Chris mumbling something about a "chackass," but I was afraid to look at him.

At the eighth inning the other team had us three runs to the bad. That was too much for Chris. He pulled himself out of his seat and started for the gate. He could never stay to see us lose, and when the game got beyond what he thought was hope he would get up and march out to the box office. There he'd drown his sorrows by counting the gate money. If the crowd was big he'd speedily forget about the game.

This day, however, when he was in the middle of his counting there was a terrific noise outside.

A player came running in and found Chris serenely counting his coin.

"Did you hear that, Chris?" yelled the player.

"Chass."

"Do you know what it was?"

"Oh, I suppose dat chackass Laydem made annoder error."

"No. Put he just hit a home run with three on, and won the game for you."

"I always said," remarked Chris that night, "dat Laydem vos the best man I effer hat in a binch."

But I got back at Chris in my own way. And then he got back at me again. That was always the trouble with that old bird. He got wise to things eventually, and then he'd gum the cards with a fine.

"They were knocking them at me so fast I could only wave my arms and hope one wouldn't hit me shouting 'Come on! Get in the game!' I watched it in the teeth." All of a sudden—boom!

I jumped three feet in the air and landed on my back, kicking and writhing. Then I rolled on my side and kept one eye cocked at Von der Ahe. He always carried a bugle with him with which he summoned the special policemen when he needed them. When he saw me fall he put the bugle to his lips and tooted away for dear life. The specials came running from all parts of the stand and surrounded their employer. When he felt that he was safe and that no one could shoot him without first killing a guard, he got up and yelled:

"Who in blazes shoot Laydem?" Then he came down on the field surrounded by his guard and looked at me. Presently I jumped up, shook myself and looked old Chris in the eye.

"It's all right, Chris," I said, "it didn't go in; it just stunned me."

Just then a player with a pail of ice water came running up and threw it over me. At that the spectators and players began to roar, and I could see the light of understanding coming into Chris' eyes.

"You chackass," he yelled at last, "I fine you fifty dollars!"

Which he never got.

But Kid Gleason pulled a better one than that on him—and nearly got away with it. The team had been going bad for a while and Chris began to look blue around the gills. He couldn't understand it. He never could. He never could see why the breaks should go against his team.

He took us into a hotel and began to call us down. He hadn't been talking long when all the players began to laugh. Chris couldn't stand anyone laughing at him. He saw Gleason just closing his mouth.

"Vot are you laughing at, Gleason?" he demanded.

"Oh," said Gleason, "I was just laughing at those three kids looking in the window."

Chris became furious at this and ordered the shutters closed immediately.

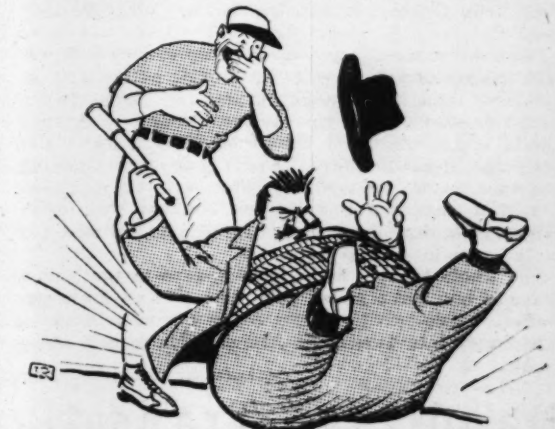
"Dey can't look in here, the little low-lifs!" he exploded.

We were on the ninth floor of the building.

Chris saw the joke the next day, hunted up Gleason and fined him \$50. Which also he never collected.

If he became thoroughly disgusted with the team's work he'd threaten to fine or release the whole team outright. When he'd threaten us in that manner we'd all go to the nearest telegraph office and wire for jobs. Of course, Chris would hear of this immediately and in a few minutes down he'd come with good nature oozing out of him, haul us all up to the hotel and buy us a good dinner, with wine.

Another thing he hated was to lose a baseball. Every time a ball was fouled out of the grounds he'd almost



"Shtop hitting them high fliers!" he'd yell, and fall off the bench.

break his neck trying to keep his eye on it. One day in St. Louis they were fouling them off as fast as the pitcher could shoot them across. Every foul that would sail up in the air Chris would watch until he almost fell out of his seat. And to make it worse for him, I'd run up and yell:

"There goes another dollar and a quarter, Chris!"

Finally Chris couldn't stand it any longer.

"You're too fresh, Laydem!" he said, getting up and pointing at me. "You'll pay for dem balls. I fine you a hundred dollars!"

Poor old Von der Ahe is dead now, and, I hope, at rest. His good nature got him a host of friends and his eccentricities lost him all his money. He was a good old fellow, when all is said, and he treated his players like men. And, even if they did poke fun at him, they liked him just the same.

### TO EXTEND WEATHER REPORT SERVICE.

Because of the interest of such information to the public at large as well as its practical value in many lines of manufacturing, daily reports made by the U. S. Weather Bureau will in future include the humidity at 2 p. m. At present, observations are made only at 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening.



# The Loosening Up of Hogan

Continued from page 4.

Then the tension broke, and the Ponies began to talk. It was Handsome Harry's baritone which started the usual refrain:

"For he's a jolly good fellow!" Hogan sat still at the head of the table, turning the stem of his wineglass between his fingers. When he rose he was greeted warmly, even affectionately, certainly vociferously.

"I can't make a speech, fellows," he began, "but I'm glad you are all here tonight—(You ain't got a thing on us!) I'll not be with you next season—(Forget it, kid! Forget it! Sure you will!)—and this is a sort of farewell dinner with me. (Oh, you'll be back in the spring!) I want to set myself right with you fellows—(You have, old horse! You have!) I asked you here tonight to tell you the reason I haven't been as popular as I wanted to be—(S-s-s-sh! Shut up there, Dutch!) I was in a peculiar sort of a fix. It was put up to me to go out and show that I could earn a living by hard work. I had to earn a certain amount of money, and produce it to show that I'd saved it, and that was why—(Never mind that, old pal! Forget it!)"

Hogan paused and looked down the table. When he began to speak again, the sentences tumbled out one after the other, and there were no interruptions. "I know the way you felt about me. I don't blame you, either, but—it had to be that way, fellows. I had to go to work for the first time in my life. I thought I could get more money playing ball than by going into an office or digging ditches. So I asked Monk here for a job and made him a business proposition."

Monk nodded his head as gravely as a judge. "Per'fly true," he said.

"I won out, all right," said Hogan; "and in a lot of ways this has been the best year of my life. I've learned things—learned to save money—and that was the toughest lesson of all, for I used to be pretty strong the other way. I'm glad I had a chance to get in with such a good bunch, even if I got in bad, and I'm going to ask each one of you to accept a little present from me—something from the tightest fellow you ever saw, and remember once in a while that, no matter how things look on the outside, there's always a reason a fellow could give if he would. I—I guess that's all. Thank you, boys," he concluded lamely as he took his seat, feeling that he had made a fool of himself by talking too much. It is a common sensation with after-dinner speakers.

Once more Handsome Harry lifted his voice in song, and the team joined melodiously, after which Bush Hawley inquired in loud, staccato accents who was all right? And everyone seemed to know the correct answer.

During this pleasant ceremony, half a dozen waiters entered the room and placed in front of each man a little green leather box bearing his name in gilt letters across the top.

"Do we look at these things now?" asked Dutch Orendorf.

"Just as you like," said the host. "Yes, Dutch, I think you'd better look at them now."

A deep grunt of astonishment ran around the table as the boxes flew open. Each one contained a heavy gold

watch fob in the form of a medallion. In the center of the medal a pony stood out in bold relief, and above the emblem of the team winked a diamond—a real diamond. Members of a pennant-winning team never received a more handsome keepsake, and the Ponies gulped as they stared at their gifts. On the reverse side each man's name was engraved, together with the date.

The players looked from the boxes in their hands to their host, who sat grinning at the head of the table. If, during months past, these men had made Hogan uncomfortable in their presence, that particular portion of the debt was paid with interest. The Ponies stammered and blushed, one or two muttered, "Aw, you oughtn't to have done this, Hogan!" And Dutch Orendorf swore softly under his breath as he dangled the fob between his fingers.

Harry McCarter spled a card in his box, fished it out, and jumped to his feet with a yell.

"What's this?" he cried. "Compliments of Lafayette Durand Chatterton! Chatterton! Why, say! That's the young millionaire fellow we read the dope about in the paper! That's!—He paused, staring hard at Hogan, the question in his eyes.

"That's me, fellows!" said Hogan, with a laugh. "And if you remember what that article said, you know that I wasn't always a cheap skate. I got in a jam at home—spending too much money and raising Cain around San Francisco—and I went to work. Ask Monk here, and he'll tell you that I signed a contract to win two-thirds of my games or work for my expenses."

Once more Monk Lawson nodded his head. "Gamest guy in the world," he said. "He just the same as bet me \$3000 he'd win 20 games out of 30!"

A low whistle of amazement came from McCarter. "I'd hate to work on them terms!" he said, half to himself.

"So," said Hogan, "I didn't draw any money from the club, and I had to last the season out on what little I had. That's why I had to wait so long before I could be a good fellow."

This remark, naturally, reminded Harry McCarter of a song, and as nobody could think of anything to say, and nobody could have said it properly if he had, the Dayton Adonis sang the song, aided by the full strength of the Pony payroll.

"For he's a jolly good fellow,  
He's a jolly good fellow,  
He's a jolly good fellow—low,  
Which—nobody can deny!"

The Ponies maintain to this day that a millionaire can be a jolly good fellow; and, what is more, they claim to know one who is all of that, and more. Monk Lawson thinks, however, that there is such a thing as spoiling a rattling good pitcher to make a millionaire. Millionaires are common, and rattling good pitchers are not.

Harry McCarter sometimes goes to California in the winter to shoot ducks on the Suisun marshes with a Californian whom he calls Hogan. McCarter reports that Hogan plays a very stiff as well as a very scientific game of poker.

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## Uncle Sam's 471-Mile Railroad in Alaska

Continued from page 9.

Northern Railroad, which now runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula, 71 miles to Turnagain Arm, a narrow twist of water leading from Cook Inlet. Uncle Sam pays \$1,150,000 for this already-built line of track. For the rest of his way ever toward the threatening North he will spend \$50,000 a mile.

The men and the machinery that have torn the way between two continents down at Panama will be drawn upon to battle with the barriers that are thrown across Alaska's peaks. Panama's lessons have been learned. The new job will be even more thoroughly accomplished than even that herculean labor.

The health and personal safety of the men who are to do the battling with the storm giants of the North will be of prime concern, just as it was in Panama.

And first of all they will be protected from the mosquitoes.

"Mosquitoes?" Yes, indeed. And quite as dangerous and more pestiferous than those of steaming Panama. What do they live on?

"Men and mules!" any Alaska prospector or surveyor will tell you instantly. They are quite as much to be reckoned with as the glaciers and rock-bound passes where no man yet has gone before. They bite through clothes and shoes. They work their devilish way under veils and through gloves. They have been pursuing the miners since the golden days of 1898, and now they are after engineers and railway builders with equal venom. Nothing like them for voracity and persistence exists even in darkest Jersey.

The whole country north from Seward to the Yukon River is one great placer gold field. There are great ledges of gold-bearing quartz along the many streams that empty into Turnagain Arm and placer gold along

the scores of creeks flowing to the Susitna River, which parallels the line. There are great deposits of copper along Resurrection Bay, Lynx Creek and on the Kasitna River. Locked in the bosoms of the many mountains of the Alaskan range, along the line, are other stores of the richest ore, as copper stains and outcroppings plainly indicate to the experienced eye.

Tanana is as big as Iowa, and rich enough for a great state is the splendid valley 300 miles long and 50 miles wide. Aside from its vast mineral wealth it has a rich black soil where everything suitable to Northern states will grow. Berries attain huge size and other garden truck waxes wonderfully because of the long Alaskan summer day—eighteen to twenty hours of sunshine.

Some of the mountain colossi of the continent must be matched with men's brains. Even the foothills that surround Mount McKinley's more than 20,000 feet must be attacked and vanquished. These peaks that thrust their snow-clad shoulders at the skies are hard to manage. They have a way of spouting down small oceans of water from their melting snows every spring and summer which flood the narrow channels and sweep the stoutest of man-made things before them like straws before a brawling brooklet. Logs jam hillocks high. Then the waters rise and rise, until the pent up force behind them grows irresistible—with the roar of a thousand Niagaras the current exultingly breaks through everything and tumbles millions of mighty sticks in one chaotic mass through ravine and canyon cleft until its power is spent.

And bridges must be built to stand even these titanic shocks. For miles there are places where the first footways must be blasted by men pendent from ropes, laboriously drilling the holes for the dynamite they must

put in stick by stick. Marching mountains of ice now hold some of the valleys where the engineer demands the rights of way for his insistent locomotive. How to circumvent these glaciers of eon-age will be a mighty problem; but it will be solved.

Smallpox must be fought, for it is the heritage of the Alaska Indian and ever-prevalent. The heavy rains of that relentless clime superinduce pneumonia; so does the raw cold. Accidents and injuries are always many in that rocky, uncompromising land. And food must always be at hand, for the red blood which is to do these mighty things needs plenty to sustain it. And warmth and shelter at all times must keep up with the men who are scratching away at the mountains and hewing down the trees, one by one.

"And is it worth all this?" some quibbler may demand. A thousand times. It will open up two of the greatest coal fields in Alaska, one in the Matanuska region, which contains more than a hundred square miles of high-grade bituminous coal, and the other, the Nenana field, near the Tanana River, which is a vast body of the highest grade of lignite coal. When the Matanuska mines are working our battleships will be able to coal at Seward.

Besides, the road will reach timber in vast quantities. The Government has already created a great reserve 200 miles long and from five to ten miles wide north of the Chugach National Forest, on each side of the right of way of the main line. Gold, silver and copper, beside a dozen other rich mineral deposits, are also there, not even touched as yet.

The new railway line will be the key to unlock a nation's treasure house.

## Handling Transatlantic Mails in Wartime

TWO old-world ports, Liverpool and Rotterdam, are now handling the greater part of Uncle Sam's mail for the whole of Europe. All of the mail for England and most of that for France is landed at Liverpool, the latter being forwarded through London and across the English Channel.

All of the mail for Germany and Austria must now go through Rotterdam, Christiania or Copenhagen, the greater part going through Rotterdam, from which port it is forwarded by rail to its final destination. Before Italy entered the war a large part of the mail for Austria went through Naples, but that avenue is now closed.

Practically all mail for Russia goes to Christiania and thence overland to its destination. So far as the handling of the mails is concerned, Luxemburg and that portion of Belgium in possession of the Germans has the same status as German territory, the mail being landed at Rotterdam.

The letters for a belligerent nation are placed in bags and these bags are


sealed before they leave the country. On the arrival of the mail at its destination the responsibility of the United States ceases and any question of opening and examining the mail, like that of censoring outgoing mail, is a matter subject to the military regulations of the country to which it is sent.

In times of peace most of the mail for England and a great part of that addressed to points on the Continent was landed at Plymouth, England, a port that has since been closed as a result of the war. The continental mail was then rushed through London at Newhaven or Dover, where fast steamers were in readiness to carry it across the English Channel. The reason for this arrangement was that faster time could be made than by landing the mail at a continental port.

Mail addressed to Berlin reached Plymouth in from six to seven days after leaving New York and was in Berlin 30 hours later. Now it takes from 10 to 12 days for the mail to reach Rotterdam and as much as 14 days to reach Christiania or Copenhagen, with an additional period

of from 24 to 36 hours for forwarding to Berlin.

Formerly practically all of Europe received at least four mails a week from this country. Now there is an average of two mail shipments a week to Plymouth, while Germany is receiving from four to six shipments a month.



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# "The Lone Wolf" (Continued from Page 11)

THE Frenchwoman's eyebrows lifted. "Listen, madame. I am in love with a young woman, an American, a stranger and friendless in Paris. If anything happens to me tonight, if I am arrested or assassinated—"

"Is that likely?"

"Quite likely, madame. I have enemies among the Apaches and in my own profession as well. I have reason to suspect that some of these are in this neighborhood tonight. I may possibly not escape them. In that event, this young lady of whom I speak will need a protector."

"And why must I interest myself in her fate, pray?"

"Because, madame, of this service I have done you. Recently, in London, you were robbed—"

The woman started and colored with excitement. "You know something of my stolen jewels?"

"Everything, madame; it was I who stole them."

"You? You are, then, that Lone Wolf?"

"I was, madame."

"Why the past tense?" the woman demanded, eyeing him with a gathering frown.

"Because I am done with thieving."

She drew back her head and laughed, but without mirth. "A likely story, monsieur! Have you reformed since I caught you here?"

"Does it matter when? Could you wish better proof than that of restoration of your stolen property?"

"Are you trying to bribe me to let you off with an offer to return my jewels?"

"If madame will do me the favor to open her safe she will find them there—conspicuously placed."

"What nonsense?"

"Am I in error in assuming that madame didn't return from England until quite recently?"

"But today, in fact—"

"And you haven't troubled to investigate your safe since returning?"

"It had not occurred to me—"

"Then why not test my assertion before denying it?"

WITH an incredulous shrug Mme. Omber terminated a puzzled scrutiny of Lanyard's countenance and turned to the safe.

"But to have done what you declare you have," she argued, "you must have known the combination."

The sequence of the combination ran glibly off Lanyard's tongue. And at this, with every evidence of excitement, at length beginning to hope—more than to believe—the woman set herself to open the strong box. Within a minute she had succeeded, and the morocco-bound jewel box was in her hand.

A hasty examination assured her its treasure was intact.

"But why"—she stammered, pale with emotion—"why, monsieur, why?"

"Because I had decided to leave off stealing."

"When did you bring these jewels here?"

"Four or five nights since."

"Monsieur—you do not convince. I fail to fathom your motives, but"

A sudden shock of heavy feet tramping the parquet of the reception hall, accompanied by a clash of violently excited voices, silenced her and brought Lanyard instantly to the face-about.

"What is it?" Mme. Omber demanded of Lanyard.

He uttered the word "Police!" as he turned and threw himself into the recess of the window.

But on wrenching it open the voice of an invisible picket, posted on the lawn, saluted him with a harsh warning; and when, involuntarily, he stepped out upon the balcony, a flash of flame split the gloom below, a report rang loud in the quiet of the park, and a bullet snapped viciously the stone facing at one side of the window.

## CHAPTER XXIV. Many Things Happen Fast.

INCONTINENTLY—with as little ceremony as though the bullet had lodged in himself—Lanyard tumbled backward into the room, while to a tune of heavy boots clattering through the salons, two sergeants de ville lumbered valiantly into the library and pulled up at sight of Mme. Omber.

One sergeant advanced with a halting salute and a superfluous question: "Mme. Omber?"

"I am Mme. Omber—yes. What can I do for you?"

The sergeant gaped.

"Pardon!" he stammered, then laughed as one who tardily appreciates a joke. "It is well we are here in time, madame," he added—"though it would seem you have not had great trouble with this miscreant. Where is the woman?"

He moved a pace toward Lanyard—handcuffs jingled in his grasp.

"A moment, if you please?" madame interposed.

"Woman? What woman?"

Pausing, the sergeant explained in a tone of surprise: "His accomplice, naturally! Such were our instructions—to proceed at once to madame's home, enter quietly by way of the servants' entrance—which would be open—and arrest a burglar with his female accomplice."

After brief hesitation, "It's a mistake," madame declared; "there is no woman in this house, that I know of, who has no right to be here. But you say you received a message? I sent none!"

The fat sergeant shrugged. "That is not for me to dispute, madame. I have my information to go by."

HE glared at Lanyard, who returned a placid smile which, despite what little hope was to be derived from madame's irresolute manner, masked a vast amount of trepidation. And now he could hear two more pairs of feet tramping through the salons.

And, unceremoniously enough, the newcomers shouldered their way into the library—two men in citizen's clothing—one pompous body of otherwise undistinguished appearance, promptly identified by the sergeants de ville as the commissaire of that quarter, the other, a puffy mediocrity, known to Lanyard at least (if no one else seemed to recognize him) as Popinot.

With a profound obeisance to Mme. Omber, Popinot strode dramatically over to face Lanyard and explore his documents with his small, keen, shifty eyes of a pig—a scrutiny which the adventurer suffered with superficial imperturbability.

"It is he!" Popinot announced with a gesture. "Messieurs, I call upon you to arrest this man, M. Michael Lanyard, self-styled the Lone Wolf."

"Accused," he added with intense relish, "of the murder of Inspector Roddy of Scotland Yard, at Troyon's, and setting fire to that establishment—"

"For this, Popinot," Lanyard interrupted in an undertone, "I shall some time cut off your ears!" He turned to Mme. Omber: "Accept, if you please, madame, my sincere regrets—but this accusation happens to be one of which I am altogether innocent."

Instantly, from his passive pose, Lanyard straightened up, and the heavy humidor whereon his right hand had been resting seemed fairly to leap from its place on the desk as, with a sweep of his arm, he sent it spinning point-blank at the younger sergeant.

Before that one, wholly unprepared, could more than gasp, it caught him a blow like a kick just below the breastbone. He reeled, turned pale, and keeled.

But Lanyard hadn't waited to note results. He was too busy. The fat sergeant, with a snarl, had leaped upon his arm and was struggling to hold it still long enough to snap a handcuff around the wrist, while the commissaire had started with a bellow of rage for the adventurer's throat.

The first received a half-arm jab on the point of his chin that jarred his teeth, and without in the least understanding how it happened, found himself being whirled around and laid prostrate in the commissaire's path. The latter tripped, fell, and planted two hard knees, with the bulk of his weight atop them, on the zenith of the sergeant's rotundity.

At the same time Lanyard, leaping toward the doorway, noticed that Popinot was tugging at a revolver in his hip pocket.

Followed a vivid flash, then complete darkness; with a well-aimed kick—an elementary movement of la savate—Lanyard had dislodged the light-switch, knocking its porcelain box from the wall, thus breaking the connection and causing a short circuit which extinguished every light in the house.

With his way thus apparently cleared, the police in confusion, darkness abetting him, Lanyard plunged on; but in mid-stride, as he crossed the threshold, his ankle was caught and jerked from under him by the still prostrate younger sergeant.

His momentum took him to the floor with a crash—and may have spared him a worse mishap, for in the same breath he heard the report of a pistol and knew that Popinot had fired at his fugitive shadow.

As he brought one heel down with crushing force on the sergeant's wrist, freeing his foot, he was dimly conscious of the voice of the commissaire shouting a frantic prayer to Popinot to cease firing in the dark. Then the pain-maddened sergeant crawled to his knees, lunged blindly forward and knocked the adventurer back.

HAMPERED by two hundred pounds of fighting Frenchman, Lanyard felt that the cause was lost, yet battled on.

With a heave, a twist and a squirm he slipped from under, and swinging at random, hurt his knuckles against the mouth of the sergeant. Momentarily the latter relaxed his hold, and Lanyard struggled to his knees, only to go down as the indomitable sergeant grappled a second time.

Now, however, as they fell, Lanyard was on top, and transferring both hands to his antagonist's left forearm, he wrenched it up and around. There was a cry of pain, and he jumped clear.

Nevertheless, as he had feared, the delay caused by the struggle had proved ruinous. He had only found his feet when someone unknown hurled himself bodily through the gloom and wrapped his arms around Lanyard's thighs. And as both went down, two other bodies piled up on top.

For the next minute or two Lanyard fought blindly, madly, viciously, striking and kicking at random.

His wind was going, his strength leaving him. He mustered up every ounce of energy, all his wit and courage, for one final effort; fought like a cat, tooth and nail; toiled once more to his knees, with two antagonists clinging to him like wolves to the flanks of a stag; shook one off, regained his feet, swayed; and in one final flash of ferocity dashed both fists repeatedly into the face of him who still clung to him.

That one was Popinot; he knew instinctively that this was so, and a fierce joy filled him as he felt the man's clutches relax and fall away and guessed how brutal was the damage he had done that fat, fowl countenance.

Then, free, he made off, running, stumbling, feeling gained the reception hall, flung open the door, and heedless of the picket who had fired at him from below the window, threw himself bodily down the steps and away.

He came to the wall, crept along in shelter of its deeper shadow until he found a tree with a low-slung branch that jutted out over the street, climbed this, edged outward, and dropped to the sidewalk.

WEARINESS was now a heavy burden upon him and his spirit numbed with desperate desire for rest; but his pace did not flag nor his purpose falter from its goal.

It was a long walk to which he set himself and, as soon as he felt confident of freedom from espionage, a direct one. He plodded without faltering to the one place where he could feel sure of finding his beloved, if she lived and were free.

Wearily and spent from that heart-breaking climb up the Butte Montmartre he staggered rather than walked past the sleepy verger and found his way through the crowding shadows to the softly luminous heart of the cathedral of the Sacre-Coeur, and found her kneeling, a slight and timid figure lost and lonely in the long ranks of empty chairs that filled the body of the nave.

Slowly, almost fearfully, he went to her, and silently slipped into the chair by her side.

She knew, without looking up, that it was he.

After a little her hand stole out to his, closed around his fingers, and drew him forward with a gentle, insistent pressure. He knelt then with her, hand in hand.

"We must go," he said gently.

She rose quietly, with a serenely radiant face.

"I knew you would come here for me," she told him. "I knew you must. I was praying that you might be spared to me, my dearest."

(To be concluded next week.)

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## William II and Frederick the Great

Continued from page 5.

war eloquent over the skill and speed with which hundreds of thousands of men were flung from the western border to the east and back again, and may compare these feats with Frederick's march of 90 miles in three days, or his advance of 100 miles in five days, crossing five considerable rivers on the way.

Before the end of 1757, these tactics won for Frederick two great victories. He smashed the French army at Rossbach, and at Leuthen 43,000 Prussians totally routed 72,000 Austrians. In the next year he turned his attention to the Russians, who had overrun Posen and were besieging Zornsdorf, 50 miles from Berlin. In the marshes about Zornsdorf, Frederick anticipated the battles of the Mazurian Lakes by inflicting a savage defeat upon the Russians. His army of 36,000 men killed and wounded half of the Russian army of 52,000 men.

This year (1758) was the high tide of Frederick's career, and he was in somewhat the same posture of affairs as the Kaiser enjoys today, with his possession of Belgium and part of France and his crushing triumphs against the Russians.

The remainder of Frederick's war may be briefly sketched, not so much because of its thrilling interest, as because it affords an example of how Prussia in other days was able to cope with almost insuperable difficulties only to win at last.

Reverses began even in 1758, Frederick losing the costly battle of Hochkirch to the Austrians in October. Most of the King's 150,000 veterans had been killed and he had only raw recruits to take their places, for he had not the advantage of a nation of trained soldiers which universal military service bestows upon the Hohenzollerns of today.

The greatest calamity of Frederick's career occurred

in 1759. It was the battle of Kunersdorf, in which, with 50,000 men, he attacked almost double that number of Russians and Austrians. He lost half of his army, 178 guns and 28 stands of colors.

At the beginning of 1760 the allies made their last great effort to crush him. They were to march against him in concentric columns—100,000 Austrians from Saxony, 50,000 Austrians from Silesia, 50,000 Russians from East Prussia and 125,000 Frenchmen from Hanover. By miracles of exertion, Frederick raised new armies of nearly 150,000 men, the expense being defrayed largely by subsidies from England.

The King's maneuvers to escape destruction during this year are one of the marvels of military science. He marched from one theater of war to the other in his most dashing style, and by the end of the year had brought the grandiose scheme of his foes to naught. In his last great battle, Torgau, he demolished an Austrian army nearly twice as large as his own, and at Warburg his ablest General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, routed the French.

In the sixth year of the war all of the parties were prostrate with exhaustion. Frederick, with 100,000 men, lay for months facing 300,000 Austrians and Russians in the east, and neither dared attack the other.

In the seventh year, 1762, two great events, one favorable and the other adverse, neutralized themselves in their effect upon Frederick's career. The first was the death of Czarina Elizabeth and the succession of her nephew, Peter III, to whom Frederick was a hero and the pattern of a King. He at once made peace and for a few months even placed under Frederick's command the armies which had harried his dominions for seven years.

The second event was the fall of William Pitt and the rise of the peace party in England to power. One

of the first acts of the new Cabinet was to cut off Frederick's subsidies. This desertion of Frederick in his darkest hour by his only ally is pictured by German Anglophobes today as a scheme of diplomacy characteristic of "perfidious Albion," and they portray England, with the spoils of India and Canada, as dropping off from the war and leaving Prussia to shift for herself.

But the war was dragging to an end. France had been bled white by the expenses of her unsuccessful attempts to protect her colonies, and Austria was incapable of another effort. Prussia was in little better case, but was desperately resolved to fight on to the death. By the final terms of peace in 1763 Frederick retained Silesia, the Alsace-Lorraine of the war, and it remains a Prussian province to this day.

Thanks to Frederick's administrative powers, as brilliant in peace as in war, Prussia accomplished a complete recuperation in the wonderfully short term of 10 years. In a single year all of the debased coinage was called in, and at the end of the decade the burned villages were rebuilt, agriculture was flourishing and the entire country was in a prosperous condition.

The Seven Years' War had the most far-reaching results, which even those of the far huger war today may not be able to rival. In those seven years of war were laid the foundations of two empires—the British and the German. In those seven years of war were also planted the seeds of the present conflict. It is strange to remember that England's subsidies and troops helped give Prussia the commanding position which resulted in the German Empire. It is also strange to remember that Frederick's victories gave England her opportunity to erase France as a maritime rival and acquire Canada and India. It is doubly strange to reflect that these two Empires, founded by mutual assistance, are now engaged in attempting each other's destruction.



## Society's Most Photographed Girl

Tall, slim, graceful, elegant, with Dresden china coloring, Miss Margaret Andrews makes an attractive figure for the camera—A belle of Newport for three years, young Morgan Belmont has won her for his bride :: :: ::



Photographs Copyright by International News Service.

**T**HAT there are other roads to favor and prominence than the beauty path is proved by the case of Miss Margaret Andrews. No one has proclaimed her the loveliest girl in Newport or on Long Island, or at any of the other places where society congregates, yet she has been photographed more frequently and in public has beheld her face and figure oftener than that of any of her social sisters.

Photographers are an unprejudiced lot. Ever seeking the best subjects for their lenses, they often pass by mere aristocracy for physical charm and grace. Now there is something about Miss Andrews' face and figure that lend themselves peculiarly to the hasty art of the camera recorders. Tall, slim, graceful, elegant, tip-tilted as to nose, Dresden china as to coloring, with big, blue eyes, there is a piquant artlessness about her carriage and poise that renders her eminently photographable.

The palm for perfection of features, for finer eyes, for the most symmetrical form may be awarded to other belles of the "four hundred," but your camera man is only interested in the combination of charms that will be most effective in his picture. Still another reason, Miss Andrews is full of athletic facility. She toils a motor car, rides to bounds and can take a fence with the best of them, swims like a mermaid, sails a boat captivatingly and holds her own with the tennis cracks. Imagine all the pictorial opportunities a vivid charming young American girl who enters with unaffected enthusiasm into all these sports affords the ever preying camera man. Moreover, she is ever sweet and smiling, which makes it easier to get a good picture of her.

Let it not be suggested, however, that the most photographed girl in New York lacks social distinction. On the contrary, she is the daughter of Paul A. Andrews, the Boston architect, and attention was first attracted to her at Newport, where she made her debut three summers ago. Then her name was associated with that of Vincent Astor, who was her chief play-fellow that summer. Mr. Andrews promptly denied the matrimonial rumors that the propinquity of his daughter and the youthful multimillionaire had set afloat.

Another season Miss Andrews and young Herman Oelrichs were constantly together and set other prophets a-gossiping. Then came young Mr. Morgan Belmont into the running and from the very first made the pace serious. Unfortunately this young man was still a student at Harvard and the unfeeling faculty of that institution are apt to refuse the coveted sheepskin to all those committing matrimony prior to graduation. Again Mr. Andrews authorized a denial, this time of the engagement of his daughter and Mr. Morgan Belmont.

However, despite denial and discouragement the fates had evidently taken the matter into their own hands, for Mr. Belmont, now safely graduated out of Harvard, has won Miss Andrews for his bride.





PHOTOGRAPH BY WOUNDED SOLDIER OF BRITISH CAPTURING A GERMAN TRENCH.

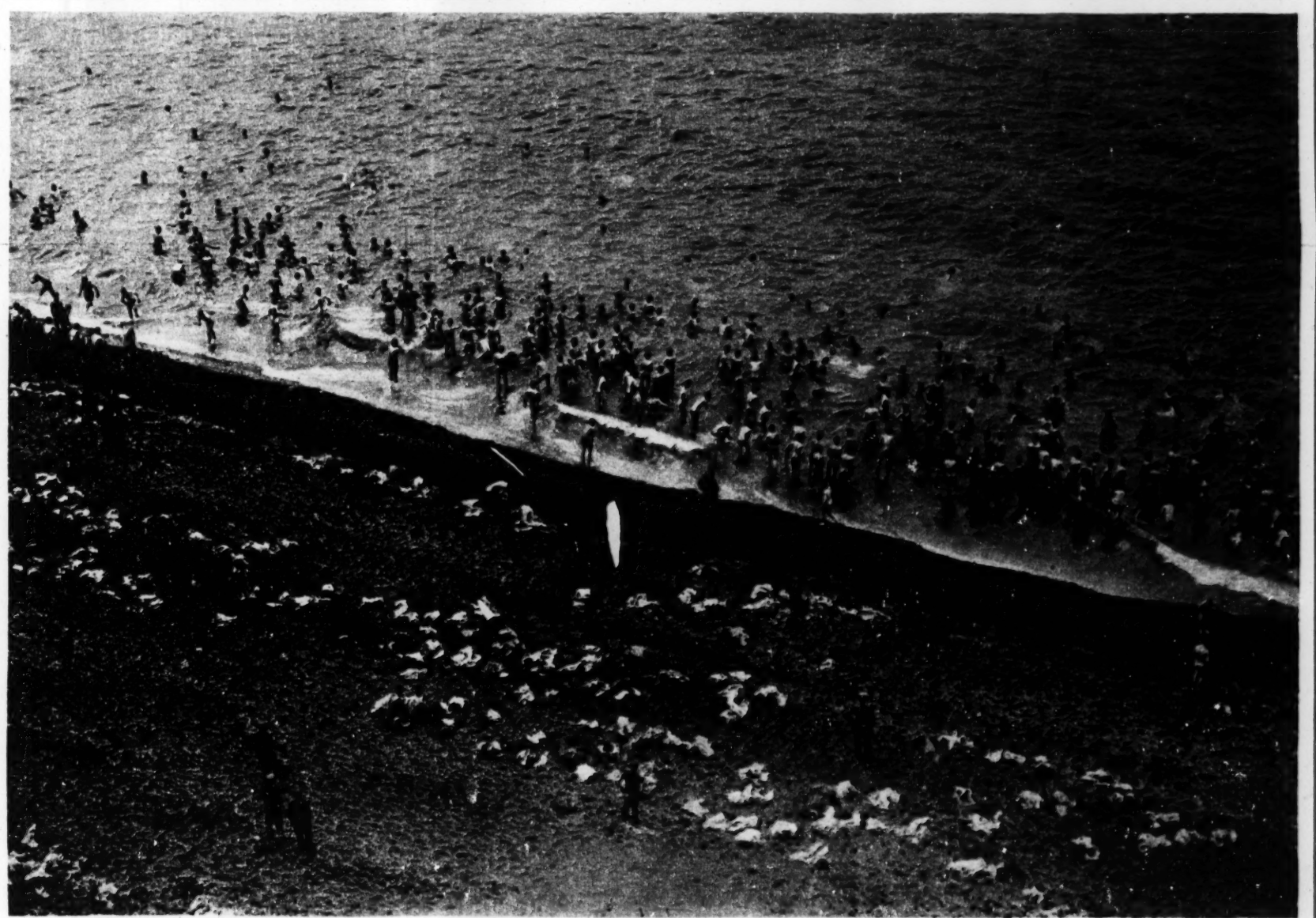


Remarkable snapshot made by a Scotch infantryman who propped himself up to use his camera after he fell. The British forces have just reached the German breastworks through masses of wire entanglements that previously have been destroyed by high explosive shells. A British officer is seen, pistol in hand. A dead German lies in the foreground, and near him is a spiked helmet. — © BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

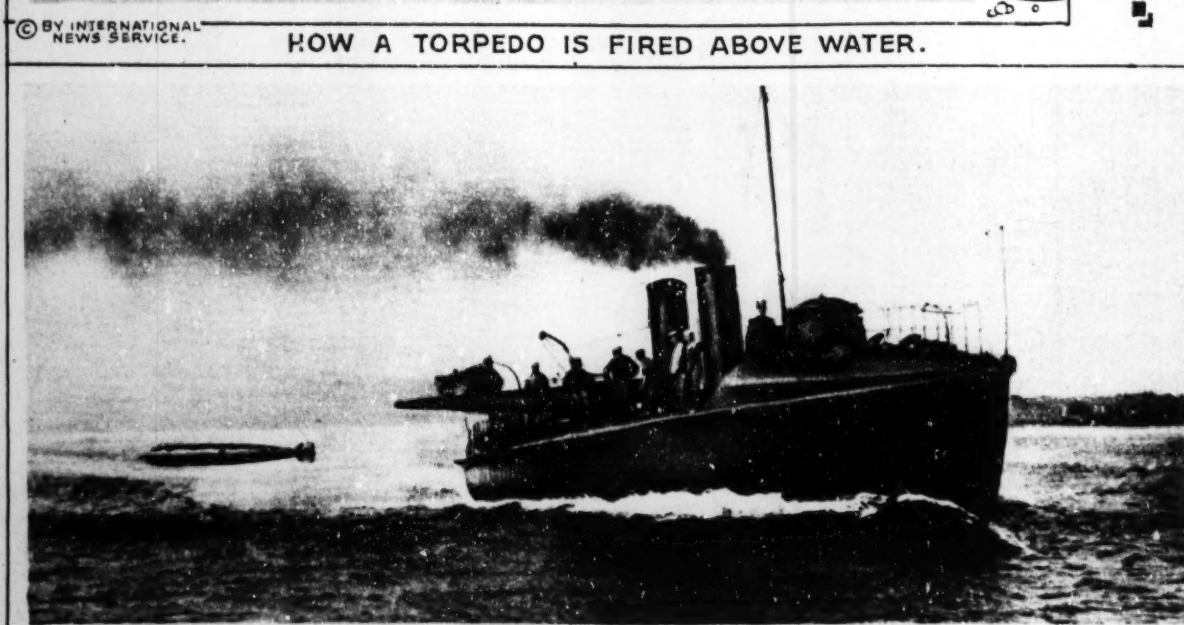


GERMAN  
SPY  
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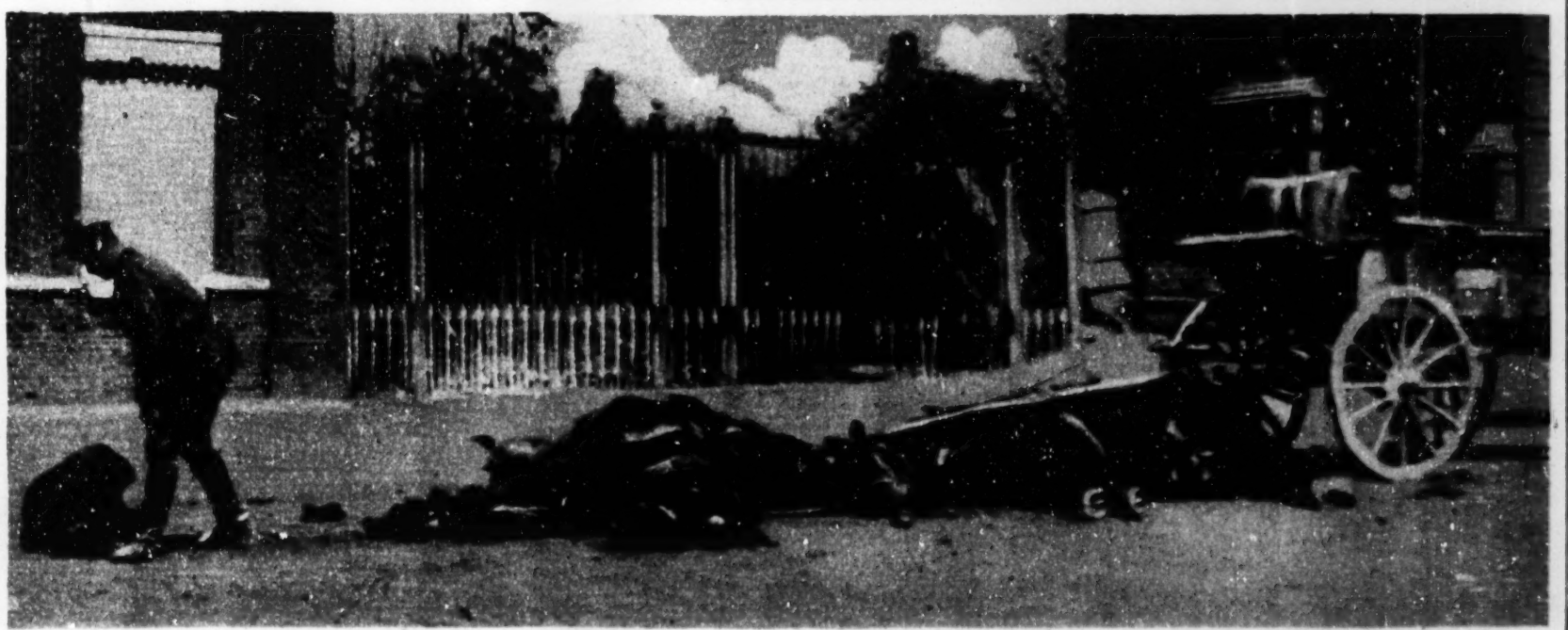
Robert Rosenthal, who wrongfully carried an American passport, leaving court after being sentenced to die.



A regiment of Kitchener's new army taking a plunge at Dover.  
HORSES KILLED UNDER HIM BY A GERMAN SHELL.



HOW A TORPEDO IS FIRED ABOVE WATER.



The deadly instrument is seen leaving its tube in a torpedo boat. It travels for but an instant in air, then drops into the water. The driver of the British transport, whose officer has just reached him, is striving to rise to his feet.





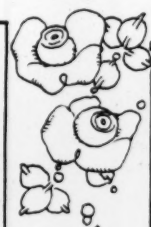
King of Bavaria leading religious procession in Munich to beseech victory, good crops and divine blessing on the people. This annual custom is 600 years old.



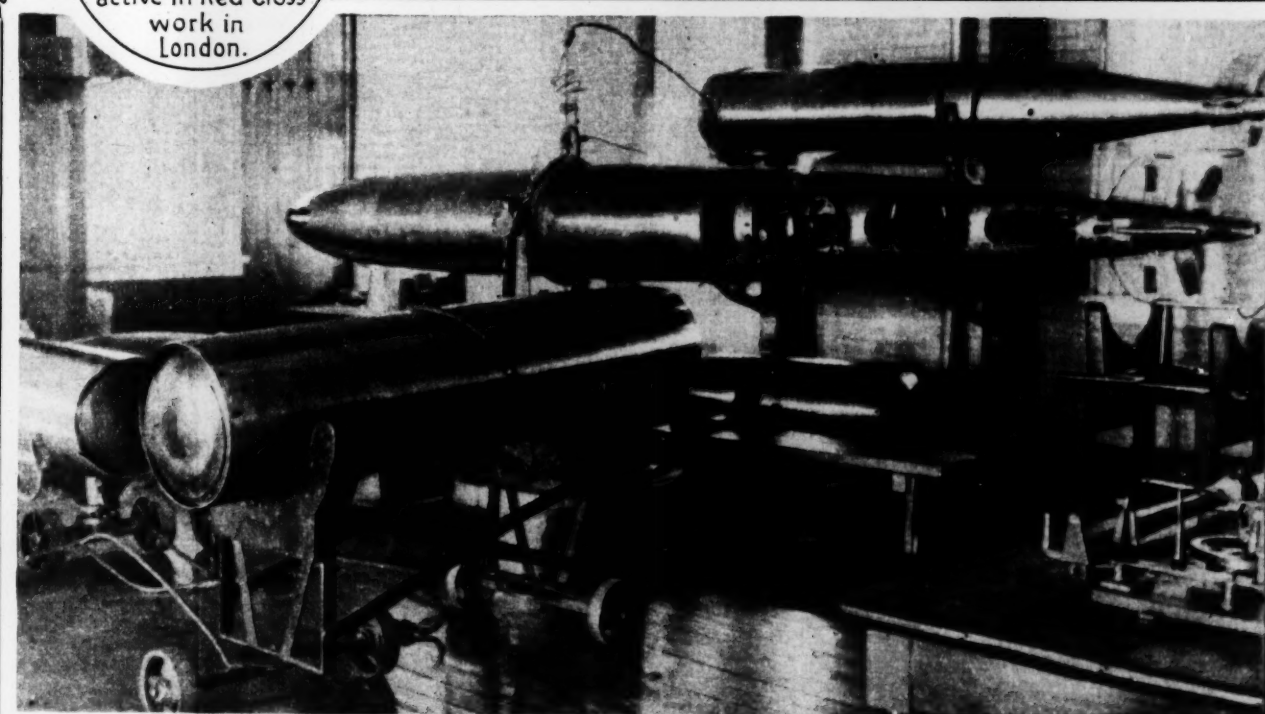
Grand Duke Michael, second-cousin of Czar, and his morganatic wife, Countess Sophia of Torby, who is active in Red Cross work in London.



Italian girls presenting flowers to soldiers leaving for the front.

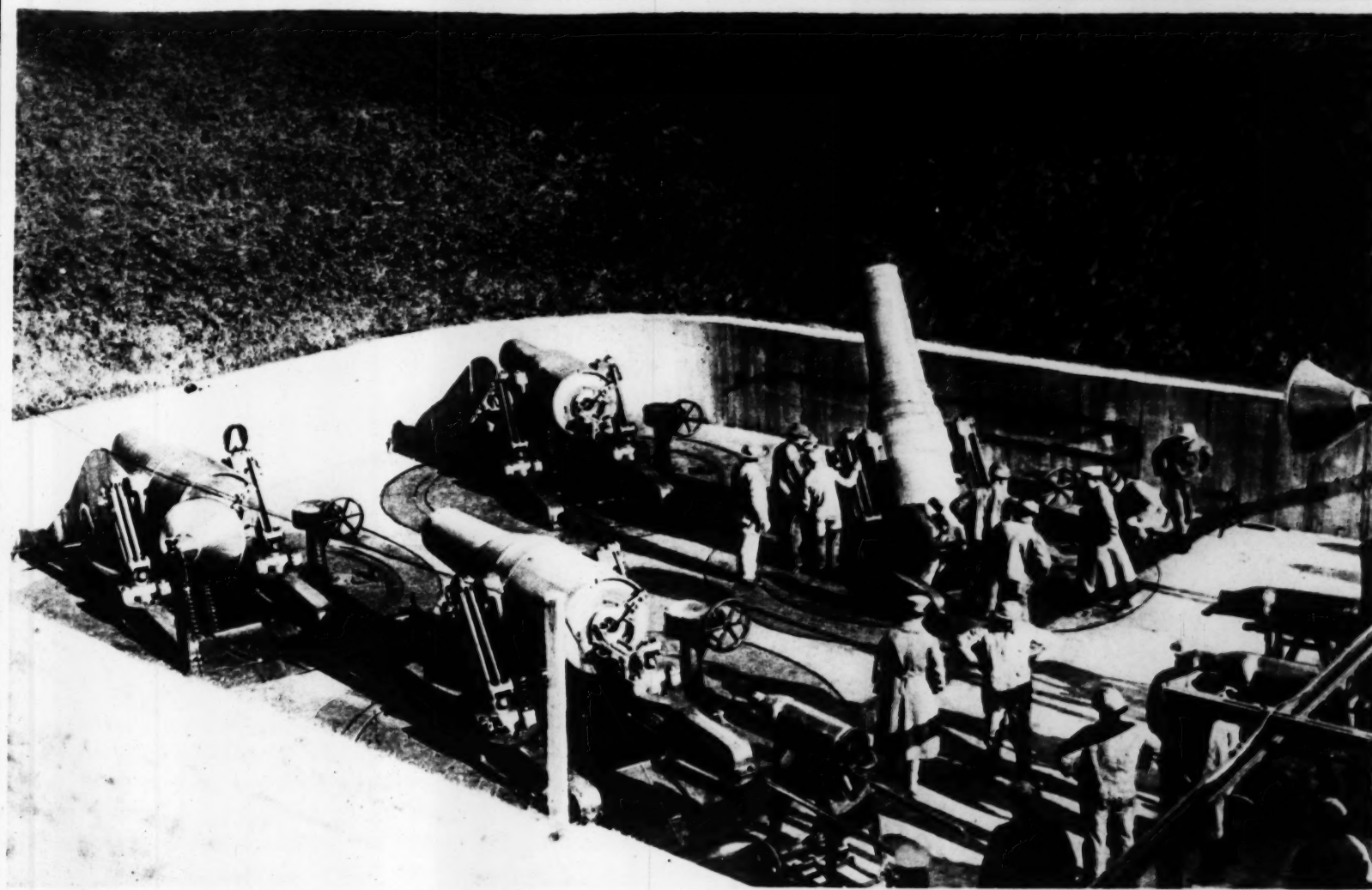


Parts of American torpedoes for submarines ready to be assembled. One, open at side, shows power plant which propels it.



Striking collection box, in form of a 42-centimeter shell in Austria-Hungary. Passersby drop in gifts for soldiers.





Army officers inspecting and testing the 12 inch mortars at Sandy Hook.

# A NEW "MOVIE" STAR.

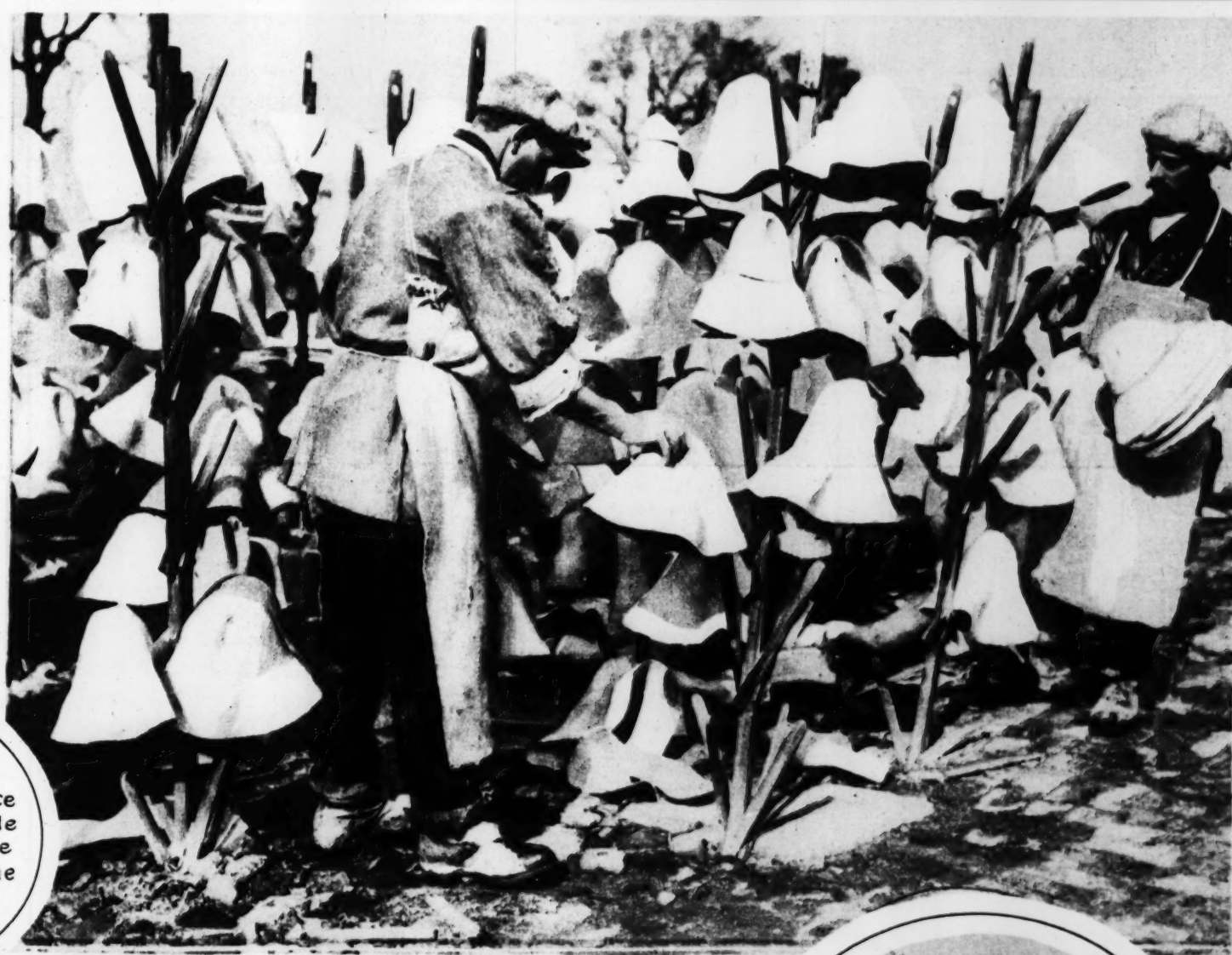


Doris Wooldridge  
—Fox.

Thomas A. Edison on the lawn about his home at Llewellyn Park, N.J.

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No — this is not a garden but a place where newly made Panama hats are put on poles in the sun to bleach.



Tempest and Sunshine — two photographs of Theodore Roosevelt III on the beach at Southampton, Long Island.

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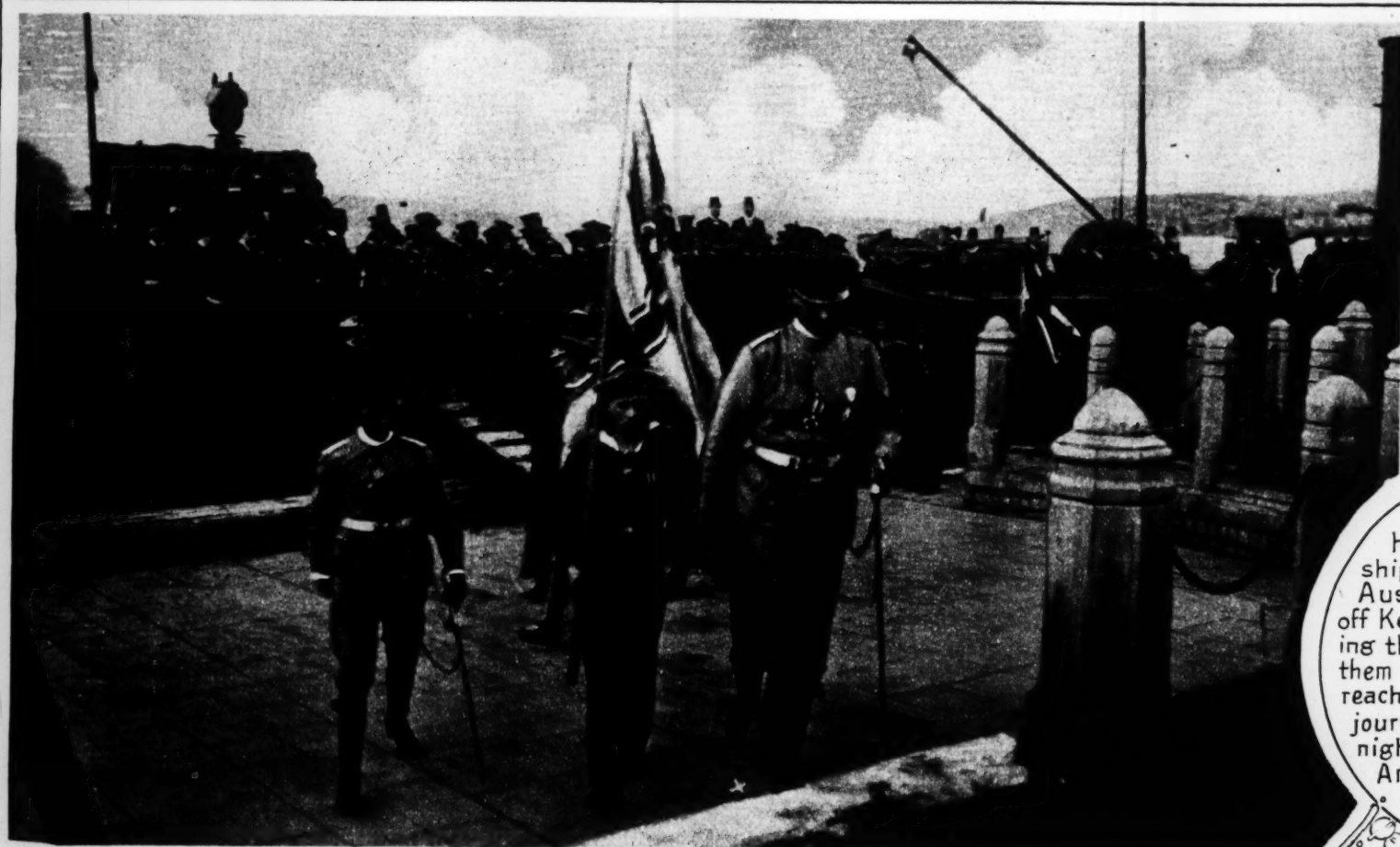
Parisian Boy Scouts selling "Francis Day" Medals for benefit of War Fund.



Two cute French Kiddies in the surf at Trouville.



Newport's Cottagers enjoy picturesque Chinese Fete.

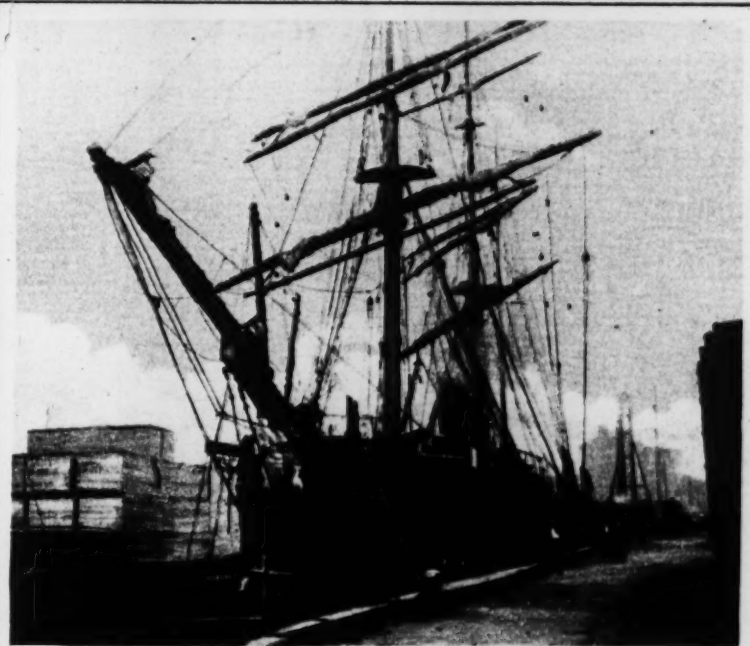


HEROES OF THE EMDEN ARRIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Lieut. Capt. von Muecke and his 29 men, whose warship was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney off Keeling Island, Nov. 10, leaving the ship April 27 that carried them from Damascus which they reached after an 8000 mile journey, the last 40 days and nights being across the Arabian desert, nearly half their party perishing.

HISTORIC WARSHIP BECOMES MERCHANTMAN

"The Pelican," Lord Beresford's flagship in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, enters Hudson Bay Trade.



WHERE POSTMEN TRAVEL IN BOATS. — Delivering mail in the German Spreewald, a marshy region 50 miles south of Berlin.



Mannequins in a Fifth avenue New York dressmaking establishment, displaying new gowns to fashionable women.





# FUNNY

SECTION OF  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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# SIDE



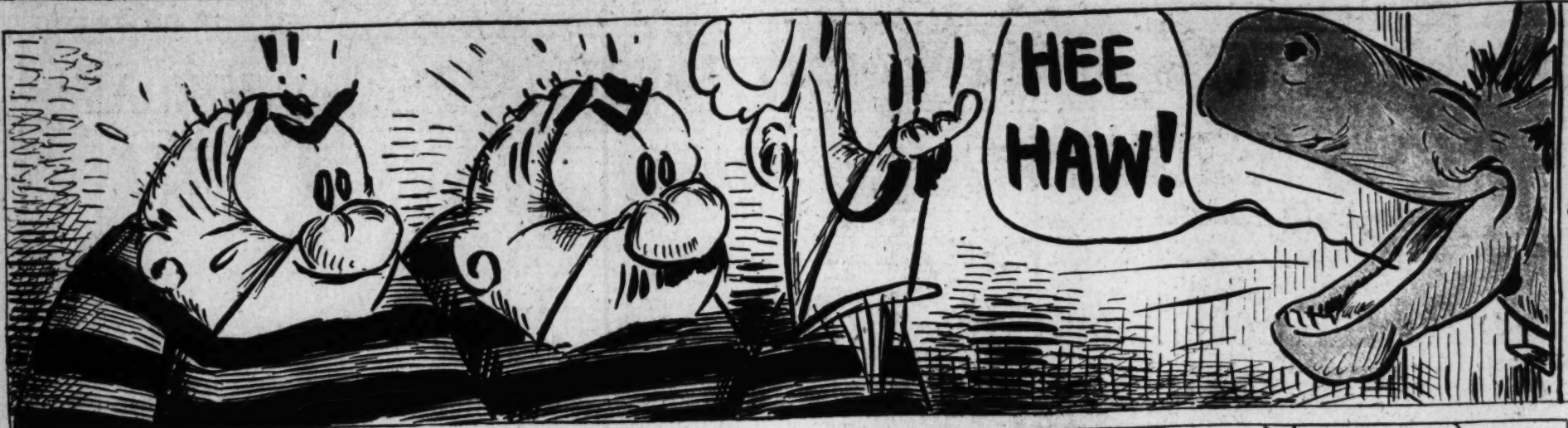
SUNDAY  
AUG 8  
1915

## Hans und Fritz—Six Million Gold Vuns—By R. Dirks

Originator of the  
Katzenjammer Kids







## Hawkshaw the Detective

*The Peculiar Coincidence of the Dead Zebra and the Stolen Mule.*

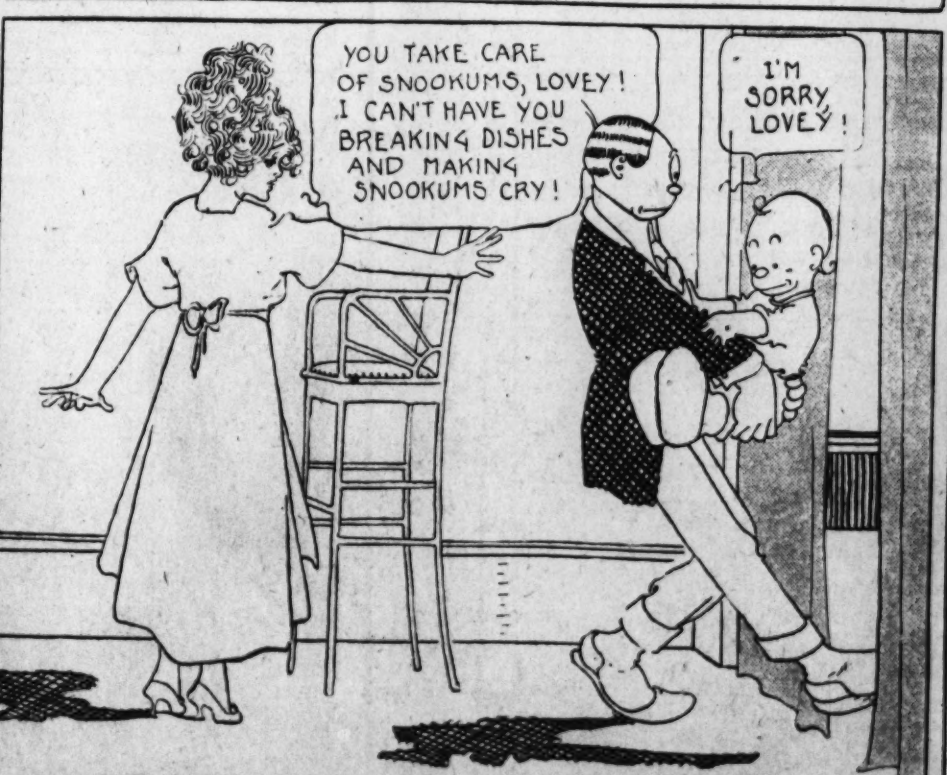
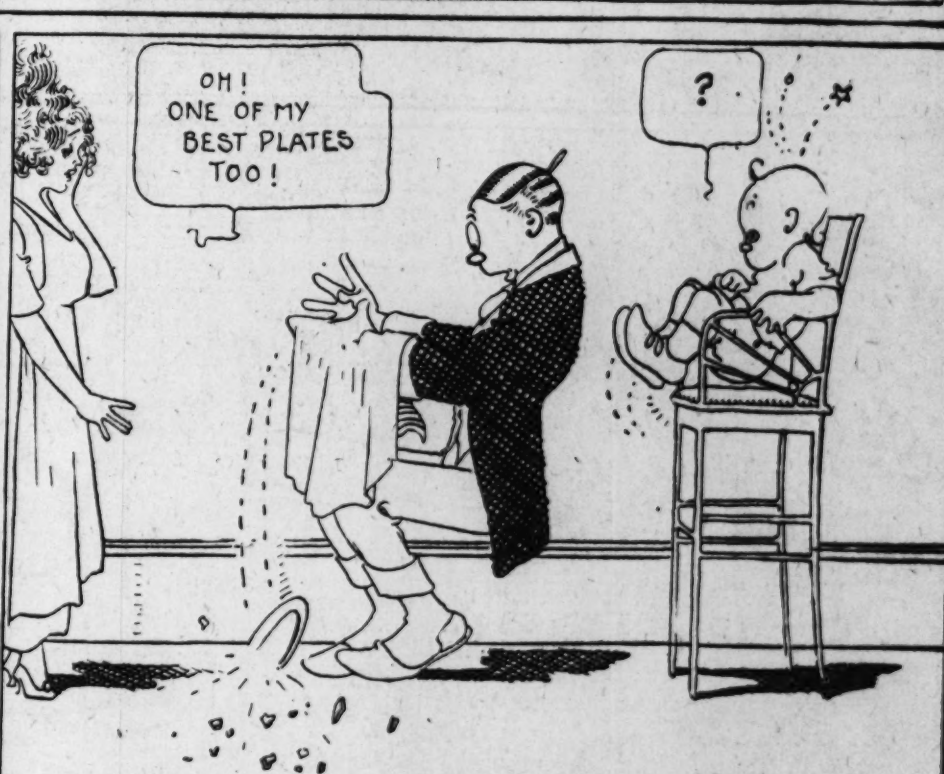
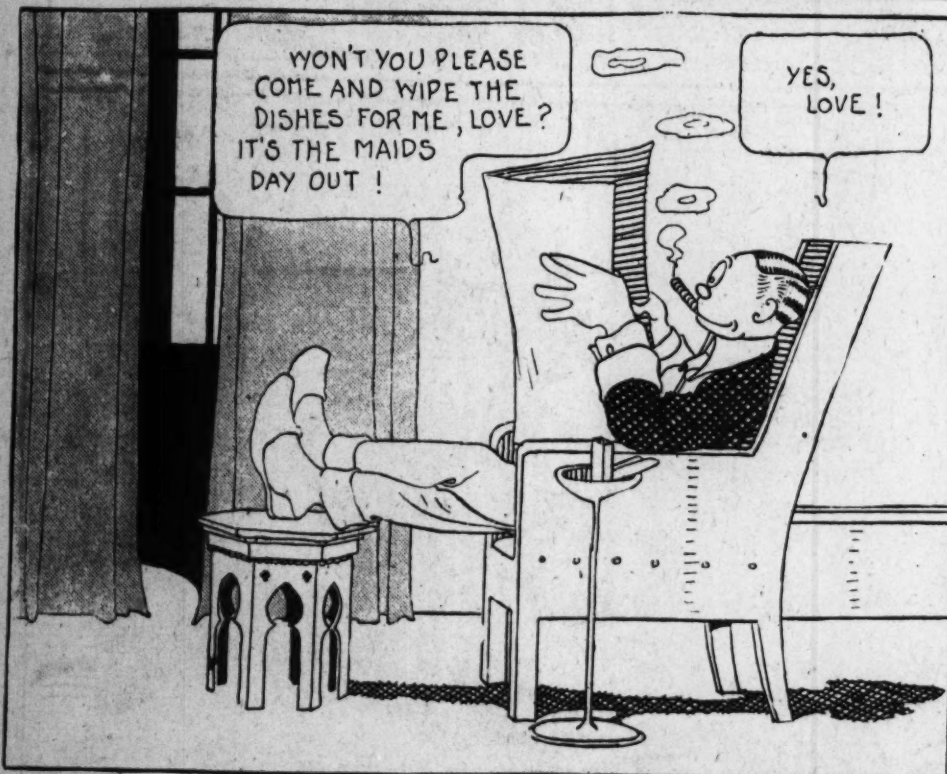




# Mr. Hubby—His Wife Is at the Poultry Club



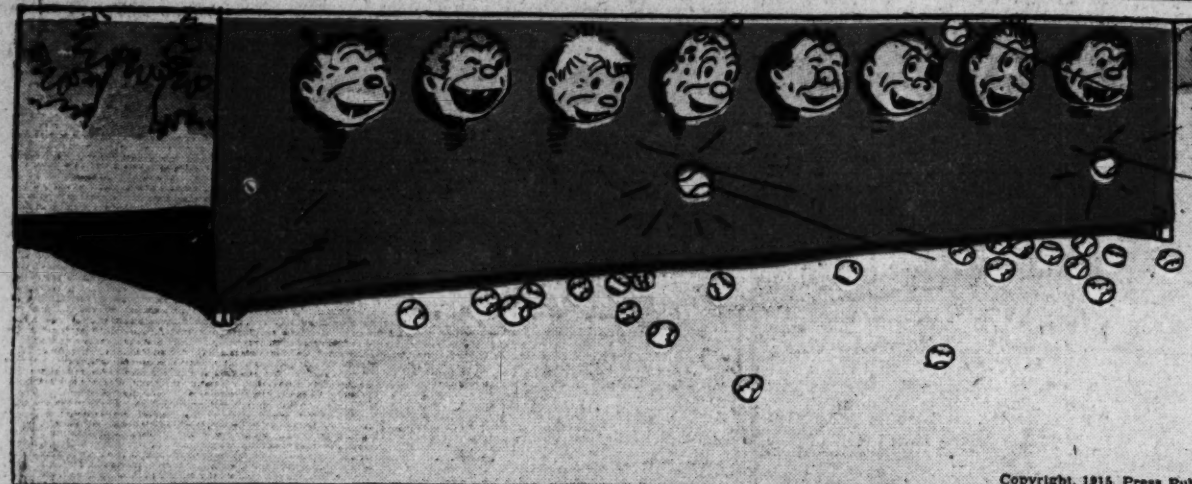
# The Newlyweds—Do You Suppose Papa Did That on Purpose?



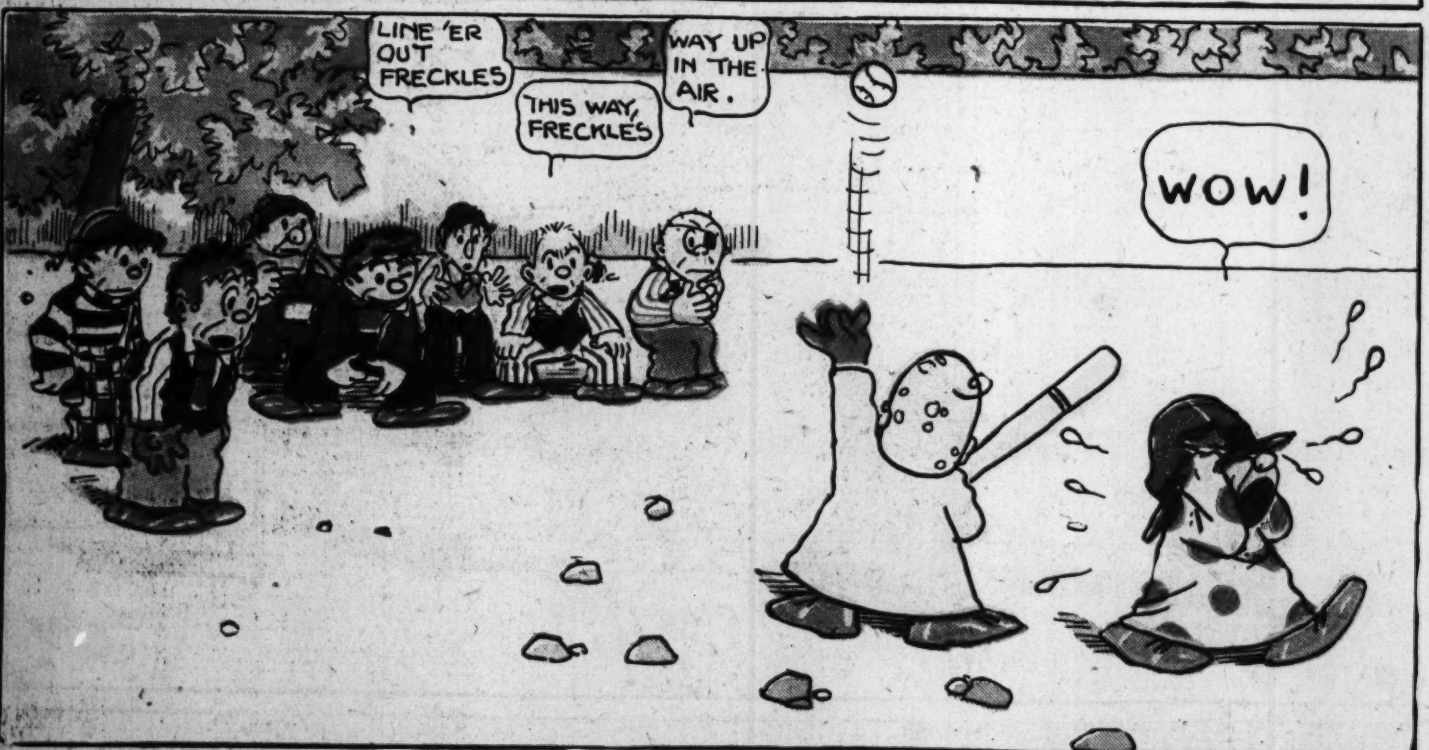


# Lady Bountiful

*She Helps Bub Get His Rights and Then Wishes She Hadn't Interfered.*



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GENE AIR